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(b) A hint, a word, from the old man, uttered at such a moment in attentive ears might *fire the train of suspicion*, and destroy him.—*Dickens.*

Train for, lay the—lay a line of gunpowder to lead fire to a charge; (fig.) prepare the way to (a series of occurrences), আগুণ লাগিয়ে দেওয়া।

(a) If an inevitable *train is laid for* blowing up the fortress, why need we be anxious that the catastrophe should take place to-day, rather than to-morrow?—*Newman.*

(b) This letter *laid the train for* such a series of plotting and manœuvring as in the end ruined poor B.—*Warren.*

Train one in=educate one in, কোন বিষয়ে শিক্ষিত করা।

(a) He had been carefully *trained in* politics by De Witt.—*Green.*

(b) *Trained in* our English schools of discipline they knew well the advantages of reserving their fire.—*Kaye.*

Train to the use of arms=drill in military exercises, সৈনিক কার্য শিক্ষিত করা।

(a) He issued a proclamation commanding every city to enroll a certain number of its inhabitants, in order that they might be *trained to the use of arms*.—*Robertson.*

Train up=bring up, educate, শিক্ষিত করা।

(a) *Train up* a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it.—*Bible.*

(b) They had *trained up* disciples who were as well instructed in the articles of their faith as they were zealous to defend them.—*Robertson.*

Trap, be caught in one's own=be entangled in the snare which one has set for another, আপনার জালে জড়িত হওয়া।

(a) Pope was now *caught in his own trap*.—*Leslie Stephen.*

Trap, set a (lay a trap) (lay a snare)=ফাঁদ পাতা; form a plan or plot to entangle one or to throw one into danger, কাহাকে বিপদে ফেলিবার অন্য কোন মৎস্য ধাটান।

(a) One wretch used to *set traps* for human beings as if for wild beasts, and subsisted on their flesh.—*Scott.*

(b) He forced his confidence upon us, expressly to make me miserable, and had *set a* deliberate *trap* for me in this matter.—*Dickens.*

(c) It was a base and wicked scheme. But it cannot be denied that the *trap was laid* with much skill.—*Macaulay.*

Tread upon the heels of=follow close upon, পিছ'পিছ' বা সঙ্গে সঙ্গে যাওয়া।

(a) One woe doth *tread upon* another's heels.—*Shakespeare.*

Treasure up=reposit, keep with care as treasure, যহু কঞ্চি তুলিয়া রাখা, বুকের ভিতর রাখা, মনে গৌথিয়া রাখা।

(a) The promise was written, sent, and carefully *treasured up*.

Macaulay.

(b) Practical principles are *treasured up* in man's mind.—*South.*

Treat of=have for its subject, অনুক বিষয়ক হওয়া ; discourse about in writing ; speak about ; কোন বিষয়ে কিছু লেখা বা বলা।

(a) There he kept his books which *treated of* magic.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) He read all the medical books which *treated of* his complaint.

M. Arnold.

(c) From the old gentleman's decease to the period of which we *treat*, Miss. B. had been the prop and pillar of his business.—*Dickens.*

Treat one to=entertain one with (food or drink), নিজের ব্যয়ে কাহাকে ধাওয়ান বা মদ্য পান করান ; আমোদিত করা ; state one's opinion of another's character with disagreeable frankness, অঙ্গের চরিত্র সম্বন্ধে মনের কথা খুলিবা বলা।

(a) He had plenty of pocket-money, which he spent in *treating* his comrades royally *to* raspberry tarts.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He *treated all to* drink who came.—*Thackeray.*

(c) The *treated us to* a sermon every afternoon.—*Carlyle.*

(d) She was kind enough to make a call on Mrs. P., and *treat* that lady *to* a piece of her mind.—*Thackeray.*

Treat with one=negotiate with one, make and receive proposals for adjusting differences with one, যাহাতে বিবাদ উপস্থিৎ কোন বিবরণে মৌমাংস হয় তৎসম্বন্ধে কাহারও সহিত কথাবার্তা কহা।

(a) His enemies had just consented to *treat with him* on a basis proposed by himself.—*Macaulay.*

(b) She had empowered Hunsdon to *treat with him* on the course to be pursued.—*Froude.*

(c) On the conclusion of this second civil war, they appointed commissioners to *treat with him*.—*Dickens.*

Trial, bring to=bring up an accused person before a competent tribunal for the purpose of determining whether he is guilty or not, কোন অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তিকে বিচারালনে আনা।

(a) The government proceeded to *bring to trial* the leading culprits.

Scott.

(b) A few of the ringleaders were *brought to trial* and convicted of high treason.—*Macaulay.*

Trice in a (*colloq.*)—in less than a second, নিমিত্তের মধ্যে।

(a) He could raise scruples, dark and nice,

And after solve them *in a trice*.—*Butler's Hudibras.*

(b) D. gave the signal, and *in a trice* he was seized.—*Collins.*

Trouble one's head about=puzzle one's head by thinking over some intricate question, কোন বিষয় লইয়া মাথা ঘামান।

PHRASES AND IDIOMS

WITH

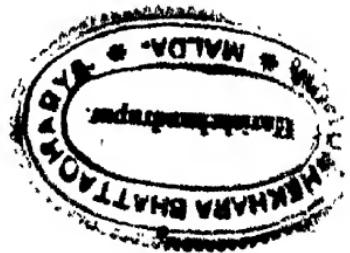
EXPLANATIONS IN ENGLISH AND BENGALI AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES
FROM THE WORKS OF THE BEST ENGLISH WRITERS.

BY

KRISHNA CHANDRA ROY,

THIRD EDITION

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PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

A

Aback, be taken - be suddenly checked, as a ship when the sails are suddenly carried back by the wind ; be taken by surprise ; পাইলভৰে যাইতেছে এমন নোকার মহসা সম্মথ দিক্ হইতে বাতাস লাগিলে নোকার গতিৰ যে ভাৰ হয় দেই তাৰপৰ হওয়া ; অভিন্নায় ধটনা দটাতে কংকৰ্ণ্য-বিমৃচ্ছ হওয়া ; ঘাৰ্ডিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) Mrs. M. still said "no" and said it with such determined and resolute ill temper that Mr. M. was clearly *taken aback*.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was rather *taken aback* by the sudden firmness with which Kate looked up and answered him.—*Dickens*.

(c) Snodgrass, was rather *taken aback* by the abruptness of the question.—*Dickens*.

Abeyance, be in - be in a state of suspension, মূল্তিৰি বা স্থগিত থাক।

(a) This magistracy was in *abeyance* for a long time.—*Arnold*.

(b) Was he then to be proclaimed King ? or, was the crown to be in *abeyance* till he came of age ?—*Macaulay*.

(c) The spiritual courts long in *abeyance* were reopened.—*Froude*.

Abide by : acquiesce in, স্বীকৃতকৰণ জান কৰা, দীকৃত হওয়া, মাৰিয়া লওয়া ; adhere to, পালন কৰা, রক্ষা কৰিয়া চলা।

(a) He offered to submit the case to the Supreme Court and to *abide by* its decision.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Clavering and Fianels after some delay unwillingly consented to *abide by* the award of the Court.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The King had never meant to *abide by* the terms which he had instructed his Commissioners to propose.—*Macaulay*.

(d) There is no reason I should answer a word more, and I am determined to *abide by* this resolution.—*Scott*.

About, bring - cause to happen, ৰটাইয়া আনা, ঘটান।

(a) Our happiness, I would say, is in the power of One who can *bring* it *about* by a thousand unforeseen ways that mock our foresight.

Goldsmit.

(b) The revolutions were brought about neither by legislative regulation nor by physical force.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He undertook to *bring about* a reconciliation without compromising Henry.—*Froude*.

About,* come = happen, ঘট।

(a) "Why, my dear girl," said Mr. Pickwick, "how has all this *come about?*"—*Dickens.*

(b) The meeting was quite an accident and the way it *came about* was this,—*Dickens.*

(c) It thus *came about* that very few books were written by laymen.
Freeman.

About to, be = be on the point of (doing something), কোন কিছু করিবার উপক্রম করা।

(a) I have been a strange wild girl, but I *am now about to* reform.
Lytton.

(b) They had forgotten their old and inveterate hostility and *were about to* unite their strength in one common cause.—*Buckle.*

(c) My friend *was about to* proceed to Westmoreland on a visit to Lord Brougham.—*Knight.*

About, what one is = what one is engaged in (implying generally, a certain degree of fault-finding), তিনি কি করিতেছেন (যেন ঠিন যাশ করিব হেন তাহা ভাল নহে)।

(a) Randolph, who was not admitted to his mistress's secrets, could not understand *what she was about*.—*Froude.*

(b) *What she was about*, what secret scheme she was herself revolving, the most sagacious of her advisers were unable to divine.—*Froude.*

(c) He bade him, for his life, be careful *what he was about* and then stole out.—*Dickens.*

Above all = chiefly ; more than all ; in preference to other things ;
সর্বাপেক্ষা অধিক এ সকলের অগ্রে ; সর্বোপরি।

(a) The bedding, the tapestry, *above all*, the abundance of clean and fine linen, was matter of wonder.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He envies Metellus : he envies Catullus ; *above all*, he envies Sulla.—*Freeman.*

(c) By faith I do not mean belief in dogmas, but belief in goodness, belief in justice, *above all*, belief in truth.—*Froude.*

(d) She charged him to take care of his health, to beware of mists, never to go out at night, and *above all*, to wear flannel next to his skin.
Scott.

A broad, get = become public, বাহির হইয়া যাওয়া, প্রকাশ হইয়া পড়।

(a) I must beseech you to let no one know that I have written to you. Should it *get abroad*, it would embarrass my position.—*Froude.*

(b) These family dissensions have *got abroad* and are rare food for scandal in John's neighbourhood.—*Iring.*

(c) William kept his own counsel so well that not a hint of his intention *got abroad*.—*Macaulay.*

Abstract, in the = without reference to particular persons or things
কোন ব্যক্তি কি বিষয় বিশেষ হইতে বিচ্ছিন্ন করিয়া, বিষয় বিবিচ্ছিন্ন, ভাবার্থ।

(a) She has no idea of poverty, but *in the abstract*; she has only read of it in poetry.—*Ireing.*

(b) The contemplation of such a character *in the abstract* is truly more imposing than the minute details by which we attain the knowledge of it.—*Prescott.*

(c) But these (the loss of lives &c.) are objections not to Alexander, but to war *in the abstract*.—*Freeman.*

Access, be easy of = be easily approachable, অনায়াসে লভ্য বা গম্য,
(অনায়াসে যাইতে সাক্ষাত্কার লাভ বা বেঁচানে গমন করিতে পারা যায়)।

(a) Though the shore *was not easy of access*, the transports might run in and land the troops in one day.—*Southern.*

(b) Boulogne *was at least as easy of access* from London.—*Froude.*

(c) Never *was* Princess more *easy of access* than Elizabeth.—*Froude.*

Access to, have = have admission to; have the means of easily obtaining; সাক্ষাত্কারের বা যাতায়াতের বা পাইবার অধিকার বা স্ববিধা ধাক্ক।

(a) Belonging himself to the household, he *had access to* the Queen's presence everywhere.—*Froude.*

(b) The Governor possessed a good library, and permitted Clive to *have access to* it.—*Macaulay.*

(c) That he must have *had free access to* public documents and records, is evident.—*Collins.*

Accident, by = accidentally, by chance, দৈববাট।

(a) Though he had been a deliverer *by accident*, he was a despot by nature.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of Henry. He was only an instrument of it *by accident*.—*Macaulay.*

Accidents, chapter of = chance, দৈববটনা।

(a) The world is a book in which the *chapter of accidents* is none of the least considerable.—*Hazlitt.*

Accord, of one's own = voluntarily, আপন ইচ্ছায় (কাহারও কর্তৃক উদ্দেশ্যিত বা বাধা না হইয়া)।

(a) They were free-born Englishmen who had *of their own accord* put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and religion of England.

Macaulay.

(b) The public will not pay *of their own accord* for what yields no profit or convenience to them.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They very often led him where he never would have gone *of his own accord*.—*Macaulay.*

Accord, with one – unanimously, একসঙ্গে; all together, একসঙ্গে।

(a) The public voice *with one accord* proclaimed that a good thing had been done.—*Kaye*.

(b) The judges answered *with one accord* that the articles on which the earl was convicted amounted to high treason.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His eyes moistened as his friends rose *with one accord*.—*Dickens*.

Accordance with, in = in conformity with, অনুসরণ :

(a) Bonner at least acted *in accordance with* his own principles.

Macaulay.

(b) These facts are *in* perfect *accordance with* another fact which seems to deserve consideration. —*Macaulay*.

(c) The general impression was quite *in accordance with* the fact.

George Eliot.

According as - in proportion as, যে পরিমাণে ; as, ঘোমন।

(a) Instruction is of the elementary or superior degree, *according as* these subjects are taught with greater or less extension.—*M. Arnold*.

(b) We often find the policy of the Republic fluctuating from year to year, *according as* one party or another succeeds in placing its leader at the head of the State.—*Freeman*.

(c) *According as* the members of society are well or ill trained in youth, the community which they constitute will be more or less humanized and civilized.—*Smiles*.

According to - in accordance with, অনুসরে, in the opinion of, (কাহিনঃ) মতানুসরে বা বথা প্রমাণ।

(a) *According to* the will of Henry VIII, the next heir to the crown after Elizabeth, was the Lady Catherine Grey.—*Froude*.

(b) The rest was divided amongst the outlaws *according to* their rank and merit.—*Scott*.*

(c) The three last reigns, *according to* Livy, occupied a space of 107 years.—*Arnold*.

(d) *According to* them, there was nothing in us but sin and corruption.

Buckley.

Account, call to = ask one to say what one has to say in explanation of one's conduct or in defence, দোষকালনার্থ আব্দান করা, আয়ুপক্ষ সমর্থন করিতে বলা।

(a) The only check on his tyranny was the fear of being *called to account* by a distant and careless government.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Bishop of London was *called to account* for having ventured so rash a step without permission of either Crown or Council.—*Froude*.

(c) I had used expressions about the Liberator for which I was *called to account* by a member of his family.—*Froude*.

Account, be of no = be of no importance, গুরুতর যোগ্য বা দক্ষিণ না হওয়া।

(a) The chiefs of this old and powerful aristocracy found themselves, to their utter amazement, looked on as men *of no account*. —Buckle.

(b) Corsica was valuable for its timber and its mines, but its agriculture *was of no account*. —Arnold.

(c) Some of the most wealthy men living are mere nobodies. They *are of no moral or social account*. —Smiles.

Account, on = as a part payment in a running account, দেন। লেন। চলিতে চলিতে যাঞ্জ দেওয়া যায়।

(a) He asked for five guineas *on account* that he might give one to the boy. —*Eug. Men of Letters* (Johnson).

(b) I could have paid off Dover, and given enough *on account* to the others to make them wait patiently, if we contracted our expenses.

George Eliot.

(c) She walked to M. R., inquired about his children and gave him fifty pounds *on account*. —*Thackeray.*

Account of, on = owing to, নিরিষ্ট।

(a) Mr. C. informed me that he had sent for me *on account of* a deep depression of spirits. —Warren.

(b) Some were disaffected *on account of* the change of religion. —Froude.

Account, on no = for no reason whatever, কেন কৰিষ্যে নহে।

(a) He pressed me earnestly *on no account* to be parsimonious.

De Quincey.

(b) She had charged him *on no account* to allow her name to appear.

Froude.

(c) The invitation would *on no account* have been given, had there been the least danger. —Scott.

Account, on one's = for one's sake, কাহারও নিশিদ্ধ।

(a) Elizabeth might have spared herself all further trouble *on her account* by publishing the proofs of her infamy. —Froude.

(b) I am really ignorant why Col. T. should have taken so much trouble *on my account*. —Scott.

(c) At any rate you need not be apprehensive upon *their account*.

Scott.

Account, on one's own = at one's own risk or expense and for one's own benefit, নিজের ঝুঁকিতে বা বাধে নিজের জন্ম।

(a) Drew began business *on his own account* with a capital of a few shillings. —Smiles.

(b) The elder clerks enriched themselves by trading *on their own account*. —Macaulay.

(c) The English Lords, who had lands in Scotland, finding that their

rights were not respected under the late peace, made war on their own account. - *Dickens.*

Account, on this or that=for this or that reason, এই কারণে কিম্বা সেই কারণে।

(a) He remained long a prisoner, but he was not *on that account* to be pitied.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They were all men of immoral life, but we do not find that anybody revolted against them *on that account*.—*Freeman.*

(c) Mr. Montague is exceedingly angry with James *on this account*.

Macaulay.

Account, send one to one's=despatch one, as if to render one's account to one's Maker, হিসাব নিকাশ দিতে প্রেরণ করা, ইহকালের যাৰতীয় পাপ পুণোৱাৰ দিবাৰ নিৰ্মত পাঠান ; যদ্বালয়ে প্রেরণ কৰা।

(a) Had Darnley proved the useful Catholic which the Queen intended him to be, they would have *sent him to his account* with as small compensation as Jael sent the Canaanite Captain.—*Froude.*

(b) Thus was I—*sent to my account*

With all my imperfections on my head. - *Shakespeare.*

Account, take into=take into consideration, হিসাব বা বিচাৰের মধ্যে ধৰা।

(a) In estimating Mr. Kirk's style it would be unfair not to *take into account* that we are dealing with an American writer. *Freeman.*

(b) Guise would probably have crossed into Scotland, but for the power of a party there whom the great world of Europe had not yet learnt to *take into account*.—*Froude.*

(c) This is easily intelligible, if we only *take into account* the loss to Rome of an able king and the natural weakness of an unsettled government.—*Arnold.*

Account, turn to=turn to advantage, কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিয়া লওয়া ; ব্যবহাৰ কৰিয়া লওয়া।

(a) All were afraid of Cecil and eager to *turn to account* the present opportunity.—*Froude.*

(b) The submission being disposed of, the next object was to *turn the visit to account*.—*Froude.*

(c) The prince of Orange was watching his opportunity to *turn the mutiny to account*.—*Froude.*

Action or upon=act according to ; carry out ; অনুগ্রহী কৰ্জ কৰা। produce appropriate physical effect on, influence, কাৰ্যকৰী হওয়া।

(a) If women *act upon* what they learn in those lectures, there ought to follow a decrease of sickness among children.—*Kingsley.*

(b) I have *acted on* your advice.—*Dickens.*

(c) The orders of the Commissioner were received and *acted upon* without hesitation.—*Kaye*.

(d) The first part of these instructions was immediately *acted upon*.
—*Froude*.

(e) Men, who are strangers to the vice of drunkenness as a habit, are more powerfully *acted upon* by intoxicating liquors.—*Scott*.

Act up to = act fully according to (not to fall below the full requirements), ଟିକ ମେଟ୍ ମତ କାଜ କରା ; ବୋଲ ଆମା ମତ ମେଇକ୍ରପ କାଜ କରା ।

(a) It is not that people do not know, but that they will not *act up* to what they know.—*Froude*.

(b) His neighbours believe all that they profess and *act up* to all that they believe.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Their knowledge was inferior to ours; nor were they always able to *act up* to their knowledge.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The motto of his life was Perseverance and well he *acted up to* it.
—*Smiles*.

Add to, to = to increase, ଯେଣ ଦୁଃଖେ ଭାବ କିମ୍ବା ମୁଖ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବାର ଜଣନ୍ତି ।

(a) *To add to* his difficulties, the weather broke up in storms.

—*Froude*.

(b) *To add to* the peril, there seemed a danger of a fresh rupture with France.—*Froude*.

(c) *To add to* my good luck, the Sacristian locked the door so that it fell ajar.—*Scott*.

Add fuel =(fig.) do anything that serves to increase excitement or fury, ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚିତ ସୁଧ ଦେଇଯା ।

(a) The letter to Bothwell *added fuel* to the already excited passions of the Lords.—*Froude*.

(b) Was this the way to put an end to the obstinate infatuation of his daughter? No—but to increase and strengthen it—to *add fuel to the fire*.—*Warren*.

Addition to, in = over and above, ଅତିରିକ୍ତ, ଛାଡ଼ୀ ।

(a) Cheyt Sing was called upon to pay, *in addition to* his fixed tribute, an extraordinary contribution of 50,000 pounds.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *In addition to* his lamp, he had now a repeater in his room.

—*De Quincey*.

(c) The occupation of Boulogne *in addition to* Calais would ensure the command of the narrow seas.—*Froude*.

Addresses to, pay = pay attentions to, by way of courtship, ବିବାହ କରିବାର ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟେ ଅନୁରାଗ ଦେଖାନ ।

(a) He was said to be *paying his addresses to* Lady S.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Sir Pitt is encouraging him to *pay his addresses* to one of the young ladies.—*Thackeray*:

Address oneself to =direct one's earnest attention to, কোন বিষয়ে বিশেষ মনোযোগী হওয়া ; appeal to, কোন ইলিয়ের বিষয়ীভূত হওয়া।

(a) Dalhousie returned to Calcutta, and with characteristic energy *addressed himself* to the mastery of the whole question.—*Kaye*.

(b) The Prince *addressed himself* with vigour to the work of restoring order.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He *addressed himself* with natural but most imprudent eagerness to the troublesome and exhausting task he had undertaken.—*Warren*.

(d) These are scenes which *address themselves* to the eye and the heart rather than to the ear.—*Scott*.

Adieu to, bid =utter an expression of kind wishes at parting ; অসমকালে স্থিরণ করা, take leave of, বিদ্যায় লওয়া ; give up, বিসর্জন করা।

(a) My time being expired I rose and *bade him adieu*.—*Warren*.

(b) The king wrote to *bid adieu* to his friends.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He has verily I believe *bid adieu* to his senses, for he is conducting himself very strangely.—*Warren*.

(d) He *bade adieu* to all hopes of enjoying a shilling of her father's wealth.—*Warren*.

Advance*, in =before anything falls due or before any work is done, অগ্রম (দেওয়া কিম্বা পাওয়া)।

(a) Half the promised wages had been paid *in advance*.—*Froude*.

(b) Arms in plenty had arrived, but no one could be found to use them, till he had received four gold crowns *in advance*.—*Froude*.

(c) He laid the amount of the first week's rent, *in advance*, on the table.—*Dickens*.

Advance of, be in =be before, অগ্রামী হওয়া ; be ahead of, অধিকত্ব উন্নত অবস্থার ধূক।

(a) His horse was far *in advance* of the main body of the army. •

Green.

(b) He gained upon a figure which had *been in advance of* him for some time. —*Dickens*.

(c) Celsus was *in advance of* his age. —*Froude*.

(d) In intelligence London was greatly *in advance of* every other part of the kingdom.—*Macaulay*.

(e) If either a religion or a philosophy is too much *in advance of* a nation, it can do no present service, but must bide its time.—*Buckle*.

Advances to, make =make an offer of love or services to ; make an offer for the purpose of bringing about an agreement of any kind : জগে প্রস্তুত করা ; কোন বিষয়ে উপরাজক হওয়া।

(a) He could not but perceive something uncommon in the restrained emotions which the young lady testified at the *advances* he made.—*Scott.*

(b) Some hundreds of these adventurers *made advances* to Alva. Alva directed them to offer their swords to the Prince of Orange.—*Froude.*

(c) *Advances were again made* to the English ambassador by the French court for a union against the Spaniards.—*Froude.*

Advances in, make = make progress in, কোন বিষয়ে উন্নতি লাভ করা।

(a) But in that long interval, Dinah had *made great advances in* household cleverness.—*George Eliot.*

(b) The Italians had *made no small advances in* cultivation.—*Freeman.*

Advantage, show to = appear in a favourable light or in a conspicuous manner, ভালুকপে অকাশ পাওয়া।

(a) His merits *show to* most *advantage* in silence.—*Dickens.*

(b) Her form was exquisitely symmetrical and *was shown to advantage* by a sort of Eastern dress.—*Scott.*

(c) Elizabeth however *showed* invariably to *advantage* in serious trials.—*Froude.*

Advantage of, take = turn a thing or circumstance so as to make it advantageous to oneself; make use of a favourable state of things to the prejudice of another; কোন ঘটনা বা বিষয়কে স্বার্থসাধনের উপরবর্তুপ করা।

(a) He had *taken advantage of* the late insurrection to make large additions to the military force.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The lives of all the conspirators were at his mercy; he determined to *take advantage of* his situation and to make his own terms.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The French were entirely aware of the difficulties of the English and intended to *take advantage of* them.—*Froude.*

(d) You must allow me to prevent that imperfection in your nature from being *taken advantage of* by any one.—*Dickens.*

Advantage over, have = have superiority over, কোন বিষয়ে শ্রেষ্ঠতা থাকা অথবা শ্রেষ্ঠ বলিয়া গণ্য হওয়া।

(a) The schools of the brethren *have* a decided *advantage over* the lay schools in the number of their teachers.—*M. Arnold.*

(b) In wit and animation the present collection is not superior to those which have preceded it. But it *has* one great *advantage over* them all.—*Macaulay.*

(c) So far the Duke of Burgundy *had* some great *advantage over* every other prince of his time.—*Freeman.*

After all = in spite of all that has been said or done, সমস্ত ধারণেও; in the end, অবশেষে।

(a) And what *after all* are the virtues ascribed to Charles?

Macaulay.

(b) The evidence of guilt which they contain is *after all* slight and indirect.—*Kingsley*.

(c) The inquiries *after all* had been as great on one side as on the other.—*Froude*.

(d) Written evidence may *after all* not be trustworthy.—*Freeman*.

Again and again = repeatedly, পুনঃপুনঃ।

(a) Though *again and again* on the verge of a rupture with his sister-in-law, he drew back at the last moment.—*Froude*.

(b) Henry VIII. had *again and again* issued similar orders.—*Froude*.

Age, be of (come of age) = be past minority, বয়ঃপ্রাপ্ত হওয়া।

(a) You are *of age* and my hands are washed of your affairs.

Thackeray.

(b) Three years must pass before James would *be of age* to be a party to a valid contract.—*Froude*.

(c) When he *comes of age* he won't have a shilling.—*Thackeray*.

Aid of, in = for the purpose of supporting, (কোন কিছুর) আনুকূল্যার্থে।

(a) He knew full well the peculiar circumstances which at that period made it so perilous that the Imperial Family should be appealed to *in aid of* the national cause.—*Freeman*.

(b) They went to work right manfully *in aid of* the military authorities.—*Kaye*.

(c) Mr. Charles Dickens organized a series of amateur performances *in aid of* the fund for the endowment of a perpetual curatorship.—*Knight*.

Air, take = be divulged or made public, একাশ হইয়া পড়া।

(a) The fact of his being present at the robbery had *taken air* while he was on this side of the Border.—*Scott*.

(b) The French were so dilatory in their preparations, that their design *took air*.—*Scott*.

Air, take the = walk or ride out for the purpose of breathing open air, (বাত্সোর জন্য) হাওয়া খাইতে বাহির হওয়া।

(a) I use exercise and *take the air* in the park.—*Cooper*.

(b) In the spring of this year, I advised Kant to *take the air*.

De Quincey.

(c) We must *take the open air* a great deal this summer.—*Helps*.

Airs, give oneself—assume an affected or haughty manner, গরিমাচক ভাব অকাশ করা, ঝুঁড়ভঙ্গী দ্বারা আপনাকে বড় লোক বলিয়া জানান।

(e). How infatuated the mother is about that pert and headstrong boy who *gives himself the airs* of a lord!—*Thackeray*.

(b) By the *airs* which he *gave himself* at the first meeting of the new Parliament, he made the Tories so angry that they determined to expel him.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Leeds gave himself the airs of an injured man.—*Macaulay.*

Alarm, give the—give notice of approaching danger (often by some signal), আসন্ন বিপদের সংবাদ দিয়া সতর্ক করা।

(a) They have placed sentinels to give the alarm when any one approaches.—*Scott.*

(b) A servant-maid discovered him and gave the alarm.

Dean Merivale.

(c) The alarm was given. In a moment the house was surrounded by hundreds of people.—*Macaulay.*

Alarm, take the—(See *Supplement*).

Alert, be on the—be on the watch, guard against surprise or danger, বিপদসম্ভৱে অতঙ্গ বা সতর্ক থাকা ; হৈনিয়ার থাকা।

(a) The besiegers were on the alert for miles along both shores.

Macaulay.

(b) There were real alarms and false alarms, and officers and men were compelled to be constantly on the alert.—*Kaye.*

(c) The plot for the revolt of the garrison had been detected and the whole country was on the alert.—*Froude.*

All along=prostrate, দণ্ড পতিত ; all the time, পূর্বোবধি ; all over the length of, বরাবর।

(a) He threw himself all along upon the ground to take the measure of his grave—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) It had been all along understood that the recognition of Mary Stuart as Elizabeth's heir would speedily follow.—*Froude.*

(c) A general assault all along the lines was led by Guise in person.

Froude.

All, at=in the smallest degree, মূলে, আদো। **Not at all**=by no means, মুলেই নহে।

(a) How Goldsmith managed to live at all, is a mystery.—*Black.*

(b) The regret of these men, if expressed at all had been expressed in secret.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He may never think about the matter at all.—*Macaulay.*

(d) They exchanged an odd kind of smile, not at all a pleasant one in its expression.—*Dickens.*

All, in=taking all together, সর্বসম্মত, মোটে।

(a) Mr. P.'s bill in all amounted to £700.—*Thackeray.*

(b) With the king came in all some four-and-twenty persons of any note.—*Dickens.*

(c) The whole serviceable fleet was collected, in all a hundred sail and sixteen thousand hands.—*Froude.*

All in all=everything desired, সর্বময়, সর্বশ, সর্বেসর্ব।

(a) I have no friend or relative but her. She is *all in all* to me.

Dickens.

(b) But at the time I speak of, the formulas and ceremonies of religion were *all in all*.—Froude.

(c) They were men whose *all in all* on earth or in heaven was the faith of the Church.—Froude.

(d) In point of fact, Rebecca becomes *all in all* at Queen's Crawley.

Thackeray.

All in all, take him for=take him with all his perfections and imperfections, take him as he is, দোষে গুণে ধরিলে, মোটামোটি ধরিলে।

(a) He was a man, *take him for all in all*,

I shall not look upon his like again.—Shakespeare.

(b) *Take him for all in all*, we never shall make the acquaintance of anybody else able at his time of life to read the same description of print, without spectacles.—Dickens.

(c) But *take its inhabitants for all in all* and I believe we shall not easily find a peasantry which would completely sustain comparison with them.—Ruskin.

All one (all the same)=a matter of indifference, তুইই সমান (এত যা, ওও তা)।

(a) He said it was *all one* to him whether he died by the axe or by the people's hand.—Dickens.

(b) It is *all one* now whether he did it or not.—Dickens.

(c) It is *all the same* to me whether you like him or not.—Dickens.

All, one and=the whole number, সকলেই (একজন ও বাদ নাহে)।

(a) The crews *one and all* were flung into the sea.—Froude.

(b) The neighbours *one and all* believe that Falstaff and his merry crew actually lived and revelled there.—Irving.

(c) They *one and all* possessed the affectionate disposition common to humble relatives.—Irving.

All one's own=peculiar to one or belonging exclusively to one, অনন্য সাধারণ।

(a) But the largeness of his mind was *all his own*.—Macaulay.

(b) His virtues are *all his own*—plain, home-bred, and unaffected.

Irving.

(c) He was greedy after power with a greediness *all his own*.

Macaulay.

*
All over=throughout, সমস্ত ব্যাপিয়া; from head to foot, আপাদমস্তক।

(a) *All over* the country, discontent, social, political and religious, was steadily on the increase.—Froude.

(b) His face looked as if it had been varnished *all over*.—Dickens.

(c) Any poor man who was so persecuted would tremble and shiver *all over* when the time for his punishment came.—*Helps.*

All over with one, it is (all is over with one)=one is done for or dead, সব ফুরাইয়া বা নিকাশ হইয়া গিয়াছে।

(a) As soon as Richard's return is blown abroad, he will be at the head of an army and then *all is over with us*.—*Scott.*

(b) *All was now over with Antonius*, and he resolved himself to die.

Merivale.

(c) He swooned a second time and we were afraid *it was all over with him*.—*Warren.*

(d) The prince was gasping when the post left ; the physicians gave no hope and the Queen hears that *all is over*.—*Froude.*

All fours, crawl or go on=move on the hands and legs like a child : (fig.) be parallel to or consistent with in all respects, চারিদিকে সমত্বে আগ্রহ পাওয়া, হামাগুড়ি দিয়া টলা ; সর্বাংশে সমান হওয়া।

(a) Edward turning his head after him could perceive him *crawling on all fours* with the dexterity of an Indian.—*Scott.*

(b) It is not easy to make a simile *go on all fours*.—*Macaulay.*

Alone, let=suffer to remain without being molested, or to remain in its present state, যাহা করিতে চাহে তাহা করিতে দেওয়া ; যে অবস্থায় আছে সেই অবস্থায় থাকিতে দেওয়া। **Let well alone**=let things stand as they are, because they are in a satisfactory condition, যে অবস্থায় আছে তাল বলিয়া সেই অবস্থায় থাকিতে দেওয়া।

(a) They wished only to be *let alone* to enjoy their new freedom, to develop their new industries.—*Green.*

(b) If Elizabeth was *let alone* she meant to send Mary Stuart back.
Froude.

(c) They meddle with things which ought to be *let alone*.—*Smiles.*

(e) They doubt the probability of being themselves likely to mend matters and are thankful to *let well alone*.—*Froude.*

Allowance for, make (allow for)=make a deduction on account of (indicating a disposition to view with an indulgent eye), হিসাব হইতে বাদ দেওয়া ; দোষ লয় করিয়া লওয়া।

(a) You are a little chafed, but I can *make allowance for that*.
Dickens.

(b) The multitude not *making sufficient allowance for* the difficulties by which William was surrounded loudly blamed his neglect.—*Macaulay.*

(c) *For mistakes of judgment, every allowance must be made.*
Froude.

(d) *Allowing for* the depreciation of the precious metals, the sum was at least equivalent to six hundred thousand pounds.—*Macaulay.*

Ambush, lay an = post troops in a concealed place with a view to attack an enemy unexpectedly, অক্ষয় আক্রমণ করণার্থ লোক লুকাইয়া রাখা।
Lie in ambush = lie concealed for falling upon an enemy unawares, অলঙ্ঘিতভাবে আক্রমণ করণার্থ লুকাইয়া ধাকা।

- (a) The people *laid an ambush* for them and cut off the whole party.
Arnold.

- (b) A third *lays an ambush* to cudgel a man who has offended him.
Macaulay.

- (c) At the very time he was speaking, a company of his enemies were *lying in ambush* in a forest, to put him to death.—*Scott.*

- (d) Armed men *lay in ambush* on the road to take him dead or alive.
Froude.

Amends for, make = make reparation for, পোষাইয়া দেওয়া।

- (a) He shall *make amends* for the harm that he hath done.—*Bible.*
- (b) The king would *make amends* for the past by affection and submission.—*Froude.*
- (c) There are but few pleasures that *make us amends* for the pain of repeated disappointments.—*Courper.*

Anchor, be at (lie at anchor, ride at anchor) = remain fastened by the anchor, নদীর ফেলিয়া ধাকা।

- (a) She was, a small schooner *at anchor* with her broadside toward us.
Irving.
- (b) Twelve ships *lay at anchor* in the port without arms.—*Froude.*
- (c) While the ship was *riding at anchor* in Nevis Roads, a French frigate passed close along shore.—*Southey.*

Anchor, cast = let go an anchor to keep a ship at rest, নদীর ফেলা।

- (a) Lisle *cast anchor* to show that he was ready for them if they cared to approach him nearer.—*Froude.*

Anchor, weigh = raise the anchor out of the ground, নদীর ডোলা।

- (a) The fleet *weighed anchor* and sailed.—*Froude.*
- (b) He had scarce hands enough to *reigh* his anchor.—*Froude.*

Answer in the negative = say — no, না—বল।

- (a) Ask an Englishman whether he is afraid of death, and he boldly *answers in the negative*.—*Goldsmith.*

Apart, set = reserve ; separate from the rest, পৃথক করিয়া রাখা।

- (a) The refreshment room was a room *set apart* for the purposes of supper.—*Thackeray.*
- (b) An army of 12,000 men was *set apart* for a more vigorous prosecution of the Irish war.—*Green.*
- (c) The 23rd October was *set apart* as a solemn anniversary.—*Froude.*

Appearances, keep up = maintain an external show, বাহিরের ঠাট
বজায় রাখা।

(a) We *keep up appearances* too often at the expense of honesty ; and though we may not be rich, yet we must seem to be so.—*Smiles.*

(b) It had now become necessary for him to *keep up appearances* in another way, or he must relinquish the pretence of adhering to the treaty.—*Froude.*

(c) *Keeping up appearances* is one of the greatest social evils of the age.—*Smiles.*

Appearance, put in an or one's = appear before a court or assembly (generally, with a view to escape some punishment or disadvantage), দেখা দেওয়া ; হাজির হওয়া।

(a) At length Lennox consented to *put in his appearance*.—*Froude.*

Appearance, to all = as far as appearances indicate, বাহ্যভাব দেখিয়া
যতদূর বুঝা যাব ; দৃশ্যতঃ।

(a) John Bull *to all appearance* is a plain, downright, matter-of-fact man, with much less of poetry about him than of rich prose.—*Irving.*

(b) *To all appearance* the equanimity of Sampson was unshaken.

Scott.

(c) He did not answer and *to all appearance* was asleep.—*Dickens.*

Appearances, save = preserve a decent outside, avoid exposure of anything disgraceful or embarrassing, ভিতরে যে গোল আছে তাহ বাহ্যভাব করা
প্রকাশ পাইতে না দেওয়া।

(a) But Johnson long afterwards owned that though he had *saved appearances*, he had taken care that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it.—*Macaulay.*

(b) —— How they will wield

The mighty frame ; how build, unbuild, contrive,

To *save appearances*.—*Milton.*

(c) He was soon forced to undertake the management not only of the finances, but also of the war department. To *save appearances*, Canalez became the ostensible minister at war.—*Buckle.*

Apple of one's eye, the = the pupil of one's eye ; (fig.), 'one as dear as eyesight, মহমতারা ; চক্ষের আড়, করিতে পারা যায় না এমন বস্তু।

(a) He led him about, instructed him : he kept him as *the apple of his eye*.—*Bible, Deut.*

(b) Rose was indeed *the very apple of her father's eye*.—*Scott.*

(c) She was *the apple of his eye* and the pride of his heart.—*Trollope.*

Arm in arm = the arm of the one being locked or linked in that of the other, হাত ধ্বাধবি করিয়া।

(a) While this was going forward in the rear, Tom and M. walked on *arm in arm* in the front.—*Dickens*.

(b) He beheld the Baron and young B. pass *arm in arm*, apparently in deep conversation.—*Scott*.

Armed to the teeth=armed at all points; armed cap-a-pie, মকল প্রকার অঙ্গে সজ্জিত ; আপাদমন্ত্রক অঙ্গে দ্বারা সজ্জিত।

(a) With 60 followers *armed to the teeth* behind them, they strode into the Cathedral.—*Froude*.

(b) Elated with the thought of fighting to be followed probably by plunder, they streamed down *armed to the teeth*.—*Kaye*.

(c) Buckinghamshire, Catholic and Protestant, was *arming to the teeth*.—*Froude*.

Arms, appeal to=have recourse to arms for the settlement of a dispute which cannot be settled otherwise, যুদ্ধের দ্বারা বিবাদ মীমাংসা করা।

(a) Had Elizabeth allowed herself to be swayed by them, Mary Stuart would have *appealed to arms*.—*Froude*.

(b) No member of his party showed so much vigour and energy when it became necessary to *appeal to arms*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) There was now nothing left but *an appeal to arms*.—*Prescott*.

Arms, bear=carry arms, অস্ত্রধারণে সমর্থ হওয়া ; serve as a soldier, অস্ত্রধারণ করা, যুদ্ধ করা।

(a) All Romans or Latins of an age to *bear arms* were by Hannibal's orders put to the sword.—*Arnold*.

(b) The men who could *bear arms* were out with their chief.—*Froude*.

(c) He was permitted to return on condition of no more bearing arms against Pizarro.—*Prescott*.

(d) He had *borne arms* on the continent with credit.—*Macaulay*.

Arms, be in (be up in arms)=be in a state of preparation for war, সশস্ত্র হইয়া যুদ্ধার্থ প্রস্তুত থাকা ; be in a state of hostility, যুদ্ধাধী হওয়া।

(a) London *was in arms* all night.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In a few more days or weeks, the child would *be in arms* against the father, the brother against the brother.—*Froude*.

(c) Town and country *were already up in arms* for the Prince of Orange.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The neighbourhood *was up in arms*.—*Froude*.

Arms, in one's—কাহারও কোলে।

(a) He went before with the boy *in his arms*.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

(b) The child died *in his arms*.—*B. Lytton*.

(c) The King, riding to meet his gallant son, took him *in his arms*, kissed him, and told him he had acted nobly.—*Dickens*.

Arm's length, keep or hold at—keep at the distance of the length of an arm, বাহু-পরিমিত দূরে রাখা ; (fig.), keep at a distance, দূরে রাখা ; not allow one to come into close contact or familiarity, অধিক অনিষ্টতা করিতে না দেওয়া।

(a) He dragged him out by the collar and *held him at arm's length.*

Dickens.

(b) Elizabeth preferred to depend on the spontaneous loyalty of the people and to *keep the Catholic powers at arm's length* by diplomacy.

Froude.

Arms, passage of=an encounter by means of arms (as in a tournament), অকাশ হলে অবৃ ক্রৌঢ়াবিশেষ, (fig.), a sharp dispute, বচসা, বাক যুদ্ধ।

(a) The *passage of arms* which was to take place at Ashby had attracted universal attention.—*Scott.*

(b) There were no *passages of arms* between them ; no abuse from the doctor against the lady's London gaiety ; no raillery from the lady as to the doctor's country habits.—*Trollope.*

(c) He displayed no mean skill in a *passage of arms* with the great wits of our clubs.—*Knight.*

Arms, present=hold out arms in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up, সৈনিকদিগের মধ্যে কোন সম্ভাস্ত ব্যক্তিকে এক অকার বিশেষ সম্মানের চিহ্ন দেখান।

(a) A Sepoy on duty always *presented arms* to an English officer, but an English soldier suffered a Native officer to pass by without a salute.

Kaye.

Arms, take, (take up arms)=arm for attack or defence, অস্ত্রধারণ করা ; commence hostilities, যুক্তার্থ করা।

(a) It was calculated that 20,000 men at least would *take arms* on the instant that Guise was known to have landed.—*Froude.*

(b) She had invited her party in Scotland to *take arms* and make a revolution.—*Froude.*

(c) The burghers had great difficulty in persuading the commons to *take up arms*.—*Arnold.*

Arts, the fine=arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, such as poetry, painting, sculpture, music, architecture ; কাব্য সঙ্গীতাদি করেক অকার বিদ্য।

(a) The progress of *the fine arts* was proportioned to that of the public prosperity.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They have cultivated *the fine arts* with eminent success.—*Buckle.*

As for—as regards, অমূর্ক ব্যক্তি বা বিদ্যের কথা যদি জিজ্ঞাসা কর তাহা হইলে অধিক এই বলি।

(a) *As for myself I could not control my risible faculties*—*Warren.*

(b) As for knowledge, his power of acquisition seemed unbounded.

Warren.

(c) As for the German generals, war is their trade.—*Southey.*

As if (an elliptical expression)—in the way one would (or it would) *if*, যেন।

(a) He writes with as much ease and freedom *as if* Latin were his mother-tongue (*i. e.* he writes *as* he would write *if* Latin were his mother-tongue).—*Macaulay.*

(b) Then Othello started and looked *as if* he were going to do some rash thing.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(c) He rushes to the fray *as if* he were summoned to a banquet.

Scott.

As it is—as matters actually stand, যে অবস্থায় সব আছে মেই অবস্থা ধরিলে ; since it is not otherwise, এটো বিপর্যয় না হওয়াতে।

(a) We have a yet more minute account of the siege which even *as it is*, is of no small value.—*Freeman.*

(b) A more conciliatory treatment would in all probability have gained his purpose. *As it was*, I declined the proposal he made to me.

Scott.

(c) No doubt, had Edward kept possession he would soon have become the object of their hostility. *As it was* (*i. e.* since Edward did not keep possession), the true Scots were the faithful allies of Edward.

Freeman.

(d) If Hadrian had lived, a struggle of the Henry and Hildebrand type might have arisen between him and Frederic. *As it was*, the strife was of another kind.—*Freeman.*

As it were (an apologetic expression)—apparently ; as one would be apt to suppose (though one refrains from absolutely asserting it), যে ; so to speak, যথেষ্টে ইহ।

(a) Sancho Panza is a personification *as it were* of the popular wisdom, "a bundle of proverbs" as his master styles him.—*Prescott.*

(b) It is a total dereliction of military duty ; and *were* you not, *as it were*, a tyro, your purpose would deserve strong reprobation.—*Scott.*

(c) He struggled and waged war *as it were* with his disease,—*Craik.*

(d) He built, *as it were*, a pyramid of books to perpetuate his name.

Irving.

As such—taking him or her to be such ; in that character, তাহারই মত করিয়া ; মেই ভাবে।

(a) He thought that Miranda was the goddess of the place and *as such* he began to address her.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) She had found them bad subjects and *as such* she meant to treat them.—*Froude.*

(c) He was the minister of a great Queen, he said, and *as such* was entitled to be received and heard when he had anything to communicate.

Froude.

As though (See *As if*).

(a) The words came *as though* they had been written naturally.

Trollope.

(b) Though far advanced in years, he was seen mounted on his horse and bearing his lance, *as though* he were still young.—*Arnold.*

(c) He had generally accustomed himself to talk to her *as though* she were really a man.—*Dickens.*

As to (when beginning a sentence) = *as for*, অমুক ব্যক্তি বা রিষেরের কথা এবং জিজামা কর, তাহা হইলে এই বলি। (when in the middle of a sentence) = *regarding*, সম্বন্ধে।

(a) *As to* his qualification for the task it is sufficient to say that he knew not a word of Greek.—*Macaulay.*

(b) *As to* Clive, there was no limit to his acquisitions but his own moderation.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Here and there we may have our doubts *as to* the accuracy of a date or the genuineness of a letter.—*Freeman.*

(d) There was no abuse from the doctor against the lady's London gaiety, nor any raillery from the lady *as to* the doctor's country habits.

Trollope.

Ascendant, *be in the*—*be in the act of ascending* (said of some star that rules a man's destiny), ক্রমশঃ উন্নতি হইতেছে এমন অবস্থা পড়া ; *have commanding influence*, প্রভাবশালী হওয়া। *One's star is in the ascendant* = one's fortune takes a favourable turn, অপৃষ্ট স্থিতি হওয়া।

(a) For the first time since the accession of the House of Hanover, the Tory party *was in the ascendant*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Common honesty *is still in the ascendant* among common people in England.—*Smiles.*

(c) Time, however, passed on and Mary Stuart's *star seemed again in the ascendant*.—*Froude.*

Asking, have a thing for the—*get it if only one asks for it*, চাহিলেই পাওয়া যাব।

(a) If you choose to fling away 8000 a year which you may *have for the asking*, you may do it.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Mrs. Osborne had no watch, though, to do George justice, she might *have had one for the asking*.—*Thackeray.*

(c) It seemed that such a trifle as ten or twenty pounds was to be *had by any British functionary for the asking*.—*Macaulay.*

Assent, nod—*signify assent by a nod*, শাফ নাড়িয়া সম্মতি প্রকাশ করা।

(a) “Are you congratulating yourself on being up so soon ? Mr. Pickwick nodded assent.”—*Dickens.*

(b) She is at Bethel I suppose ? The neighbour nodded assent.

Dickens.

Attach importance, weight or value to = hold a thing to be of great importance or value, কোন বিষয়কে গুরুতর বা কাজের জোন করা।

(a) He attaches very little importance to the invention of gunpowder.

Macaulay.

(b) You must not attach too great weight to a remark founded on first appearances.—Dickens.

(c) He was insensible to danger or fatigue and after days spent in the saddle seemed to attach little value to the luxury of a bed.—Prescott.

Attendance on or at, be in = wait upon a person at a place, আজ্ঞা পালনের নিয়ন্ত আদেষ্টার নিকট অথবা নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকা।

(a) Lady Sidney who was in attendance on the Queen sent a message to De Quadra.—Froude.

(b) A squadron of the Queen's ships was promised to be in attendance at Calais, with passport for himself and his suite.—Froude.

Attention to, call = invite or draw attention to, কোন বিষয়ের প্রতি ধাহাতে মনোযোগ হয় এবং করা।

We can profess to do little more than to call attention to some of the most wonderful chapters of European history.—Freeman.

Attention to, pay = attend to, মনোযোগ করা; heed, কর্ণপাত করা।

(a) They continued to devour their supper without paying the least attention to the wants of the new guest.—Scott.

(b) He paid great attention to the interests of the State.—Macaulay.

(c) He paid no attention to her intercessions.—Froude.

Attentions to, pay = show courtesy to ; take care of ; যত বা সম্ভাব্য দেখান।

(a) The King paid the most flattering attentions to Nelson, made him dine with him, and seated him at his right hand.—Southey.

(b) Apprised of the charms of Miss C.'s purse and person, he took care to pay her the most conspicuous attentions.—Warren.

(c) The most delicate attentions were paid to her by families of wealth and distinction.—Irving.

(d) The disease was so contagious that no one, dared to visit the sick or to pay them the most necessary attentions.—Arnold.

Audience to, give = grant an interview to one, for conference or the transaction of business (used of a sovereign or the head of a government),
রাজ সম্মানে আসিতে দেওয়া এবং কথা শুনা।

(a) La Fayette gives audience to any body who wishes to speak with him.—Macaulay.

(b) On the 27th the Queen gave him audience at Richmond.—Froude.



Auspices of, under the = through the favour or patronage of, (কোথা নড় মোকের অনুগ্রহে বা আশুকূল্যে) ; under the protection or guidance of, কাহারও কর্তৃস্থাধীনে !

(a) Frederic was called to royalty and empire *under the auspices of* the greatest of the Roman pontiffs.—Freeman.

(b) His Lordship came into parliament as Lord Wolsey *under the auspices of* Mr. Wilberforce.—Thackeray.

(c) The greatest achievement of spiritual independence, was completed without bloodshed *under Elizabeth's auspices*.—Froude.

(d) The studies which she had broken off, she now resumed, *under the auspices of* a tutor whose views were more sincere.—Scott.

Avail, be of no = be of no use, কোন কাজেরই নয়, নিষ্ঠল হওয়া !

(a) These public distinctions to the teacher are excellent, but they are *of no avail* so long as he is utterly underpaid.—M. Arnold.

(b) But all *was of no avail*; for Napoleon's intense selfishness was his ruin and the ruin of France.—Smiles.

(c) The warning was afterwards communicated to the king in writing. But spoken or written, the words *were of no avail*.—Kaye.

Average, on an = taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities, গড়ে ।

(a) British lads *on an average* are far too ill-taught still for me to wish that British girls should be taught in the same way.—Kingsley.

(b) I can assure you that after next Christmas, I expect to lay up *on an average* about £7000 a year, while I remain in India.—Macaulay.

(c) Orme allots, *on an average*, a closely printed quarto page to the events of every forty-eight hours.—Macaulay.

B

Back, at one's = behind one, পৰ্চিৎ ; near one, ready to help ; পৃষ্ঠপোষক !

(a) Mahony appeared on the scene immediately with all Killarney howling *at his back*.—Froude.

(b) And Mary Stuart with half her subjects *at her back* would again call herself Queen of England.—Froude.

(c) And Walsingham with Burghley now *at his back* half succeeded in persuading the Queen to consent to the league with France.—Froude.

Back, behind one's = in secret or in one's absence (implying generally, the advantage that is taken of one's absence to injure or vilify him), পরোক্ষ, অসাক্ষাতে (মিলা করা যুক্ত্য) !

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(a) I must say before your face, as I always say *behind your back* that you are the best of creatures.—*Dickens*.

(b) He always spoke of Mr. D. with contempt *behind his back*.

Thackeray.

(c) They never abused each other except *behind their backs*.—*Irving*.

Back out=withdraw from an engagement or extricate oneself, as from a difficulty (generally, in a mean way); (কোন অভিজ্ঞাপালন বা সংকট হইতে) পিছাইয়া যাওয়া।

(a) Nor could he muster sufficient presence of mind to *back out of* this most delectable conversation.—*Thackeray*.

(b) You know what to do and how to *back quietly out* at the right time.—*Dickens*.

Back up=support, সহায়তা করা ; sustain, পতন হইতে রক্ষা করা।

(a) Let us stick to each other and *back each other up*.—*Arnold*.

(b) I consider it rather an unaccountable mode of showing your sisterly affection that you should *back up* a man who treated me in the most ungentlemanly way.—*Dickens*.

(c) Mr. J. was an easy-going, incapable sort of man, whose reputation out of doors was not calculated to *back it* (the firm) *up*.—*Dickens*.

Back upon, turn one's=turn away the face from, মুখ ফেরান, বিমুখ হওয়া ; (fig.) leave, flee from, give up through fear or disgust ; ভয়ে বা ঘৃণার পরাগ্রাম হওয়া বা ত্যাগ করা।

(a) And *turning his back upon* Lambourne, he walked slowly towards the house.—*Scott*.

(b) He *turned his back upon* them, so as to avoid them altogether.

Thackeray.

(c) He never *turned his back upon* an enterprise which he had once undertaken.—*Prescott*.

(d) He preferred to risk the chances of a battle rather than *turn his back upon* a foe.—*Prescott*.

Backbone, to the=to the very centre, all through, every inch, thorough, staunch ; অক্তির অস্তিত্ব পর্যন্ত, সমস্ত কার্য্যে ও বাকে, নিরবচ্ছিন্ন, ভাস্ত।

(a) Scott was a Tory *to the backbone*.—*Prescott*.

(b) His patriotism is not to be doubted ; he is English *to the backbone*.—*Kaye*.

(c) They were Protestants *to the backbone*.—*Froude*.

Background, in the=in a position little seen or noticed (said of parts of a picture which are placed behind the principal figures or scenes) ; পশ্চাত্তাপে, অর্ধৎ দেখান আগাত্ত: মৃষ্টি পড়ে মা, অথবা পড়িলেও তত প্রষ্ট উপসর্কি হইয়। **Keep in the background**=keep oneself out of sight ; not to

bring prominently to view, এমন ভাবে পিছনে থাকা বা রাখা যে কেহ তাল করিয়া দেখিতে না পাই (কতক মুকার্সিত ভাব বুঝাই) ।

(a) His friends thought it best for himself and for the cause that he should remain *in the background*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I felt sure that there was some secret and grievous source of misery *in the background*.—*Warren*.

(c) He was himself to *keep* for some time *in the background* and on no occasion to come forward till he was sure of his prey.—*Warren*.

(d) This degrading incident he *kept in the background*.—*Scott*.

Backward in, be = be unwilling or averse to, be slow in, পেছোঁও হওয়া।

(a) He will find some other friend who will not be *backward in* helping him.—*Dickens*.

(b) Nor have our own countrymen *been backward in* testifying their opinion of his merits.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Shall I be *backward in* doing justice to that man, when even undertakers and coffin-makers have been moved by the conduct he has exhibited ?—*Dickens*.

Backwards and forwards = to and fro, ইত্যতঃ ; একবার এদিক্‌, এক বার ওদিক।

(a) Messengers went *backwards and forwards*.—*Froude*.

(b) Complaints and recriminations passed *backwards and forwards* between Paris and Rome, and Rome and Paris.—*Froude*.

(c) *Backwards and forwards* the tide of havoc swayed.—*Froude*.

Badly off, be = be in unprosperous circumstances, be in an unfortunate condition, ভাল অবস্থায় নহে, দুর্গত ; be sadly in want of, না ধাকায় বড় কষ্ট দোধ করা।

(a) But they entertained other objections to have foreigners. They believed that foreigners *were always badly off*.—*Dickens*.

(b) So, altogether, the Britons were very *badly off*, you may believe. *Dickens*.

(c) He had 12 legions with him, but he was *badly off* for ships in which to transport them.—*Trollope*.

Bag and baggage (*collog.*) = with all one's things, তলাতলি সমস্ত লইয়া।

I am resolved we will get the money this very night, or out she tramps, *bag and baggage*.—*Goldsmith*.

Bail, admit one to = allow one to give bail and be liberated from custody, আমিবে থালাস দেওয়া।

(a) Virginius refused to *admit* the accused to *bail*.—*Arnold*.

(b) Forty-eight hours after the detection of this execrable fraud, Marlborough was *admitted to bail*.—*Macaulay*.

Balance, lose one's—lose one's equilibrium, as in rope-dancing ; (fig.), be disturbed in mind so as to succumb to some predominating feeling or passion ; lose one's equanimity, বিচলিত-চিন্ত হইয়া। হৈর্যাচ্ছাত হওয়া ; আয়ত্ত রহিত হওয়া।

(a) Staggering as if struck by lightning, he *lost his balance* and tumbled over the parapet.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was indeed so much shaken that he leaned sometimes in one direction and sometimes in the other ; but he never *lost his balance*.

Macaulay.

Balance of power—a just proportion of power among nations that does not allow one to preponderate, so as to endanger the independence of the others ; কোন রাজ্যের বা রাজার অতিরিক্ত প্রাদুর্ভাব না হয় একপ সামঞ্জস্য বা সমতা ; পরম্পর বিকল্প বলসমূহের সামঞ্জস্য ভাব।

• (a) Charles had inherited, by the death of his elder brother, all the dominions of the House of Austria. Surely, if to these dominions he had added the whole monarchy of Spain, the *balance of power* would have been seriously endangered.—*Macaulay*.

(b) We have no longer a foreign policy. The *balance of power* has ceased to trouble us.—*Froude*.

(c) That *balance of power* on which they relied for their security, and which it had been the constant object of all their negotiations and refinements to maintain, was destroyed in a moment.—*Robertson*.

Balance, tremble in the—shake as the scales of a balance, when it is uncertain which side is to preponderate ; be in a state of uncertainty as to success or failure ; be in a critical condition, in jeopardy or danger ; টল্যম্ব করা, কি হয় কি হয় এইরূপ সংশয়াপন্ন অবস্থায় পতিত হওয়া।

(a) For the first and last time during this great struggle, the destinies of the English in India began to *tremble in the balance* ; and no human wisdom could foretell the issue.—*Kaye*.

(b) He gave a check to the arms of Pizarro and for a season the fate of the conquerors *trembled in the balance*.—*Prescott*. • *

(c) Oh ! the suspense, the fearful, acute suspense of standing idly by, while the life of one we dearly love is *trembling in the balance* !

Dickens.

(d) He repeated the extravagances of former years, while the empire of the world was *trembling in the balance*.—*Merivale*.

Balance between, strike the—compare by estimating the relative value of ; show by comparison the preponderance of ; decide which is better ; যাকি কাটা ; দুইয়ের মধ্যে কোনটা কম, কোনটা বেশী হিসাব করিয়া দেখা ; ছাইয়ের মধ্যে কোনটা ভাল তুলনা করিয়া দেখা।

(a) He cannot stoop to study the history of the system which he abuses and to *strike the balance between* the good and the evil which it has produced.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The truth of the rule depends on whether the balance of examples is in its favour or not ; but actually to *strike the balance* is out of the question.—*Arnold*.

Balance even, keep or hold the = regulate so as to keep both sides on a level in point of advantage ; maintain a fair equality, দুই নিক সমভাবে বা সমান রাখা !

(a) Halifax, the most illustrious man of the party which boasted that it *kept the balance even* between Whigs and Tories, took charge of the Privy Seal.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It was neither possible nor desirable to *hold the balance* entirely even. The new ideas were growing, the old were waning. Each was to be allowed to follow its natural tendency.—*Froude*.

Ban of, be under the = be under some penalty as a delinquent (generally, for offending against some Church-law), কাহারও আক্রমণ পড়িয়া মণীয় হওয়া বা দণ্ডাধীন থাকা !

(a) When a poor wretch was *under the ban of the Church*, no tradesmen might sell him clothes or food.—*Froude*.

(b) He absconded and was outlawed. When he died he was still *under the ban of the law*.—*Macaulay*.

Banners of, under the = under the leadership of, কোন রাজা বা অধান যাত্রির অধীনে !

(a) They placed themselves *under the Marquis of Huntley's banner* on the present occasion. —*Scott*.

(b) The King's own brother had fought in Flanders, *under the banners of Spain*.—*Macaulay*.

Bar, at the = at the place in a court where prisoners are stationed for trial, আদালতের যেখানে অপরাধীরা থাকে ; before a tribunal, কোন বিচারালয়ে !

(a) The prisoners who were *at the bar* were instantly acquitted.

Macaulay.

(b) Some received sentence of death *at the bar of the King's Bench*.

Macaulay.

(c) He was heard *at the bar of the House of Commons* on the same subject.—*Froude*.

Bar, be called to the = be admitted to the privileges of a barrister, যারিটার প্রেসিডেন্স হওয়া ; be summoned before a tribunal for judgment, অভিযুক্ত হওয়া বিচারের বিমিস্ত কোন নির্দিষ্ট বিচার-হানে উপস্থিত হইতে আবিষ্ট হওয়া !

(a) He then quitted Cambridge, *was called to the bar*, took chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and joined the western circuit.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Adams is going to be called to the bar almost directly and is to be an advocate and wear the wig.—*Dickens*.

(c) One young Whig member used language so hot that he was in danger of being called to the bar.—*Macaulay*.

Bargain, drive a hard—endeavour to get the most one possibly can in a transaction and to give as little as possible to the other party, কাহাকে কান্দায় পাইয়া অতিরিক্ত লাভের সওদা করা।

(a) Although he had declined to receive money for his first poems, Byron altered his views, and even learnt to *drive a pretty hard bargain* with his publisher.—*Smiles*.

(b) Elizabeth meant to *drive as hard a bargain* as circumstances would allow.—*Froude*.

(c) Sextus was as fond of money as Elizabeth and could *drive as hard a bargain*.—*Froude*.

Bargain, into the—besides, also ; অধিকস্ত, তাহার উপর (লাভ কিম্বা লোকসান ছইই হইতে পারে)।

(a) He heard of Tom and Jonas too, with not a little about himself *into the bargain*.—*Dickens*.

(b) The people paid their money only to see silk, but were highly satisfied when they found it was mixed with gold *into the bargain*.

Goldsmith.

(c) She lost a thousand pounds and her bridegroom *into the bargain*.

Addison.

Bargain, make a=enter into an agreement (generally, with a view to one's own benefit), লাভের আশার কোম পথে আবক্ষ হওয়া, সওদা করা।

(a) Her son was false to her and was *making his bargain* at her expense.—*Froude*.

(b) Here, during several years, Hastings was employed in *making bargains* for stuffs with native brokers.—*Macaulay*.

(c) They *made a bargain* that they would never forsake each other.

Goldsmith.

Bargain, strike a=ratify or conclude an agreement (the sign of ratification being by *striking* with an auctioneer's hammer or hand on hand), চুক্তি নিশ্চয় করা।

(a) Whether the king of Naples, the Duke of Milan, the Pope or the Signory of Florence, *struck the bargain*, was to him a matter of perfect indifference. He was for the highest wages and the longest term.

Macaulay.

(b) A *bargain* was speedily *struck*; and the titular sovereign of Hindustan issued a warrant empowering the Company to collect and administer the revenues of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.—*Macaulay*.

(c) But before the *bargain was struck*, Fanny thought it her duty to obtain her father's consent.—*Macaulay*.

Bay, bring to = bring to a state of trouble or danger from which escape is impossible, কোণ ঠেসা করা।

(a) There he was *brought to bay* by powers considerably superior to his own.—*Merivale*.

Bay, keep at = keep an enemy from closing in (as, when a stag turns round upon the dogs, they bark because they dare not close in and attack him); place beyond the power of doing harm, সম্মুখীন শক্তকে নিকটে আসিতে না দেওয়া।

(a) With this cane he assured me he had once *kept a large snake at bay*.—*Warren*.

(b) For sometime our people stood on the defensive, *keeping the mutineers at bay*.—*Kaye*.

(c) The infantry made a brave stand, *keeping Pizarro's horse at bay* with their pikes.—*Prescott*.

Be at (a person or an object) = be upon a person or an object with a view to influence; be engaged in; সামগ্ৰিয়া থাকা, ব্যাপৃত থাকা।

(a) My father is *at me* again to provide for P.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The little devil is *at her old tricks*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He often said that he could not understand what Mr. D. *was at*.
Warren.

Be it so = Let it be as you wish, তাহাই হউক, তথাক্ষ ; suppose it to be so, বোধ কৰ যদি তাহাই হয় বা ঘটে।

(a) "Be it so" said the Palmer, "at Sheffield then we part."—*Scott*.

(b) You shall go with me before a magistrate. "Be it so" said Rashleigh.—*Scott*.

(c) The enemy will soon carry the wall. "Be it so. We will retreat into the house and defend it to the last."—*Macaulay*.

Be that as it may = let it be as it may; no matter if it is so; সে যাহাই হউক।

(a) *Be that as it may*, in 1854, only two years after his death, the Scots Parliament condemned his Dialogue and History as untrue.—*Kingsley*.

(b) *Be that as it may*, his aim was noble.—*Froude*.

(c) *Be that as it may*, the form of the old government was once again restored.—*Arnold*.

Beads, tell one's = count the beads over, be at prayer, মালা জপা।

(a) He passed an old woman going to church who was *telling her beads*.—*Froude*.

(b) A man had but to *tell his beads*, hear a mass and confess, and he was absolved.—*Scott*.

Bear a part in = act a part in ; take a part in ; join others in (something) ; (অঙ্গের সহিত) কোনুকার্যে যোগ দেওয়া।

- (a) They had *bore no part in* the action.—*Southey.*
- (b) Near twenty years had elapsed since he had *bore any part in* politics.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) Compton, cruelly mortified, refused to *bear any part in* the ceremony.—*Macaulay.*

Bear down = drive down forcibly ; overthrow ; crush by force, (ভারে) নিম্নে লইয়া ধাওয়া, অধঃপাতিত করা ; অভিভূত করা।

- (a) The force, the size and weight of our vessel *bore her down* below the waves.—*Irving.*
- (b) In the committee there was much hesitation ; but Clive's vigour and firmness *bore down* all opposition.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) Cromwell for the time was strong enough to *bear his opponents down*.—*Froude.*
- (d) He listened with the air of a man quite *bore down* by grief and disappointment.—*Dickens.*

Bear down upon = drive towards another with all one's might, with a view to fall upon ; (শক্ত উপরে) চাপিয়া পড়া।

- (a) Signal was made to *bear down upon* the enemy in two lines.
Southey.
- (b) The allied powers were all on a war-footing, and ready at a moment's notice to *bear down upon* the Elban Emperor.—*Thackeray.*

Bear fruit = produce results that are advantageous or desirable, ফল অন্ব হওয়া।

- (a) The long and dangerous labours of the indefatigable ambassador were at last, it seemed, about to prosper and *bear fruit*, when in the moment of success he was taken away.—*Froude.*
- (b) The institutions founded for popular instruction *bore* little or no *fruit*, because instruction in Europe was up to that time nearly confined to one class of society, the clergy.—*M. Arnold.*
- (c) The conference of Paris had passed away and *bore* no *fruit*.
Froude.

Bear off = carry one away (in a helpless state), (নিঙ্গাত বা সামর্থ্যহীন অবস্থায়) কাছাকে ধরিয়া বা বহন করিয়া লইয়া বাঁচা।

- (a) They seized him, tied him and *bore him off* to a house outside the town.—*Froude.*
- (b) The ball had completely shattered the lower jaw of his opponent, who was *bore off* the field instantly.—*Warren.*
- (c) **Bear on or upon (have a bearing upon)** = be related to or refer to, সম্পৃষ্ট হওয়া বা ধারা : have influence or effect on, অভিব্যক্ত করা।

(a) These questions we shall pass by, as not directly bearing on our subject.—*Freeman*.

(b) I want to bring before you another matter bearing closely upon this subject.—*Helps*.

(c) Even these obscure annals are not without a charm of their own and they have a most important bearing upon recent events.—*Freeman*.

Bear oneself—conduct oneself (in a certain manner), কোনভাবে চলা।

(a) In the great place to which he had recently been promoted, he had so borne himself that, after a very few months, even faction and envy had ceased to murmur at his elevation.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In all other particulars, Montrose bore himself with the same calm dignity.—*Scott*.

Bear out=support to the end ; justify, সমাকরণে পৌরকতা করা।

(a) If the law and I quarrel, my patron must bear me out.—*Scott*.

(b) A minute examination of his work would fully bear out these remarks.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Personal enmity has betrayed Thucydides into a comment which his own statement does not bear out.—*Froude*.

(d) They would have him out by their own authority, and the law, it was admitted, would bear them out.—*Froude*.

Bear testimony to = testify to ; make a declaration in favour of or in proof of ; কোন কিছুর পক্ষে সাক্ষাৎ দেওয়া ; ধার্য্য ঘোষণ করা।

(a) The Duke of Monmouth had borne similar testimony to Halifax's good nature.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The testimony which he bore to the gallant conduct of the islanders was read with delight.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Nelson, with all the sincerity of his character, bore willing testimony to the valour of his foes.—*Southey*.

Bear the brunt of—face or sustain the utmost fury or violence of an onset, (আক্রমণ হইলে) আক্রমণের অধান বেগ ধারণ করা।

(a) The Latins from their position bore the first brunt of these attacks.—*Arnold*.

(b) But the English had borne the brunt of the fight.—*Macaulay*.

Bear up against=resist successfully, not to sink (under the pressure of adverse circumstances), (বিপদে) উঠে থাকা।

(a) Against the thunder of Jehovah, against the flaming lake, against the prospect of an eternity of uninterrupted misery, his spirit bears up unbroken, resting on its own innate energies.—*Macaulay*.

(b) A trifle now sufficed to depress those elastic spirits which had borne up against defeat, exile and penury.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Your innocent smiles made me *bear up against* my misfortunes.

Lamb's Tales.

Bear with = be indulgent to, সামুক্ষে দৃষ্টি করা বা সহিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) I am sure you will *bear with* my weakness.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *Bear with* me, kind doctor, *bear with* me in my guilty story.

Warren.

(c) It is my way of doing the thing, and you must *bear with* it.

Helps.

Bear upon, bring to = cause to act or operate upon ; কার্যকর হয় এমন করিয়া অযোগ করা ; cause to be pointed or situated so as to affect, কার্যকরী হয় একেপ করিয়া সংস্থাপন করা।

(a) If students would excel, they must *bring* the whole powers of their mind *to bear upon* their art.—*Smiles*.

(b) Both the controversialists were aided by other learned men, for an astonishing weight of learning was *brought to bear upon* the disputed points.—*Helps*.

(c) No sooner was Cecil gone than the influences which he most dreaded were *brought to bear upon* Elizabeth.—*Froude*.

(d) Both the French ships now *brought* their guns *to bear upon* us and opened their fire.—*Southey*.

Beard, take one by the = seize or pull one by the beard (indicating contempt, anger or insult—it being considered a great insult among the Jews to pluck or even to touch a man's beard) ; set at defiance, দাঢ়ি ধরিয়া টানা ; জন্ম করা ; অবজ্ঞা প্রদর্শন করা।

(a) He seriously imagined that the monarch who had *taken the Pope by the beard* and hurled him out of the kingdom would be frightened by the lectures and threats.—*Froude*.

(b) They were not without pride that a poor countryman of theirs should have *taken by the beard* the great Italian priest.—*Froude*.

(c) And dar'st thou then

To *beard the lion* in his den,

The Douglas in his Hall?—*Scott*.

Beast of burden, a = an animal employed in carrying burdens, বোঝা বহে যে জানোয়ার ; a slave, ক্ষৈতিদাস।

(a) Camels were the only *beasts of burden* generally used in that country (Egypt).—*Buckle*.

(b) The people at large were little better than *beasts of burden*.

Buckle.

Beat about the bush = beat the bush in all directions to ascertain if game is lurking under it ; (fig.), not to come directly to the point, but to take indirect means to come to it ; আসল জাতগাম আবাত না করিয়া

ଆଶେ ପାଶେ ଆଘାତ କରା ; ଅକାରାନ୍ତରେ (ଭାବ ବୁଝିବାର ବା କୋନ ଭାବ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗ କରିବାର ବା କୋମ ବିଷୟ ପାଇବାର) ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରା ।

(a) He might very well express all he has to say in half the time and with half the trouble. Why should he beat about the bush as he does ?

Hazlitt.

(b) I was specially to guard against appearing to know too much ; I was to beat about the bush—to extract her symptoms gradually.

Warren.

(c) Not to beat about the bush, (for the advantage of the scheme would take a week to tell), what is to prevent your marrying him ?

Dirkens.

Beat a retreat = retire from before an enemy (not exactly amounting to a flight), ପଞ୍ଜାଦଗମନ କରା, ହଟ୍ଟିଯା ଦେଇଯା ।

(a) A few shots from the prison brought them to their senses and they beat a hasty retreat.—Irving.

(b) He was so disconcerted, it is said, that he soon beat a retreat.
Irving.

Beat back = compel to retire, ହଟ୍ଟିଯା ଦେଇଯା ।

(a) He charged on the other flank ; but his men were beaten back.

Macaulay.

Beat down = press down, crush ; ଅଭିଭୂତ କରା, ଦୂର କରା ; lessen, କମାନ !

(a) My poor uncle seemed beaten down to the very earth by his family calamities.—Scott.

(b) For the moment however rebellion was beaten down.—Froude.

(c) He was for beating down prices with the people that worked for him.—George Eliot.

Beat one at one's own weapons = overcome one with one's own weapons or arguments, କୋନ ସ୍ଵଭାବରେ ତାହାର ନିଜେର ଅବ୍ରେହି ବା କଥାଯ ପରାଜିତ କରା ।

(a) Fox put forth all his rare powers of debate, beat half the lawyers in the house at their own weapons and carried division after division against the whole influence of the treasury.—Macaulay.

Beats, one's heart = one's heart throbs violently ; one's mind is in agitation under the influence of any strong feeling, (ଭୟେ କି ହୃତ୍ତବନାମ ହନ୍ଦୟ କମ୍ପିତ ହେବାର) ; thrills, ମୃତ୍ୟ କରା ।

(a) There were many anxious hearts beating through England at the time, and mother's tears and prayers flowing in many home-steads.

Thackeray.

(b) Her heart began to beat at the notion of the awful meeting with George's father.—Thackeray.

(c) His body was buried at Naples, and his heart—that heart which

always beat with every generous and noble emotion--was brought back in a silver urn.—*Thackeray.*

Beat, one's heart ceases to - one's life is extinct, হংপিণি বিশ্বন ইওয়া ; মৃত্যু।

(a) Many of the hearts that throbbed so gaily then have ceased to beat.—*Dickens.*

Beat time = measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hands or feet, (সঙ্গীতের) তাল রাখা।

(a) He is listening to Laura singing and sees his mother bending and *beating time* over the shoulder of the girl.—*Thackeray.*

(b) At last the lady complied and after humming for some minutes began to sing. He sat and *beat time* with his hand on the table.

Goldsmith.

Beat up for = go about to enlist men who would help in fighting, (শড়োই করিবার জন্য) লোক খুঁজিয়া বেড়ান।

(a) I have only been *beating up for* recruits.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

(b) The officers promised to *beat up for* volunteers and to do all they could to help him.—*Kaye.*

Because of = owing to, কোন কিছুর নিমিত্ত।

(a) This was Sir Henry's favourite room, *because of* the prospect it commanded.—*Warren.*

(b) The nobles hated Mortimer *because of* his pride, riches and power.

Dickens.

Beck, at one's (at one's beck and call) = at the slightest hint made by one; at one's command; ইন্নিতে, আবশ্যের অধীন, ডাকিলেই গাঁওয়া যাব।

(a) They look to have redress *at their beck* in everything seeming to them wrong.—*Froude.*

(b) You may tell your master that my daughter is not *at his beck and call*, as he supposes her to be.—*Dickens.*

(c) The next Pope was a Pope of Philip's own choosing and was quite *at his beck and call*.—*Freeman.*

Become of, what will = what will be the fate of, তাহার কি দশা হইবে?

What became of = what happened to, তাহার কি হইল, সে কোথার ঘেল ?

(a) "Should we both fall, Josiah," said Nelson, "*what will become of* your poor mother?"—*Southern.*

(b) *What became of* the last tenant we never could learn.—*Dickens.*

(c) The first question which the King asked was, *what had become of* Macduff?—*Scott.*

Bed of, be brought to = be delivered of, এসব করা।

(a) I sent for my wife who as soon as she arrived *was brought to bed* of two sons.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) After Hermione had been a short time in prison, she *was brought to bed of a daughter*.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) She dreamt that she was *brought to bed of a judge*.—*Addison*.

Before, it was long — a long time elapsed before ; after a long time, অনেকক্ষণের পর। It *was not long before* :—a long time did not elapse before, within a short time, অল্পক্ষণ পরেই।

(a) *It was long before* he could speak ; and his words when they came at last were choked with tears.—*Froude*.

(b) The liturgy was accepted gradually, but *it was long before* it came into general use.—*Froude*.

(c) *It was not long before* he was joined by Cabrera.—*Prescott*.

(d) But *it was not long before* they were convinced that these apprehensions were without foundation.—*Robertson*.

Beforehand with one, be = anticipate one, (পূর্বস্থচনা পাইয়া) অগ্রে কোন কার্য করা।

(a) But it seems that Gonerill *had been beforehand with him*, sending letters also to Regan. —*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) Catherine was afraid that Elizabeth would use the opportunity and determined to *be beforehand with her*.—*Froude*.

(c) The Major *was beforehand with him* and overruled Eyre's orders.—*Froude*.

Begin life = enter upon any business or profession for the first time with a view to earn livelihood, কাজকর্মে অথবা অনুষ্ঠান হওয়া।

(a) He *began life* as an apprentice to a linen-draper.—*Smiles*.

(b) He *began life* “at the lowest round of the ladder,” when only eleven years old.—*Smiles*.

Begin with, to = at the outset, in the first place, আদো।

(a) Unless I was sure of that *to begin with*, I should have nothing to do with him.—*Dickens*.

(b) *To begin with*, let every child be instructed in those general views of the phenomena of Nature.—*Hurley*.

(c) If in Ireland *to begin with*, there were scarcely any Protestants at all, in England they were in a minority of one to five.—*Froude*.

Behalf of, in or on = in favour of, কাহারও কিম্বা কোন বিষয়ের অনুকূলে ; on the part of, or as representing, কাহারও পক্ষ হইতে, কাহারও তরফ।

(a) She never was known to have done any good action *in behalf of* anybody.—*Thackeray*.

(b) They were more than justified in braving every extremity *in behalf of* their independence of Persian and Macedonian alike.—*Freeman*.

(c) Cecil went to De Quadra *on Elizabeth's behalf* to speak to him about her marriage with Lord Robert.—*Froude*.

Behindhand in, be = be behind in progress ; be late, be unable to keep pace with one in, পিছু পড়িয়া থাকা ; অঙ্গের সহিত সমান হইতে না পারা ।

(a) Not to be *behindhand* in the bustle, Mr. Q. went to work with surprising vigour.—*Dickens*.

(b) Nor was the lady at all *behindhand* in displaying her choicest allurements.—*Dickens*.

(c) If Oliver were *behindhand* in these respects, he knew where the best were to be found.—*Dickens*.

Beside oneself, be = be out of one's wits, হতবৃক্ষি হওয়া ।

(a) The king was so unquiet and passionate that he seemed like a man *beside himself*.—*Froude*.

(b) He walked up and down the little cell in which he was locked up, almost *beside himself* with grief.—*Dickens*.

(c) Jeffreys was *beside himself* with fury.—*Macaulay*.

Best, at (at the best) = taking the best view of things, যতদূর সম্ভব আল চক্ষে দেখিলে বা আল ভাবিয়া লইলে ।

(a) All the colouring, all the circumstances, everything which gives life to the story are *at best* doubtful and are in many cases clearly fictitious.—*Freeman*.

(b) Either death or captivity or *at the best* beggary was the alternative to which he looked forward as the reward of his 14 years' service.

Froude.

(c) Human life *at the best* is enveloped in darkness ; we know not what we are or whither we are bound.—*Froude*.

(d) Macaulay's prose *at its best* is not so terse as his verse.—*Morison*.

Best, do one's = exert oneself to the utmost, যতদূর সাধ্য করা ।

(a) He *did his best* to keep back the dogs.—*Couper*.

(b) Flaxmen *did his best* to carry out the manufacturer's views.

Smiles.

(c) I am proud of my ancestors and *do my best* to keep the credit of the family.—*Froude*.

Best of, have the = have advantage or superiority in point of ; (কোন নিষ্ঠায়) শ্রেষ্ঠতা থাকা ।

(a) The bishops *had the best* of the argument ; but they had fallen on evil times and were outvoted.—*Froude*.

Best of, make the = improve to the utmost, (generally used of accepting a disagreeable position cheerfully), যত দূর সম্ভব কাজে আপাইবাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা ।

(a) We must *make the best of* what we have got.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The unfortunate victims were thus driven to *make the best of* their situation and accept the fate from which there was no legal escape.

Froude.

(c) You must exercise the strength of mind for which you are renowned and *make the best of it*.—*Dickens*.

Best of one's ability or power, to the = as far as one's power goes, as far as one is able, যত দূর ক্ষমতা আছে, সাধারণভাবে।

(a) *To the best of their ability*, they had done their duty to the land and the people.—*Froude*.

(b) I will defend you *to the best of my ability*.—*Smiles*.

(c) Every clerk in every department imitated, *to the best of his power*, the evil example.—*Macaulay*.

Bet, lay a = lay a wager, বাঁজি রাখা।

(a) There was talk of appointing him minister, and *bets were laid* that he would be ambassador ere long.—*Thackeray*.

Better, had * = it would be better if ; ought to ; কবিলেই ভাল হয়।

(a) He had had a very bad night ; at one hour he had been delirious. It might end badly ; his mother *had better* be sent for (*i. e. it would be better if his mother were sent for*) immediately.—*Thackeray*.

(b) They *had better* leave him where they find him.—*Macaulay*.

(c) We *had better* avoid speaking to them.—*Dickens*.

Better for, be all the = be wholly the better for ; derive so much more benefit from, সেই জন্মই বা সেই পরিমাণেই সর্বতোভাবে উপকারী বা কার্যকরী হওয়া।

(a) We are determined to search this hall ; we must find him we come to seek. It may *be all the better for* those who will save us time and trouble.—*Warren*.

(b) **Heaven and yourself**

Had part in this fair maid ; now heaven hath all,

And *all the better* is it *for* the maid.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) If you shut your eyes, perhaps you will go to sleep. You would *be all the better for* it, if you did.—*Dickens*.

Better, so much the = better to that extent, ভালই হইয়াছে।

(a) You do not know what it is to be a cobbler and *so much the better for* yourself.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) Both exclaimed loudly that they could not see their man. “*So much the better*” said Sir Edward.—*Warren*.

Better of, get the = gain victory, advantage, or superiority over, অধিক্ষমতা করা, বলবস্তুর হওয়া।

(a) She tried to leave him ; his anxiety *got the better of* his courtesy and he placed himself between her and the door.—*Froude*.

* The expression is not to be used when we address a superior.

(b) Finally, her sense of humour *getting the better of her*, she said laughingly, she feared the king of Spain would prove a bad husband.

Froude.

(c) His indolence and love of good living *got the better of* these endeavours at reform.—*Thackeray.*

Better off, be = be in better circumstances, (used especially of wealth or material comforts), অপেক্ষাকৃত ভাল বা সম্পন্ন অবস্থায় থাকা।

(a) The labouring classes of this island *are* on the whole *better off* as to physical comforts than the inhabitants of any equally extensive district of the old world.—*Macaulay.*

(b) There can be no doubt that the provinces *were better off* under the emperors than under the commonwealth.—*Freeman.*

(c) The peasantry are more considered and *are better off* a great deal than the agricultural labourer.—*Froude.*

Between ourselves (*between you and me*), (*entre nous*)—I tell it to you in strict confidence and it is not to go out to others, আপনাআপনির মধ্যে বলি, (আমে না জানিতে পারে এমন ভাবে আপনাআপনি কোন কথা বলা)।

(a) *Between ourselves*, three pounds, five shillings and two pence is no bad day's work.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) *Between you and me*, I think there is some danger of my being just enough soured not to be able to do that.—*Dickens.*

(c) But *entre nous*, doctor, could you not think of something in the medical way, to prevent his going to the House to-night?—*Warren.*

Between Scylla and Charybdis=between the two dangerous rocks of Scylla and Charybdis ; between two equal dangers or difficulties, উভয় সহচরে পড়া।

(a) I am *between Scylla and Charybdis*. If I do not marry him he will be my enemy ; and if I do, I am no longer mistress in my own realms.—*Froude.*

(b) A journalist in my position was *between the Scylla of bad government and the Charybdis of no government*.—*Knight.*

Bid defiance to = invite or provoke to contest by manifesting perfect fearlessness or utter contempt of the power of another ; বিপক্ষ পক্ষের প্রতি অবজ্ঞা প্রকাশ করা (মুক্তার্থ আহ্বান করা বুঝায়) ; be so bold as to put oneself in opposition to, অর্কণ করিয়া প্রবল ব্যক্তির বিরোধী হইতে সাহস করা।

(a) He *bade defiance to* the combined forces of England and France.
Macaulay.

(b) The Lord Mayor has but to call in the train-bands and put the standing army under arms, and he may *bid defiance to* the world.

Irving.

(c) Under the Plantagenets there had been barons able to *bid defiance to the Sovereign*.—*Macaulay*.

Bid fair = offer a good prospect, আশা জন্মান ; কোন কিছুর সম্ভাবনা থাকা ।

(a) I found that all was going on well and that Mr. S. *bade fair* for a rapid recovery, if he would but keep his mind calm and easy.—*Warren*.

(b) The attachment looks very like a friendship, promises well and *bids fair* to be lasting.—*Cowper*.

(c) The Persians were now at the height of their power, and under Chosroes, they *bade fair* to subdue all the Eastern provinces of the Empire.—*Freeman*.

Bid farewell to one = express a wish of happiness or welfare at parting, বিদায় অহণ কালে মন্তব বা কৃশ্ণ প্রার্থনা করা ; generally, take leave of one for good or for a long time, জন্মের মত বা দৌৰ্গকালের নিমিত্ত বিদায় নওয়া ।

(a) And Kent *bade farewell to the King*, and said, that since he chose to show himself in such fashion, it was but banishment to stay there.

Lamb's Tales.

(b) What could they do better than *bid farewell to one another* ?

Dickens

(c) The Prince came to *bid them farewell*.—*Macaulay*.

Bid good-bye to one = say good-bye (God be with you). It is an expression of etiquette or politeness used when one gentleman parts from another, বিদায় অহণকালে সাদৃ সম্ভাষণ করা ।

Bid good-morning : said on meeting or parting before 12 noon.

Bid good-day : said on meeting or parting till dark.

Bid good-evening : said on meeting or parting in the evening.

Bid good-night : said only at parting at night.

(a) He got out of his chair to *bid the pensioner good-bye* on his intimating that his time was running out.—*Dickens*.

(b) He civilly *bid her good-morning* and departed with his friend.

Warren.

(c) Then we will *bid you good-evening* and pray to God you may be better in the morning.—*Warren*.

(d) The old lady tenderly *bade him good-night* and left him.

Dickens.

Bid welcome to one = receive one with expressions of kindness at meeting, সাক্ষাৎ কালে সম্ভাষণ করা, (আমিতে আজ্ঞা হউক বলা) ।

(a) At the entrance of T., both started from their musing, and *bade him welcome*.—*Scott*.

(b) He wished them well and *bade them welcome*.—*Dickens*.

Bidding of one, at the — at the command of one or at one's dictation, আজ্ঞা মাত্রেই ; মুখের কথা পাইলেই ।

(a) The men who took up arms swore to assemble at the consul's bidding.—*Arnold.*

(b) Sensible people will not believe me an impostor at any man's bidding.—*Warren.*

Big, look=assume the appearance of a great man, বড় লোকের মত ভাব করু ধারণ করা।

(a) He looked as big and grand as he could.—*Thackeray.*

(b) They used to call him King Pym, he possessed such power and looked so big—*Dickens.*

(c) His clansman looked big with pride when they related how he had broken hostile ranks and hewn down tall warriors.—*Macaulay.*

Big, talk=utter boastful language, লম্বা চোড়া কথা কহা।

(a) John Bull may talk big when his patriotism is irritated.

De Quincey.

• (b) "My good ally talks big" he said.—*Macaulay.*

Big with=pregnant, পর্যবেক্ষিত ; fraught with (generally, something important), পরিপূর্ণ।

(a) One of our female companions was big with child.—*Addison.*

(b) What in a false knave would be tricks, in him, seemed to be the natural workings of an honest mind big with something too great for utterance.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(c) The great, the important day, big with the fate
Of Cato and of Rome.—*Addison.*

Bill, find a true=find the charge to be true, অভিযোগ সত্য বলিয়া জান করা।

(a) Even if the charges had been preferred legally and the Grand Jury had found a true bill, there would still have been in the proceedings enough of perfidy and injustice.—*Macaulay.*

(b) In the meantime the assizes commenced ; a true bill was found ; and Nuncoomar was brought before Sir Elijah Impey and a jury composed of Englishmen.—*Macaulay.*

Bill of fare=a list of the articles of food provided at a meal, কি কি খাইবার জিনিস।

(a) Bring us the bill of fare for to-night's supper.—*Goldsmit.*

Bill of mortality=an account of the number of deaths in a place within a certain period, কোন স্থানের মৃতব্যাতিদিগের সংখ্যা।

No 'test of the physical well-being of society can be named so decisive as that which is furnished by bills of mortality.—*Macaulay.*

Bind one over=oblige one by bond to do something (generally, to appear at a court, or to keep the peace), মুচলেখা লিখাইয়া লওয়া।

(a) You shall answer it in the King's Bench I bind you over in one thousand pounds to appear there next term.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The ministers were arrested and bound over to take their trial at the Assizes.—*Froude*.

(c) The Mayor declared that he would bring both of them before himself and bind them over to keep the peace.—*Dickens*.

Bind one to = oblige or restrain one either by promise or duty to abide by or to observe, প্রতিজ্ঞা বা অন্য কিছু স্থারা আবক্ষ করা। Bind to = tie together, unite, বকলে বাংধা।

(a) Osborne said, Fred. had agreed to take his daughter with twenty thousand and he should bind himself to no other terms. *Thackeray*.

(b) I acquired the knowledge confidentially and under circumstances that bind me to silence.—*Dickens*.

(c) Her person was a link which bound the country to France and to Papacy.—*Froude*.

Binding on, be = have power to bind or oblige, be obligatory on ; (কাহারও) অবশ্যপালনীয় বা অনুমতিবন্ধীয় হওয়া।

(a) Fox went so far as to take a legal opinion on the question, whether the patents granted by George II were binding on George III. • *Macaulay*.

(c) As for conscience what is binding on one man's conscience is not binding on another's.—*Arnold*.

Bird of passage = a migratory bird, যে পক্ষী এক স্থানে থাকে না। (fig.) a person not living permanently in any place, যে ব্যক্তি এক স্থানে থায়ী নহে।

(a) I held it but prudence to suspend the prosecution of my enterprise till the summer should have passed, and we birds of passage had migrated to our winter quarters.—*Froude*.

Birds of the same feather = persons of like character, একই ধাতুর লোক।

(a) The witnesses were that atrocious Oates and two other birds of the same feather.—*Dickens*.

Birth, by = by descent, by parentage, জাতিতে, কুলে বা বংশে।

(a) Ferguson was by birth a Scot.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They were all gentlemen by birth.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Marius was by birth a man of the people in the best sense.

Freyman.

Birth to, give = be delivered of, প্রসব করা ; give rise to, উত্তর বা উৎপন্ন করা।

(a) She is in a common hospital where she, a few days ago only, gave birth to a dead child.—*Warren*.

(b) I shall relate how a gigantic commerce *gave birth* to a maritime power, compared with which every other maritime power sinks into insignificance.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The passions to which the French-Revolution had *given birth* were extinct.—*Macaulay*

Bite one's lips = রাগ প্রকাশ করিতে না পারিয়া নিজের টেঁট কামড়ান।

The advocates on both sides are *biting their lips* to hear their conflicting misstatements and sophisms exposed.—*Macaulay*.

Black, in = in a black dress, in mourning, কৃকৰ্বণ আবরণে বা শোকহৃচক বেশে।

(a) How is it that the folks are all *in black* to-day?—*Dickens*.

(b) All the blinds were pulled down, the church-bell was tolled and the chancel hung *in black*.—*Thackeray*.

• **Black and white, in** = plainly written (the paper being white and the ink black), স্পষ্টভাবে লিখিত (সে বিষয়ে আৱ সন্দেহ নাই, এই ভাৱ)।

(a) Here it is *in black and white*. Here's the Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor.—*Thackeray*.

(b) It matters not that these charges are wholly or partly untrue, or even impossible. There they are *in black and white*, and they must be answered.—*Kaye*.

Black books, be in one's = be in bad odour, be out of favour, ধৰ্মি হওয়া, কাহারও অমুগ্রহ হাবান।

(a) The poor old colonel too was *in Mrs. P's black books*.—*Thackeray*.

Black sheep, a = one in a family or company who is unlike the rest and makes trouble; a disgrace to the family, কুলাক্ষৰ।

I know he is one of your *black sheep*. But he is really a disinterested unworldly fellow.—*George Eliot*.

Blind, born = blind since birth, জন্মাক।

(a) He said that people who are *born blind* have some ideas different from those who are possessed of eyesight.—*Buckle*.

Blind of an eye = having lost the power of seeing by one eye, এক চকু হৈন।

(a) He had a brother called blind Dominick, *blind of one eye*.

Froude.

(b) If this horse has really been stolen from the men, they must know of which eye it is *blind*.—*De Quincey*.

Block up = obstruct by placing obstacles in the way, পথ বন্ধ কৰা।

(a) Jip's pagoda invariably *blocked up* the main thoroughfare.

Dickens.

(b) The very streets of Calcutta were *blocked up* by the dying and the dead.—*Macaulay*.

Blood, flesh and = human nature, the unregenerate man ; रक्त मांसम्
পৌর।

(a) It is proverbial that there are certain things which *flesh and blood* cannot bear.—*Dickens*.

(b) What indeed was to be expected from a body of public servants exposed to temptation such that, as Clive once said, *flesh and blood* could not bear it ?—*Macaulay*.

Blood, in cold = deliberately and without sudden passion, (কেবল
কান্দণে) উক্ষণাণিত না হইয়াও, অভিনন্দি পূর্বক।

(a) Some were for an instant and indiscriminate massacre ; others were against murder *in cold blood* altogether.—*Froude*.

(b) Edmund was killed *in cold blood* by Lord Clifford.

Edith Thompson.

(c) If he really handed over heretics to the flames *in cold blood*, it is hardly possible to conceive a greater measure of guilt.—*Freeman*.

Blood, shed = cause blood to flow out, kill, রক্তপাত করা, প্রাণী হনন করা ; give up one's life, আগ দেওয়া।

(a) Her unwillingness to *shed blood* extended only to high-born traitors.—*Froude*.

(b) Sulla and Augustus alike *shed blood* without mercy, so long as anything was to be gained by shedding it.—*Freeman*.

(c) And did you hear him say that he could have *shed his blood* for me ?—*Dickens*.

Blood boils at, one's = one's anger or indignation is excited so as to know no bounds, শোণিত উক্ফ হওয়া, রাগে গুরু করা।

(a) His *blood boiled at* the degradation of his country.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They were men who sincerely and earnestly desired the improvement of the condition of the human race, whose *blood boiled at* the sight of cruelty and injustice.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Her proud *blood boiled at* the indignities which were thrust upon her.—*Froude*.

Blood in one's veins, have another's = be born of parents or be descended from a family (generally, honourable); কাহারও শিরায় কাহারও শোণিত প্রাহিত হওয়া ; কোম আতি, বংশ না বাস্তি হইতে উত্তৃত হওয়া (সচরাচর মর্যাদাপ্রাপ্তি বংশান্বয়োর)।

(a) Hetty had Sorrel's *blood in her veins*.—*George Eliot*.

(b) Sulla had in his veins some of the oldest and proudest 'blood of Rome.—*Freeman*.

(c) You have some of the best *blood of England in your veins*.

Thackeray.

Blood is up, one's = one's passion is highly excited, (কোন কারণে) রাগ উদ্বীপিত হওয়া।

(a) *My blood is up*, and I have the strength of ten such men as you.—*Dickens.*

(b) “But it's wonderful,” said Mr. Giles, “what a man will do, when his blood is up.”—*Dickens.*

(c) *His blood was* as thoroughly *up* as Adam's now and the two men fought with the fierceness of panthers.—*George Eliot.*

Blot out = efface, cause to be forgotten, মুছিয়া ফেলা, সোপ করা।

(a) My Lord, a tear from my lady would have *blotted out* all that I could have said.—*Scott.*

Blow at, aim a = direct a blow to a particular object with a view to hurt, আঘাত করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে (অস্ত্রাদি দ্বারা) লক্ষ্য করা ; endeavour to injure by a sudden attack on, নষ্ট করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে কোন বিষয়ের প্রতি লক্ষ্য করা।

(a) The master *aimed a blow at* Oliver's head with the ladle.—*Dickens.*

(b) *A blow was aimed at* local superstitions by an order that all crosses and objects of divine worship should be destroyed by the magistrate.—*Froude.*

(c) He had *aimed a deadly blow at* all their dearest rights.—*Macaulay.*

Blow, deal or strike a = give a blow (either with the hand or an instrument), আঘাত করা ; (fig.), injure by a sudden attack on, নষ্ট করিবার অভিযানে সহসা কোন কার্য করা ; make an effort, চেষ্টা করা। **Strike the first blow = make the first attack,** প্রথম আক্রমণ করা। **Deal the death-blow = prove fatal,** নির্ণিত আঘাত করা।

(a) The dwarf was not quite so fierce as before, but for all that struck the first blow.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) One of his first acts was to *strike a blow at* the University.

M. Arnold.

(c) Without *striking a single blow*, the Catholic powers might achieve a glorious triumph.—*Freeman.*

(d) Hereditary bondsmen ! know ye not

Who would be free, themselves must *strike the blow*?—*Byron.*

(e) The men of Kent claimed to *strike the first blow* in the battle.

Freeman.

(f) His great charters to the princes of Germany *dealt the death-blow* to the Imperial power.—*Freeman.*

(g) Meanwhile a deadly blow was dealt to the power of Spain in her distant possessions.—*Freeman.*

Blow hot and cold = appear to both favour and oppose, be inconsistent ; নৱম প্রথম ছাই ভাবই এককালে বাস্তু করা ; পরম্পর বিমোচী মত এককালে প্রকাশ করা।

(a) Johnson, however, with respect to Goldsmith and indeed with respect to everybody else *blew hot as well as cold* according to the humour he was in.—*Irving.*

Blow out=extinguish by a current of air, (হাওয়া দ্বারা) নির্কাণ করা; force out by firing, গুলি মারিয়া মাতার খি বাহির করা।

(a) And *blowing out* the light she drew him after her up the stairs.

Dickens.

(b) Many of the thinly-scattered oil-lamps had been *blown out* by the violence of the wind.—*Dickens.*

(c) Pistol in hand, they threatened to *blow out* the brains of any man whom they caught attempting to steal off.—*Macaulay.*

Blow over=pass away (as a storm) without doing much harm, খড় বহিয়া যাওয়া, বিপদ শেষ হইয়া যা কাটিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) She debated in her mind whether she should face the storm that must come, or fly and avoid it, until its first fury was *blown over*.

Thackeray.

(b) Thus gradually the storms of the session were *blowing over*.

Froude.

(c) On their return to town they found the affair (the scandal) quite *blown over*.—*Warren.*

Blow up=raise into the air or scatter by the explosion of gunpowder; destroy by gunpowder, তোপে উড়িয়ে দেওয়া; expose, abuse or attack severely with a view to bring into contempt, অপদৃশ করা, দক্ষ নিকাশ করা।

(a) He *blew up* the magazines in the lines.—*Kaye.*

(b) The fort was *blown up*.—*Froude.*

(c) Tell him, if the money is not here next Friday, I will have a paragraph in the newspaper on Saturday, and next week I'll *blow up* the whole concern.—*Thackeray.*

Blows, come to=engage in combat, fall out, মারামারি (হাতাহাতী) করা।

(a) There was reason to fear that the two parties would *come to blows*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They had almost gone the length of rising in arms, though no opportunity had occurred of *coming to blows*.—*Scott.*

(c) Never had cool-headed statesmen a harder task in preventing two nations from *coming to blows*.—*Minto.*

Blurt out (collog.)=speak out with inconsiderate frankness, যাহা মনে আসে বলিয়া ফেলা (কতকটি আহাশুকি ভাব বুঝায়)।

(a) The fool *blarts out* what he thinks, and will sacrifice his friend rather than his joke.—*Smiles.*

Blush, put to the=put to shame, লজ্জা দেওয়া।

(a) Ridicule, instead of *putting guilt and error to the blush*, turned her formidable shafts against innocence and truth.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He would not drive such persons to despair. He would not even *put them to the blush*.—*Macaulay*.

Board, go by the = suffer complete destruction (as the mast of a ship when it is broken off and thrown over the board or side), জাহাজের মাস্তদের ন্যায় ভাস্তুয়া গড়া ; উলটিয়া পালটিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) The ship's masts had all *gone by the board*, and she was on the point of sinking.—*Southey*.

(b) I sat swilling tea until my whole nervous system must have *gone by the board*.—*Dickens*.

Board, on (on board of)=on the deck of or in (a vessel or boat), জাহাজ বা মৌকার হওয়া।

(a) In the evening he arrived and went *on board* of a frigate.

Macaulay.

(b) The ship had eighty-eight men *on board*.—*Froude*.

(c) They were actually *on board*, when an order of council appeared by which the ship was prohibited from sailing.—*Macaulay*.

Body and soul=with one's whole body as well as soul ; with all one's energies both of body and mind, কায়মনে ; entirely, সম্যক্কৃপে ; morally as well as physically, ইহ পরকালের মত।

(a) A man, who devotes himself to this pursuit *body and soul*, can scarcely fail to become rich.—*Smiles*.

(b) I belong *body and soul* to my proprietor.—*Dickens*.

(c) Just before the Restoration, he declared to the Regicides that he would be damned, *body and soul*, rather than suffer a hair of their heads to be hurt.—*Macaulay*.

Body and soul together, keep—keep life in the body, দেহে আণ বৰজি কৰা ; maintain or support oneself with difficulty, (কায়ঙ্কেশ) জীবন ধারণ কৰা।

(a) The greater part of their earning was remitted for the support of their absent families ; what remained was barely enough to *keep together body and soul*.—*Kaye*.

(b) I cannot indulge you with superfluities while we can hardly afford the means of *keeping body and soul together*.—*Warren*.

(c) They were working day and night and night and day and were not more than able to *keep body and soul together* after all.—*Dickens*.

Body, as a=taken collectively (said of a body of men who are united by some common tie), মোটাঘূট ধরিলে সম্পূর্ণভূক্ত সমস্ত শোক ; for the most part, অধিকাংশ।

(a) The Irish, as a *body*, are disloyal to the English Crown.—*Froude*.

- (b) The Collegians *as a body* were not easily impressible.—*Dickens.*
 (c) These acts are the acts of the Council *as a body*, not of the President personally.—*Freeman.*

Body, in a = all together, মকলে একত্র হইয়া।

- (a) The citizens came *in a body* to welcome him.—*Prescott.*
 (b) The petitioners waited *in a body* on the king.—*Macaulay.*
Boot, to (*colloq.*) — in addition, অধিকন্ত, অতিরিক্ত, উপরন্ত।
 (a) The foreman not only paid him the agreed price of £18 but thirty shillings *to boot*.—*Smiles.*

(b) Leicester was detested and despised and was half a traitor *to boot*.
Froude.

- (c) I will let you go about your business and give you five guineas *to boot*.—*Scott.*

Born in the purple = born of a royal family (*purple* robe having been the distinguished dress of Emperors in ancient Rome), রাজবংশজ্ঞাত।

- (a) Though *born in the purple*, he was no better acquainted with the vicissitudes of life and diversities of character than most of his subjects.
Macaulay.

(b) When Scott recorded the King's condescending kindness, we scarcely took into account that Scott, by nature and education, was an idolator of those *born in the purple*.—*Knight.*

Born of, be = be brought into life by, অমুক ব্যক্তি বা বংশ হইতে জাত।

- (a) No person could inherit in England who *was not born of* English parents on English soil.—*Froude.*
 (b) Man, that *is born of* woman, is of few days and full of trouble.
The Bible.

(c) Laugh to scorn the power of man,

For none *of* woman *born* shall harm Macbeth.—*Shakespeare.*

Born to, be = obtain as one's birth-right, কোন বংশে জন্ম এহণ করিলে যাহা অনায়াসে পাওয়া যায়।

- (a) He *was born to* all that men covet and admire.—*Macaulay.*
 (b) Even when men *are born to* wealth and high social position, any solid reputation which they may individually achieve can only be attained by energetic application.—*Smiles.*

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, be = inherit a fortune by birth ; or simply, be very lucky from one's birth, ক্ষণেজন্মা বা আজগুকাল বিশেষভাগ্যবান হওয়া।

- (a) One man is *born with a silver spoon in his mouth*, and another with a wooden ladle.—*Goldsmit.*
 (b) One man in each ten thousand *comes into the world with a silver spoon in his mouth*.—*De Quincey.*

Born^e on, be—have one's name put down as belonging to ; be enlisted in, যেখানে ঢাকি করা থায় সেইখানকার খাতায় নাম থাকা।

(a) Though *borne on* the English establishment, that regiment had been almost exclusively composed of Scotchmen.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And ordering on board part of the troops who *were borne on* the ship's books as part of their respective complements, he began the siege with 1183 soldiers.—*Southey*.

Bottom, at—at the base or root ; in one's inner nature ; at heart ; গোড়ায়, আসলটা, অন্তরে, মনে মনে।

(a) That argument is unsound *at bottom*.—*Cowper*.

(b) We all scorned him. Yet I really believe him to be an honest man *at bottom*.—*Irving*.

(c) Tone was doubtless right in saying that *at bottom* they all hated England.—*Froude*.

Bottom of, at the—at the lowest part of ; at the root of ; (fig.) the chief or first moving cause of, তলায়, গোড়ায়, বুনিয়াদ।

(a) There was considerable treasure *at the bottom of* a well in the European barracks.—*Kaye*.

(b) There is a kernel of truth *at the bottom of* these stories.—*Freeman*.

(c) But *at the bottom of* this great error were benign intentions.

Kaye.

(d) They say the king of Delhi is *at the bottom of* the mutiny.

Kaye.

(e) It is supposed by some that the Duke of York was *at the bottom of* this rising of Jack and his men.—*Dickens*.

Bottom, probe or sift to the—scrutinize ; inquire thoroughly into causes and circumstances, পৃষ্ঠাশৃঙ্খল অনুসন্ধান করা।

(a) A committee of inquiry was appointed. The condition of the hospital was *sifted to the bottom*.—*Froude*.

(b) We determined we would *sift* the matter *to the bottom* and no more expose ourselves to be taken at such disadvantage.—*Froude*.

(c) I am come to inquire into a calumny which I am determined to *probe to the bottom*.—*Scott*.

(d) He determined to *probe* the mystery *to the bottom*.—*Froude*.

Bound for, be—be destined to go to, (কোন হাবে) যাইতে হইবে বলিয়া নির্দিষ্ট হওয়া ; be going to, কোন হাবাভিমুখে যাওয়া।

(a) They were put on vessels *bound for* Spain.—*Froude*.

(b) We got, in due time, to the inn for which we *were bound*.—*Dickens*.

(c) Morris, I understand is *bound for* Scotland, destined for some little employment under Government.—*Scott*.

Bound hand and foot=restrained from motion or action by the hands and feet being tied ; rendered perfectly powerless or helpless, হাত পা বাঁধিয়া, নাচার অবস্থায় ।

- (a) They were given over to the enemy *bound hand and foot*.—*Froude.*
- (b) They give you up *bound hand and foot* into the power of your accusers.—*Hazlitt.*

Bound ir. duty, be=be obliged by duty, (কাহারও) অবশ্যকর্তব্য । **As in duty bound**=as one is bound in duty, যেমন করা কর্তব্য (চিরামুগত ব্যক্তির যেমন করা উচিত, অবেক সময়ে এই ভাব বৃক্ষায়) ।

- (a) I am *in duty bound* to support the authority of every officer under my command.—*Southery.*

(b) I was obliged to work among the negroes and served out my time as *in duty bound* to do.—*Goldsmit.*

- (c) She walked up into the sitting room, *as in duty bound*.—*Dickens.*

Bound up with, be=be united with by an inseparable tie ; be mingled up with ; সম্বন্ধ, সংশ্লিষ্ট বা জড়িত থাক।

- (a) He saw and felt that his mother's whole soul was *bound up with* his own.—*Warren.*

(b) With the character of Kleon, that of Thucydides is inseparably *bound up*.—*Freeman.*

- (c) Their interests are *bound up with* our own.—*Kaye.*

Bounds, be beyond=be out of the proper limit, সীমাত্তিরিক্ত, সীমা-বহিভূত বা অপরিসীম হওয়া ।

- (a) This they pronounced an arbitrary act, altogether *beyond the bounds* of his authority.—*Prescott.*

(b) The fury of the old spinster was *beyond bounds*.—*Thackeray.*

- (c) He was exasperated *beyond all bounds* by his companion's unexpected obstinacy.—*Dickens.*

Bounds, know no=be limitless or endless, অসীম হওয়া ।

- (a) The exultation and joy of the Pickwickians *knew no bounds*.

Dickens.

- (b) The widow's gratitude to the physician *knew no bounds*.

Thackeray.

- (c) His envy and malice *knew no bounds*.—*Lamb's Tales.*

Bounds to, set=fix a limit to, সীমা নির্দিষ্ট করা ; অতিরিক্ত হইতে না দেওয়া ।

- (a) He seemed to *set no bounds to* his thirst for vengeance.—*Arnold.*

(b) It behoves a Minister of this free country to *set bounds to* the philanthropy and fetter the public spirit of its people.—*Dickens.*

Brace up (Cracke the nerves of)=strengthen, বলাধান করা ; muster all one's energies and strength, have courage, সাইস করা ।

(a) Lord Canning wrote to him with his own hand a letter of cordial thanks which *braced up* the recipient to new exertions.—*Kaye*.

(b) "We must *brace up*," said Nelson ; "these are no times for nervous symptoms."—*Southey*.

(c) In truth to *brace anew the nerves* of that paralysed body would have been a hard task even for Ximenes.—*Macauley*.

Break a lance with = enter into a contest with, (as in a tournament, the lance sometimes breaking if it strikes against the shield or armour) ; অস্ত চালান ; যুক্ত করা ; বিবাদ করা।

(a) Be assured I will be the first person to *break a lance with* the enemy.—*Prescott*.

(b) The young noblemen, who had come over to *break their lances* or Spanish cuirasses, saw at last a chance of meeting the enemy.—*Froude*.

• (c) Henry VIII., who began life as a highly orthodox sovereign, *broke a lance with* Luther for Popery.—*Froude*.

Break down = come down by breaking, ভাস্তিয়া পড়া ; destroy, ভাস্তিয়া ফেলা ; fail, তথ হওয়া, অকৃতকার্য হওয়া ; fall to the ground, ফেঁসে যাওয়া।

(a) One cart *broke down* on the way.—*Froude*.

(b) They pressed on to make their way up the hill to *break down* the palisade.—*Freeman*.

(c) The king's health was *breaking down*, but nerved by the thoughts of the work before him, he still bore up.—*Macauley*.

(d) But there are some tasks before which even German industry *breaks down*.—*Freeman*.

(e) He had *broken down* almost at the outset.—*Thackeray*.

(f) A charge of conspiracy was brought against him, but it *broke down* for want of evidence.—*Froude*.

Break forth into (break out into) = find vent in, give vent to some feeling by means of, (অস্তরেব কোন প্রবল ভাব চাপিয়া রাখিতে না পাবিলে) অকাশ করিয়া ফেলা ; ফুটিয়া বাহির হওয়া, ফেনু বাহিক লক্ষণ বা কার্য্যে ব্যক্ত হওয়া।

(a) Here the jealousy of the captains *broke out* into an open feud.

Prescott.

(b) The smothered rage of the Irish *broke forth into* acts of fearful violence.—*Macauley*.

(c) The commons *broke forth into* loud acclamations as soon as the clerk had pronounced the ancient form of words.—*Macauley*.

Break in = train or discipline as a horse, দ্রবণ বা অশিক্ষিত জন্মকে শিক্ষিত করিয়া বশে আনা।

(a) They were fond of horses. They could *break them in* and manage them wonderfully well.—*Dickens*.

Break into—enter forcibly into, भास्त्रिया वा सिंद काटिया प्रवेश करा ; change suddenly into, (said of some feeling or emotion coming' out from within) कृपास्त्रे ब्यक्त करा ; कृपास्त्र धारण करा ।

(a) Some of their acquaintances intended to *break into* their houses that night and carry H. to the hills.—*Froude*.

(b) The day after the robbery, the lady sent word to the collector that her house *had been broken into* and the silver stolen.—*Froude*.

(c) Here L. *broke* from words *into* moans.—*George Eliot*.

(d) She caught his eye and her face *broke into* one of its brightest smiles.—*George Eliot*.

Break a jest—utter a jest, उपहास करा, कोतुक करा ।

(a) Each prince has two or three fools in his retinue, whom the rest of the courtiers are always *breaking their jests* upon.—*Addison*.

(b) He was sufficiently under restraint from *breaking jests* on the New Testament.—*Macaulay*.

Break loose—get free by force, वक्फन हिँड़िया वा भास्त्रिया बाहिर होया ।

(a) When his majesty took a walk, every human being fled before him as if a tiger had *broken loose* from a menagerie.—*Macaulay*.

(b) A servant came to tell her that Antipholis and Dromio had *broken loose* from their keepers.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) He has cast his chains about the dog's necks. They will never *break loose*.—*Huskin*.

Break off—dissolve or terminate suddenly, अक्षमां विछिन्न वा भञ्ज करा ।

(a) Her connexion with the family was *broken off*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He had to *break off* the match between Sedley's daughter and his son.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Negotiations with the Germans were *broken off*.—*Froude*.

(d) When the minister pressed for a more explicit explanation, he *broke off* the conversation.—*Froude*.

Break one's heart—overwhelm one with grief, दृढ़ विद्वर्ष करा ।

(a) My parting from you almost *broke my heart*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) "And Sir," the death of my poor boy *broke my heart*.—*Dickens*.

(c) It would have *broken a heart* of stone to see her.—*Warren*.

Break open (burst open)—open by breaking, भास्त्रिया खुलाया फेला ।

(a) At nine o'clock in the evening the door was *broken open* and with two companions he rushed into the room.—*Froude*.

(b) Every warehouse that contained any valuable property was *broken open* by ruffians.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The door was *burst open* and in rushed Mr. N.—*Warren*.

Break out—rise or appear suddenly (generally used of some evil, as a war, fire or disease), अक्षमां घटा वा उपग्रहित होया (सचराचर, कोन अनिष्टकर घटना सधृज्ञ होती है)।

(a) He was a young man when the civil war *broke out*.—*Macaulay*.
 (b) The plague had *broken out* among them and they had perished by thousands.—*Froude*.

(c) When cholera or typhus *breaks out*, they tell us that nobody is to blame.—*Smiles*.

(d) He would have caught him but for the *breaking out* of an accidental fire.—*Froude*.

Break the back or neck of=dislocate the joints of the bones of the back or neck of ; disable thoroughly, ঘাড় ভাঙিয়া ফেলা ; আর দুড়িতে না পারে এমন অবস্থায় ফেলা ; অকর্ম্য করিয়া ফেলা ; কাবু করা ; get over the main or worst part of, আর নিকাশ বা শেষ করিয়া ফেলা ।

(a) The action of the 30th before Gravelines *broke the back of Spain*.
Froude.

(b) Cromwell himself after *breaking the neck of* the coalition went back to England.—*Froude*.

(c) By the time the family assembled for breakfast, he had done enough to *break the neck of* the day's work.—*Smiles*.

Break the ice—begin a subject ; remove the first obstructions or difficulties and make a beginning, কোন পরিচিত ব্যক্তির সহিত, বা ষেহলে সকলে মৌখিক করিয়া থাকে সেই স্থলে, কথা কহিতে যে সংশ্লিষ্ট হয়. তাহা পরিহার করা ; যে কথা বলিতে সজ্ঞাচ হইতেছে বা মাহস হইতেছে না সেই কথা বলিয়া ফেলা ; মৌন ভঙ্গ করা ; প্রথম কথা কহা ।

(a) I am glad you have *broken the ice* ; she must be talked to on the subject, but we dared not begin.—*Warren*.

(b) Leicester told him that *the ice was broken*, and he had spoken with the Queen.—*Froude*.

(c) The general and I, having *broken the ice*, are upon the most comfortable terms of correspondence.—*Cowper*.

Break through=make violent way as through an impediment ; throw off violently ; rend asunder, বলপূর্বক তেদ করিয়া যাওয়া ; (কোন নিয়ম) ভঙ্গ করা ; (কোন বৰ্জন) ছিন্ন করা ।

(a) So the Picts and the Scots *broke through* the wall at several points.
Scott.

(b) The high spirit and strong passion of the lady *broke through* all restraints of virtue and decorum.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Henry VIII. *broke through* the ancient practice and ever threw himself on the representatives of the people.—*Froude*.

(d)' 'He *broke through* the most sacred ties of public faith without scruple or shame.—*Freeman*.

Break up=separate into parts, খণ্ড খণ্ড করা ; remove, by separating the parts of, উঠাইয়া ফেলা ; be dissolved (as a meeting), ভাঙিয়া যাওয়া বা বক্ষ করিয়া দেওয়া ; render ineffectual ; put an end to, বিফলীকৃত করা, বক্ষ করা ।

(a) But Theodore *broke up* most of these great dioceses into smaller ones.—*Freeman*.

(b) He *broke up* his encampment and marched to Cuzco.—*Prescott*.

(c) The party then *broke up* and the guests took their leave—*Scott*.

(d) With a general shaking of hands the assembly *broke up*.—*Arnold*.

(e) So the plot was *broken up*.—*Arnold*.

(f) They were to procure in fact such information as would enable the government to *break up* the traffic.—*Froude*.

Break upon one—dawn upon one, (সূর্যালোকের ন্যায়) অকাশ হওয়া ; reveal itself suddenly to, মহসী গোচরে আসিয়া পড়া।

(a) A new world of love and beauty *broke upon her* when she was introduced to those divine compositions.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He was alarmed when the fact *broke upon him*.—*Froude*.

Break with one—fall out with one, কাহারও সহিত বিচ্ছেদ করা।

(a) Although it was not convenient openly to *break with* the Pope, they had no great cause to love him or to trust him.—*Froude*.

(b) That she should utterly *break with* the man, is absurd to suppose.—*Thackeray*.

(c) But still he would not *break with* Spain, because he wanted to marry his son Charles to the Infanta Maria.—*Freeman*.

Breast, a child at the—a child that sucks the mother, যে শিশু তন পান করে, দুখপোষ্য শিশু।

(a) He would hang all, he swore, man, woman, the very *child at the breast*.—*Green*.

(b) It is constantly practised by the most ignorant clown, by the most thoughtless schoolboy, by the very *child at the breast*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) There were men who would have sent whole nations forth to perish, down to the *baby at the breast*.—*Dickens*.

Breast of it, make a clean—disclose secrets which weigh upon one, (মনের ভার লাঘব করিবার জন্য) মনের কথা খুলিয়া বলা ; make a full confession, সমস্ত দোষ শীকার করা।

(a) Now that this discovery has been made, I should stand in the worst position of the three ; so, you may depend upon it, I will *make a clean breast of it*.—*Dickens*.

(b) Would it not be well that she should *make a clean breast of it* all, disregarding what her husband had said ?—*Trollope*.

(c) The discovery had been made by God's providence ; and *making a clean breast of it* he admitted to Dr. Wilson, Mary Stuart's share in the murder of Darnley.—*Froude*.

Breast, take the—voluntarily take the mother's milk, মাই ধৰা, তন পান করা।

(a) In like manner, when an infant *takes the breast*, it is impossible to say whether the action should be termed instinctive or reflex.

Huxley.

Breath, above one's - aloud, so that the voice may rise above the sound of the breath, নিষাস প্রথাসের শব্দের উপরে উঠে এমন ক্ষেত্রে ; বড় মুহূরে নহে।

(a) Do not speak *above your breath*, or I will choke you in good earnest.—*Dickens.*

(b) She did not raise her voice *above her breath*.—*Dickens.*

Breath, at a - at the least touch or pressure (denoting absolute want of strength), ফুঁঝে, অতি সামান্য কারণে ; in an instant, এক নিষাসে।

(a) When their religions go down *at a breath*, those religions have become already but the bubbles of vapour.—*Froude.*

(b) He then drank the whole *at a breath*.—*Dickens.*

Breath, draw - live, জীবিত থাক।

(a) Indeed he was one in whom the ancient Roman honour more appeared than in any that *drew breath* in Italy.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) He was one of the most detestable villains that ever *drew breath*.
Dickens.

Breath, draw one's = breathe, নিষাস কেলা।

(a) His heart beat so violently that he could scarcely *draw his breath*.
Dickens.

(b) He fancied he should be able to *draw his breath* more easily in a southern climate.—*Macaulay.*

Breath, in a - at the same instant, একসঙ্গে ; at once, এক সঙ্গে।

(a) She stammered Yes and No *in one breath*.—*Warren.*

(b) "Why, what is the meaning of it ?" exclaimed both *in a breath*.
Warren.

(c) After delivering this speech all *in a breath*, he put one of his hands rapturously on each side of his niece's face.—*Dickens.*

Breath, in the same - in the time taken in making a single respiration ; at the same instant (often saying contradictory things), (সচরাচর) যুগ্মৎ বিপরীত ভাব অকাশ করাই বুঝায়।

(a) There are many critics who contrive *in the same breath* to extol the poems and to decry the poets.—*Macaulay.*

(b) We say what they say, while *in the same breath*, we say too that it is impossible to do it.—*Froude.*

(c) "We are surrounded," two of us muttered *in the same breath*.

Warren.

Breath, out of - deprived of the power of breathing freely ; exhausted, ইপাইতে ইপাইতে ; দম্ভ আটকাইয়া যাও যাও এমন অবস্থার।

(a) They all came back again, more or less *out of breath*.—*Dickens.*

(b) I was quite *out of breath*, with running and calling after him.

Dickens.

(c) He came running down, quite *out of breath*.—Dickens.

Breath, take—breathe or rest after hard labour, (অতিরিক্ত পরিশ্রমের
পর : দমকেলা বা জিরন।)

(a) He paused to *take breath* after delivering the address.—Dickens.

(b) After completely exhausting himself, she stopped to *take breath*.
Dickens.

Breath, under the—in a low voice (so that the voice may not rise above the sound of the breath), অতি মুচুস্বরে (যেন নিখাস প্রথাসের শব্দের উপর থর না উঠে) ; চুপি চুপি।

(a) He received this observation with meekness, merely remarking *under the breath* that he did not like that kind of joking.—Dickens.

(b) He was trembling from head to foot and constantly crying *under the breath*, what he was to do.—Dickens.

Breath of air, not a=not even the slightest breeze, হাওয়ার লেশও
নাই, গাছের পাতাও নড়িতেছে না।

(a) There was *not a breath of air*; the water was perfectly smooth.
Southey.

(b) The skies were all blue and white. *Not a breath of air* disturbed
the serene complacency.—Warren.

(c) There were clouds in the sky, *without a breath of air* to move them.
Irring.

Breathe a word=utter a word softly, কোন কথা মুখে আনা, কোন কথা
চুণাকরে বলা।

(a) Dare any soul on earth *breathe a word* against the purest, the
tenderest, the most angelical of young women?—Thackeray.

(b) But any man who *breathes a word* against her purity insults both
her honour and mine.—Thackeray.

Breathe one's last=die, শেষ নির্বাস ফেলা, মরা।

(a) She wished, she said, to *breathe her last* in her native isle.—Warren.

(b) Three days later, Cromwell *breathed his last*.—Green.

(c) He *breathed his last* a few days after the judges set out for the
west.—Macaulay.

Bred in the bone, *be*=be innate in one, অঙ্গিগত বা বক্ষযুল হওয়া।

(a) His indolence is *bred in the bone*.—Rowe.

Bring down=humble, নামাইয়া আনা, নত করা।

(a) I hope it will *bring his pride down*.—Dickens.

Bring forth=produce, প্রস্ব করা ; bring to light, বাহ্যে আনা।

(a) She *brought forth* her first-born son.—The Bible.

(b) It is the bright day that *brings forth* the adder,

And craves wary walking.—Shakespeare.

Bring one round = restore one to a healthy condition, পূর্ণকার স্থানের অবস্থায় আনা ; succeed in inducing one to take a good course, giving up the bad, কৃপণ হইতে শুগণে আনা ; make one change sides or opinion, ঘূরাইয়া আনা, নিজের দলসহ বা মতসহ করিয়া আনা ।

(a) She looked more haggard, more hopelessly emaciated than I had before seen her. Still however I did not despair of in time *bringing her round*.—Warren.

(b) You cannot *bring him round*, when he has once taken a side against you.—Helps.

(c) Though William used his new position to *bring Charles round* to a more patriotic policy, his efforts were fruitless.—Green.

Bring one to book = make one render an account, দাখী করা ।

(a) You may have all the honour if you like ; I'll never *bring you to book* for that.—Dickens.

Bring one up = raise one who is young to maturity, মানুষ করা, প্রতিপালন করা ; raise one up by means of education ; train ; শিক্ষা দেওয়া বা শিক্ষিত করা ।

(a) I had an aunt there ; she *brought me up*, for I was an orphan.

George Eliot.

(b) She was *brought up* at a Parisian convent.—Thackeray.

(c) His uncle would have chosen to *bring him up* in his own profession.—Southey.

(d) Edward VI. had been *brought up* in the principles of the Protestant religion.—Dickens.

(e) She had been *brought up* in all the refinements of opulence.

Irving.

Bring oneself to = persuade oneself to do something, আপনাকে কোন বিষয়ে কি বোন কার্য করিতে লওয়ান ।

(a) He could not *bring himself to* believe that Christian nations had derived anything from so corrupt a source.—Buckle.

(b) But Thackeray could not *bring himself to* sit at his desk and to an allotted task day after day.—Trollope.

Bring to a crisis = bring to a culminating point ; bring an affair to (one way or the other) ; একটি অবস্থায় আনা যাহাতে হয় এদিক, না হয় ওদিক হইতেই হইবে, বা যা হয় একটা করিতেই হইবে ; নিশ্চিত বিপদের পূর্ণসীমায় উপস্থিত করা ; পাকাপাকি করিয়া তোলা, চুম্বসীমায় আনা ।

(a) The discussion on this point *brought the quarrel between the Court and the Ministry to a crisis*.—Macaulay.

(b) But I shall dwell at some length on the vicissitudes of that contest which the administration of King James II. brought to a decisive crisis.—Macaulay.

Bring to an issue = bring an affair to a point at which it is to terminate, কোন বিষয় নিপত্তি হইতে পারে এমন অবস্থায় আনা।

(a) He was entirely qualified to *bring* the negotiation with Tyrconnel to a prosperous issue.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The dispute was soon brought to a decisive issue.—*Macaulay*.

Brink of, on the = on the edge of (a steep place), ধারে ; on the eve of, on the verge of (কোন বিপদ বা অনিষ্টের) নিকটবর্তী।

(a) ———The wary fiend

Stood on the *brink* of hell.—*Milton*.

(b) The country, he said, was *on the brink of* a civil war.—*Froude*.

Broad-cast over, sow = sow by scattering seeds at large, চতুর্দিকে বীজ বপন করা ; spread or diffuse widely, বহুল পরিমাণে এচার করা।

(a) The book was printed and *sown broad-cast over* Christendom.

Froude,

(b) They were tampering with the troops, and *sowing* dangerous lies *broad-cast over* the length and breadth of the land.—*Kaye*.

Bundle out (collag) = send off contemptuously and hurriedly, turn out, তাড়াতাড়ি বিদায় করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) And the result was, that the unfortunate victim was *bundle out* in a twinkling.—*Dickens*.

Buoy up = keep afloat like a buoy : raise ; keep from sinking into despondency, নৈরাশ্য মগ্ন হইতে না দেওয়া ; rise up, come to the surface, উপরে উঠ।

(a) The recollection of the applause with which he had been greeted *buoyed up* his spirits.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The young heart of the traveller was *buoyed up* with expectation.

Bulwer Lytton.

(c) But the spirit of the nation was *buoyed up* by wild hopes, destined to end in cruel disappointment.—*Macaulay*.

(d) For rising merit will *buoy up* at last.—*Pope*.

But for = were it not for, যদি (অমূক বিষয় বা ব্যক্তির জন্য) না হইত তাহা হইলে।

(a) *But for* the care which the Queen had taken of him, he would probably have long before been murdered by the mob.—*Froude*.

(b) *But for* him the match never would have takeu place.—*Thackeray*.

(c) *But for* this I might have been quite a different man.—*Thackeray*.

Butter one's bread = secure a decent and comfortable living, feather one's nest, নিজের কাজ গুছাইয়া লওয়া বা দিন কেনা।

(a) "It is a very fine living," said she. "He has managed to *butter his bread* pretty well."—*Trollope*.

Buy off = detach by a consideration given, কিছু দিয়া হস্তগত করা।

(a) The truth is, that it was not Walpole's practice to *buy off* enemies.
Macaulay.

(b) But the powerful company *bought off* the competitors.—*Knight.*

By and by = very soon, before long, in time, অন্তিমেরে, ক্রমে।

(a) The plague came *by and by* into the town.—*Froude.*

(b) To be regarded favourably by those who have obtained distinction bids us hope that we too *by and by* may come to be distinguished in turn.—*Froude.*

(c) We shall get quite as many friends as we want, *by and by.*

Thackeray.

By oneself = alone, একাকী, আপনাপরি।

(a) I was very much alone and used to take my daily walk *by myself.*
Newman.

(b) Pray leave us to go there *by ourselves.*—*Dickens.*

(c) Their genius, learning, faith, would have no power to stand *by themselves.*—*Newman.*

By the bye = in passing *i. e.*, passing from the main subject to a *by* or secondary one, (referring to something that suddenly arises in the mind by way of association with the main subject), মূল বিষয়ের সহিত বিশিষ্ট-ক্লপ সংস্থ নথে অধিক তদানুসন্ধিক কোন কথা হঠাৎ মনে পড়িলে, তাহার উল্লেখ করিবার সময়ে এই ইংরাজী বাক্য ব্যবহৃত হয় ; ভাল কথা মনে পড়েছে।

(a) Nor do I recollect that M. laughed at all that day, except at the Sheffield joke and that, *by the bye*, was his own.—*Dickens.*

(b) There were *by the bye* in my last article a few omissions made of no great consequence in themselves.—*Macaulay.*

(c) I must own, *by the bye*, I had strong doubts about the authenticity of the painting.—*Irving.*

(d) He had written an account of one of his voyages ; one of those, *by the bye*, which the Society have mutilated.—*Froude.*

C

Call a spade a spade—call things by their right names, be plain spoken, হক কথা বলা।

(a) To *call, a spade a spade*, and a rogue a rogue, were protestant axioms.—*Froude.*

(b) He must not be afraid of using common words, and must *call a spade a spade*. If he is going to speak against bribery at an election, he must use the word "bribe" plainly.—*Helps.*

Call at—make a short stop or stay at (a place), অবস্থণের নিষিদ্ধ (কোন হালে) থাওয়া।

- (a) On the day appointed, Fox *called at* Burke's house.—*Morley.*
- (b) The surgeon *called at* my house during the afternoon.—*Warren.*
- (c) I recollect that we both pitied Mr. G., when we *called at* his cottage.—*Macaulay.*

Call for=ask for or require (a thing), চাওয়া। তলব করা।

- (a) As soon as the Prince had planted his foot on dry ground, he *called for* horses.—*Macaulay.*

- (b) I hastily wrote a prescription and *called for* such assistance as might be within reach.—*Warren.*

- (c) Before the end of May a second edition of the book was *called for*.—*Irving.*

(d) A report was *called for* from the new Resident.—*Kaye.*

Call forth=bring out, bring or summon to action, evoke, অস্তনিহিত কোন শক্তি বাহির করিয়া আন, উদ্বৃগন বা উৎপাদন করা।

- (a) The violence of party-feeling may be an evil; but it *calls forth* considerable activity of mind.—*Macaulay.*

- (b) Such situations bewilder and unnerve the weak, but *call forth* all the strength of the strong.—*Macaulay.*

- (c) The sufferings of the army in Ireland *called forth* strong expressions of sympathy and indignation.—*Macaulay.*

Call in=summon together, invite to come together, একত্র হইয়া আসিতে আহ্বান করা; withdraw from circulation, মুদ্রা প্রচলন বন্ধ করিবার নিষিদ্ধ জড় করিয়া আনা; collect, সংগ্রহ করা।

- (a) The remaining judges who were next *called in* agreed to the same terms.—*Froude.*

(b) The commons were *called in*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The duty of the executors was to *call in* the impure coin.

Froude.

- (d) Traders began to *call in* their debts and make preparations for retiring from business.—*Macaulay.*

Call in question=question, dispute, doubt, (কোন বিষয়ে) সন্দেহ বা অবিশ্বাস করা।

- (a) Of all his rancorous libellers, no one ever ventured to *call in question* his honesty.—*Smiles.*

- (b) Arkwright's originality as an inventor has indeed been *called in question* like that of Watt.—*Smiles.*

(c) They feared their titles might be *called in question*.—*Froude.*

Call names=call one by reproachful appellations, abuse, গালিদৈওয়া।

(a) Elizabeth *called* Don John *hard names*.—*Froude.*

- (b) He flew into a tremendous passion and *called him* all manner of names.—*Dickens.*

Call out—speak aloud, exclaim, উচ্ছেদে বলা ; common to service, কাজের জন্য তলব করা।

(a) He moved the mirth of his crew by *calling out*, “wheel to the left !”—*Macaulay*.

(b) The militia had been *called out*.—*Macaulay*.

Call over—read out a list name by name, পর্যালক্ষ্মে নাম ডাকা।

(a) Another functionary from time to time exercised his lungs in *calling over* the names of those who had been sworn.—*Dickens*.

(b) The list of members was *called over*.—*Macaulay*.

Call to mind—recollect, স্মরণ করা ; revive in memory, স্মৃতিপথে আনা।

(a) We cannot *call* ‘o mind anything that resembles him.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I now *call to mind* what I had read of in old times.—*Irving*.

(c) These observations *called to mind* a little domestic story of which I was a witness.—*Irving*.

Call up—bring to recollection, awaken, মনে পড়াইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) At first it *calls up* a world of illusions.—*Macaulay*.

(b) His name at once *calls up* before us a slender and feeble frame.

Macaulay.

(c) The occasion indeed could not but *call up* some recollections which might well soften even a hard heart.—*Macaulay*.

Call on or upon—pay a short visit to (a person), (অঙ্গশের জন্য কোন ব্যক্তির সহিত) সাক্ষাৎ করিতে যাওয়া ; pray to, (বিপদে পড়িয়া) ঈশ্বর বা কোন দেবতাকে ডাকা।

(a) I *called on* Lord Lansdowne on Sunday.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I will *call upon* Miss C. to-morrow.—*Thackeray*.

(c) *Call upon* me in the day of trouble ; I will deliver thee.—*Bible*.

(d) This shrieking girl last seen amidst the smoke and fire, last heard *calling upon* Christ, was burnt to ashes.—*Dickens*.

Call upon (passive form more common)—require something of a person, অভিযন্তে ; require authoritatively, আদেশ করা।

(a) Nelson’s comrade *called upon* Him to obey, but in vain.—*Southey*.

(b) There was a case against the Admiral which he ought to be *called upon* to answer.—*Macaulay*.

(c) We do not feel *called upon* to enter at any length into the learned gentleman’s observations.—*Dickens*.

(d) They were found at their posts, ready for any service which they might be *called upon* to perform.—*Kaye*.

Cardinal virtues—virtues of fundamental importance (prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude), বিশুদ্ধকারিতা, ন্যায়, মিতাচারিতা, মনের সাংস্কৃতিক ক্ষমতা অতীব আবশ্যিক গুণ।

(a) Is there not reason to doubt whether a natural predisposition to the *cardinal virtues* is the best outfit for the prophet, the artist, or even the preacher ?—*Morison*.

Cards well, play one's = act one's part judiciously and skilfully (like one who plays at cards), (খেলোয়াড়ের ন্যায়) বুকি এবং চতুরতাপূর্ণক কার্য উচ্চার বা হাসিল করা। **Play one's cards ill** = fail to act one's part judiciously and skilfully, mismanage matters, নির্বোধের ন্যায় নিজের কাজ খারাপ করা।

(a) As long as the Claverings are away you are the first man in the parish; you might represent the town if you *played your cards well*.

Thackeray.

(b) He might have been a peer, if he had *played his cards better*.

Thackeray.

(c) Eighteen years before, the Earl of Lennox had claimed the succession to the Scotch throne. But he had *played his cards ill*; he was driven out and took refuge in England.—*Froude*.

Care a bit, fig, pin, or straw—not to = to care little or nothing for, কিছুমাত্র আহা না করা ; (“বোয়ে গেল” সচারাচর এই কথা ব্যবহার করা যায়)।

(a) They *do not care a bit* if they get you into trouble, provided only they serve their own selfish ends.—*Smiles*.

(b) We *don't care a fig* for her.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He thus gave him to understand that he *did not care a pin* for fortune.—*Dickens*.

(d) I did not miss anything, or *care a straw* what you had taken.

Thackeray.

Care for or about = take care of, যত্ক করা ; have regard for, attach importance to, আহা করা।

(a) It is thy duty to *care for* them and to bear with them gently.

M. Arnold.

(b) Could a prince have been better *cared for*?—*Thackeray*.

(c) The Emperor *cared nothing for treaties*.—*Froude*.

(d) Dryden knew little and *cared little about religion*.—*Macaulay*.

(e) Few people *cared about flowers*.—*Ruskin*.

Care of, take = look after, keep safe ; রক্ষা বা পালন করা।

(a) He looked for a remedy in education which would enable the poor to *take care of themselves*.—*Froude*.

(b) He then appointed two bishops to *take care of* his kingdom in his absence.—*Dickens*.

(c) They think that I am *being taken care of* and have all I want.

Dickens.

Care, take (have a care) = be careful, take heed, সামান হওয়া।

(a) He took care not to pledge himself to any perilous line of conduct.

Macaulay.

(b) He had got the advantage and took care to keep it.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Care was taken that the executions should be announced in the London Gazette.—*Froude.*

(d) Have a care, J. ere you provoke a desperate man to frenzy!

Dickens.

Carried away by, be = be drawn away, as by a current ; be led away by ; be powerfully influenced by ; কোন প্রবল প্রভৃতি বাস্তুর দ্বারা চালিয়ে হওয়া।

(a) In no case should you suffer yourself to be carried away by the current sayings about men's character and conduct.—*Helps.*

(b) She was carried away by an irresistible train of thought.

Dickens

(c) Walter alone seemed not carried away by the eloquence of their guest.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Carry any one with one = make or manage to make another adopt one's own sentiment ; draw any one to one's side by artifice or force of arguments, (তর্ক বা গাক্পটুতা দ্বারা,) নিজের মতে লইয়া আসা।

(a) By an artful manoeuvre of rhetoric, he carried the house with him from the very commencement to the very end.—*Warren.*

Carry conviction = induce a strong belief as to the truth or otherwise of something, দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস জয়ান।

(a) Many of his views need only be stated in order at once to carry conviction with them.—*Freeman.*

(b) His upright and honourable bearing, coupled with that force of speech which so eminently distinguished him, would have carried conviction to any reasonable mind.—*Dickens.*

Carry into effect (carry into execution) = put into execution, reduce to practice, কার্যে পরিণত করা।

(a) Circumstances, which it would be tedious to explain, long prevented us from carrying this intention into effect.—*Macaulay.*

(b) No objection arising from any quarter, the plan was adopted and soon afterwards carried into effect.—*De Quincey.*

(c) And when is this villainous design to be carried into execution ?

Dickens.

Carry on (See Supplement)

Carry off = take away by force, ধরিয়া লইয়া দাওয়া ; remove to a distance, কাছকে দূরান্তরিত করা ; destroy, মার করা ; win, পরীক্ষায় সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ হইয়ে পারিতোষিক মাত্র করা।

(a) A party of the Germans fought their way in and *carried him off*.
Froude.

(b) They *carried him off* to the castle, where he remained out of harm's way.—*Froude.*

(c) He was fast recovering, when he was suddenly *carried off*, to the great regret of all who knew him.—*Hazlitt.*

(d) Everybody prophesied that he would *carry off* the medal, for there was none who surpassed him in ability and industry.—*Smiles.*

Carry one's point=succeed in securing that on which one insists, or for which one contends ; succeed in maintaining one's own view of a matter by defeating others ; তর্ক বিতর্ক হলে বিপক্ষকে পরাভব করিয়া নিজ মতকে অবস্থা করা।

(a) I was but a bad speaker, never eloquent, hardly correct in language and yet I generally *carried my point*.—*Smiles.*

(b) Being heard before this Judicial Council, Las Casas succeeded in *carrying his point*.—*Helps.*

(c) Every one of the bishops supporting him, he *carried his point*.

Froude.

Carry out=effect, সর্বাঙ্গীন সমাধা করিয়া তোলা ; put into practice, execute, কার্য্যে পরিণত করা, সম্পূর্ণ করা।

(a) Mr. Gladstone took office four years ago to *carry out* Irish reforms.—*Froude.*

(b) Flaxmen did his best to *carry out* the manufacturer's views.

Smiles.

(c) You will stay, and help Mr.—to *carry out* the repairs and improvements on the estate.—*George Eliot.*

(d) These orders were in most cases *carried out* (হস্ত তামিল করা) before the mistake was discovered.—*Edith Thompson.*

Carry the day=win the battle ; be successful in a contest or dispute, জয়লাভ করা।

(a) Notwithstanding the weakness of their case, the defection of their leader and the ability of their opponent, they very nearly *carried the day*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The fanatics *carried the day* at last.—*Froude.*

(c) The Jesuits had *carried the day* and Spain had made up its mind at last to enforce the Bull of Pope Pius.—*Froude.*

Carry through=sustain (a person in the midst of difficulties), কাহাকে কোন ঘাঁথ বা বিপুল অতিক্রম করিয়া দইয়া যাওয়া ; get a bill or measure accepted or passed, কোন আইন পরিচালিত না হয় এই করা।

(a) Possibly, a milder climate and the skill of medicine might yet *carry her through*.—*Warren.*

(b) Courage, which is necessary to *carry* a soldier without disgrace through a campaign, might under proper training be acquired by the great majority of men.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He brought in a Bill and *carried it through* Parliament in 1861.

Smiles.

(d) Sometimes, in spite of all his caution, he found that measures which he had hoped to *carry through* quietly, had caused great agitation.

Macaulay.

Case, in good—in good condition of body, भास ठाठे ; in good condition, भास अवस्था।

(a) He thought first of Tom's length, and breadth and height, and what he would sell for, if he was kept fat and *in good case* till he got him into market.—*Uncle Tom*.

(b) She hath been *in good case*, and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) The towns were *in hardly better case*, for misery and disease killed a hundred thousand people in Paris alone.—*Green*.

Case, in that—if such a thing should happen, ताहा होइले।

(a) The Emperor might be ruined or lose Burgundy, and *in that case* England would lose Calais.—*Froude*.

(b) Would not his word *in that case* have been more interesting ?

Macaulay.

Case, make out a—establish a charge by evidence or argument, कोन अभियोग प्रमाण वा युक्ति द्वारा संबोध करा ; get up a case successfully, एकटा मामूला खोड़ा करा, निजेर असूकूल हय एमन ताबे कोन विषय ढाड़ करान।

(a) He had got scent of some evidence against B. which would tell terribly against him and *make out a case* of “malice prepense.”—*Warren*.

(b) In each of these cases taken separately a skilful defender of Walpole might perhaps *make out a case* for him.—*Macaulay*.

(c) And in truth, the Governor-General's power of *making out a case*, of perplexing what it was inconvenient that people should understand, of setting in the clearest point of view whatever would bear the light, was incomparable.—*Macaulay*.

Case in point, a=a case bearing upon the matter in hand, a circumstance that is apposite or pertinent, ये कथा होइतेहे ताहा र सहित टिक मालग हय एमन उदाहरण वा विवरण।

(a) Much importance was attached to the precedents of 1326, 1377 and 1422, but the *case* which was justly considered as most *in point* was that of 1555.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But I will tell you a remarkable *case* of a former patient of mine which is quite *in point*.—*Warren*.

Case of, in = in the event of, (কান কিছু) হইলে।

(a) Alva desired to leave a loophole for reconciliation *in case of* a rupture with France.—*Froude.*

(b) Such promise might be broken *in case of* necessity.—*Macaulay.*

(c) And *in case of* failure, the conspirators were to fall back upon the Isle of Wight.—*Froude.*

Case of, in the - as regards : অসুকের স্বত্ত্বে ; in the matter or suit in which one is involved, অসুকের মোকদ্দমায়।

(a) The doctrine holds as true *in the case of* the man of wealth as in that of Drew and Gifford.—*Smiles.*

(b) The mob showed no inclination to blood except *in the case of* Jeffreys.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Other Judges were put in for the purpose of obtaining a favourable decision *in the case of* Sir Edward Hales.—*Macaulay.*

(d) They were eager to follow the precedent which had been set *in the case of* Fenwick.—*Macaulay.*

Cash, in = in ready money, নগদ টাকায়।

(a) They insisted from the first on payments *in cash*.—*Smiles.*

(b) Frederick Wilhelm, wanting only peace on his borders, has paid 60,000 *in hard cash* to have it.—*Carlyle.*

Cast about for - search or look about in all directions for (as by casting a net), চারিদিকে হাতড়াইয়া বেড়ান।

(a) After *casting about for* a name which should be worthy of her, he decided in favour of Sophronia.—*Dickens.*

(b) He recognized him as a dangerous person and was already *casting about for* means to dispose of him.—*Froude.*

(c) I began therefore to pass sleepless nights and days of despondency, *casting about* in every direction for an employment.—*Warren.*

Cast adrift - throw out without any one to guide (as a vessel broken loose from her moorings) or to look after, কৰ্ণধাৰ শূল কৱিয়া নোকা ভাসাইয়া দেওয়াৰ জ্বাপ্ত অসহায় অবস্থাপ ফেলা।

(a) Men and women of birth, tenderly reared and luxuriously surrounded, were *cast adrift* on the world, without the means of subsistence.—*Kaye.*

(b) He saw around him many favourites *cast adrift* upon the world without resources. —*Kaye.*

Cast down - direct downwards, অৎক্ষেপ কৰা ; Ueject or depress, বিহু কৰা, ধৰিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Her eyes were in a moment *cast down* and I saw tears in them.—*Dickens.*

(b) He was not very much *cast down* by Mr. Sedley's catastrophe.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Defeats do not long cast down the resolute-hearted.—*Smiles.*

Cast in one's lot with=take one's chance with; join one; তোমার ভাগ্যে যাহা আছে আমারও ভাগ্যে তাহাই হইবে, এই মনে ভাবিয়া কাহারও সহিত কোন কার্যে যোগ দেওয়া।

(a) Edward had cast in his lot with the extreme Protestants, to whom he was more and more attaching himself.—*Froude.*

(b) The story ran that he had been for weeks past maturing his plans to cast in his lot with the rebellious Sepoys.—*Kaye.*

(c) Baxter cast in his lot with his proscribed friends.—*Macaulay.*

Cast into=throw into, কোন স্থানে নিকেপ করা।

(a) The garden-palings were pulled up and cast into the furnace.

Smiles.

(b) He was hurried off by night and cast into a dungeon.—*Smiles.*

Cast or throw into the shade=render dim, eclipse, মণিন করা।

(a) But the glory of these men, eminent as they were, is cast into the shade by the transcendental lustre of one immortal name.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Till some one arises who can cast both alike into the shade, we trust that these two great writers will continue to be honoured side by side.—*Freeman.*

(c) His eloquence threw into the shade every orator, except Pitt.

Macaulay.

Cast off=discard, drive away, ত্যাগ করা, দূর করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Though she has cast me off, I shall never cease to love her.

Thackeray.

(b) If his parents cast him off, what are we to do?—*Thackeray.*

(c) She could not cast off her anxieties.—*Froude.*

Cast out=reject, সংসর্গ ত্যাগ করা; turn out, বহিষ্ঠ করা; exorcise, ভূত ছাড়ান।

(a) They discovered his true character and solemnly cast him out as a hypocrite.—*Macaulay.*

(b) When England had cast James out, when Scotland had rejected him, the Irish had still been true to him.—*Macaulay.*

(c) More than forty years had elapsed since Fox had begun to see visions and to cast out devils.—*Macaulay.*

Cast, the die is*=the step is taken, and there is no drawing back, হাতের ঢিল ছোঢ়া ইইয়াছে; যাহা করা হইয়াছে তাহা হইতে আর পিছাইবার যো নাই।

(a) At length having formed his resolution, Caesar exclaimed “*the die is cast!*” and crossed the river (Rubicon) with only one legion.

Schmitz.

* So said Julius Cæsar when he crossed the Rubicon.

(b) But the die was cast and it was by no means probable that a late and ungracious compliance with my father's wishes would have reinstated me in the situation which I had lost.—*Scott.*

Cast to the winds = cast to the four winds or points of the compass, তুলিকে বিক্ষেপ করা ; utterly disregard, একেবারে অগ্রাহ্য বা তুচ্ছ করা ; throw aside with scorn or contempt, অবজ্ঞা সহকারে অগ্রাহ্য করা ।

(a) Reason, humanity, even common prudence were *cast to the winds*.
Froude.

(b) Mure and Mr. Gladstone have done the business more thoroughly and have cast the whole wretched theory to the winds.—Freeman.

Cast up accounts = throw together several particulars, to find the sum, reckon accounts, **হিসাব করা**।

(n) The jargon containing the definitions of the parts of speech, the rule for *casting up accounts* can have no attraction to the tyro of ten years old.—*Hazlitt.*

(6) He had been *casting up accounts* and reading newspapers for some hours.—*Uncle Tom*.

Casting vote=a vote that decides when the votes are equally divided, ମେଥାନେ ଅନେକେର ମତ ଲାଇଯା କୋଣ ବିସର ମୀରାଂସା ହୟ, ମେଥାନେ ସଭାଧାରେ ମଚରାଟ ଦୁଇଟି ମତ ଦିବାର ଅଧିକାର ଥାକେ; ଯତତେ ସ୍ଥଳେ ଦୁଇ ପକ୍ଷେର ମତେର ମଂଖ୍ୟା ମଧ୍ୟାନ ହଇଲେ, ମଭାଧାକ ଶେବ ଯେ ମତ ଦିଯା ଏକ ପକ୍ଷେର ମଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଜି ଓ ଉପଶ୍ରିତ ଧିବାରେ ମୀରାଂସା କରେନ।

(a) The Governor-General had the *casting vote*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) If the houses differ, the king has the *casting vote*.—*Macaulay*.

Castle in the air=a visionary project, a scheme that has no solid foundation, ଗର୍ଭନଗର; ଶୁଣେ ଅଟ୍ଟାଲିକା, ମନେ ମନେ କୋନ ଅମୂଳକ, ଅମସ୍ତବ, ଉଚ୍ଚ ବିଷୟେର କର୍ମନା; “ଲାଖ ଟାକାର ସପନ”। Build castles in the air=forma visionary projects, ମନେ ମନେ କୋନ ଅମୂଳକ, ଅମସ୍ତବ, ଉଚ୍ଚ ବିଷୟେର କର୍ମନା କରା, “ଲାଖ ଟାକାର ସପନ ଦେଖା ।”

(a) His plans were *castles in the air*; his talk was *rodomantade*.

Macaulay.

(b) I am not given to building castles in the air, nor to look forward, with much confidence or hope, to the brilliant illusions held out by the future.—*Haslitt.*

(c) Every person who amuses himself with what is called *building castles in the air* must have experienced this.—*Macaulay*,

Catch the contagion = be affected with some disease by contact, संपर्शे कोन ब्रोगअथ हওয়া ; be subject to some evil influence by sympathy, (সহায়ত্ব অযুক্ত বা অনের দেখিয়া শুনিয়া) দুষ্কৃতি, বা কোন কুপ্রবৃত্তির অসুস্থাৰী হওয়া ।

(a) Before the faithful servant had entirely performed his task, he had himself *caught the contagion*. He was in great danger ; but he recovered.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In the Native States *the contagion* of rebellion was caught from the company's army.—*Kaye*.

(c) Excommunication was like the plague, whoever came near the infected body *caught the contagion*.—*Froude*.

Catch at=endeavour to seize eagerly, অঁকুরাকু করিয়া ধরিতে যাওয়া।

(a) He was *catching on* all sides at excuses and points of objection.

Froude.

(b) The Pope was *catching at* everything, and would make it an excuse for delaying his promotion.—*Froude*.

(c) "You fool, why do you *catch at a straw*?" Calm good sense says to the man that is drowning.—*Thackeray*.

Catch cold=be affected with cold, সর্দি লাগা।

(a) She went into the air, *caught cold*, and in a few hours was in high fever.—*Froude*.

(b) He had *caught a cold* in the raw wet morning.—*Froude*.

(c) I hope he did not *catch cold*, that dreadful night.—*Dickens*.

Catch hold of=seize (generally), with the hand, ধৰা।

(i) He *caught hold of* Jane and told her she must go with him.

Froude.

(b) Some women *caught hold of* the ropes, but were dragged out.

Macaulay.

Catch one in the fact=catch one while doing something that is vicious, হাত নাটে ধৰা।

(a) What will you have done with him whom I caught stealing your plate in the pantry? I *caught him in the fact*.—*Goldsmit*.

Catch the eye of=attract one's eyes or engage one's attention, কাহারও দৃষ্টি বা মনোযোগ আকর্ষণ করা।

(a) ... at length in *catching the eye of* the man who occupied the chair, he beckoned to him.—*Dickens*.

(c) He *caught the eye of* the French nation, at the moment when it was waking from the long sleep of political and religious bigotry.

Macaulay.

Catch one tripping=catch one taking a false step or falling, পদস্থলন হইতে দেখা ; detect one in committing an error or a mistake, কোন কৰ্ত্তব্যের ঝটি, বা কোন দোষ করিতেছে, অথবা কোন অমু পড়িতেছে তাহা ধৰা।

(a) When a lady is thus *caught tripping*, they never punish her but the husband.—*Goldsmit*.

(b) He shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one ; our club has frequently *caught him tripping*, at which times they never spare him.—*Addison*.

(c) Renard would gladly see her removed and he bid Mary look to her, watch her, *catch her tripping*, if good fortune would so permit.

Froude.

Cat's-paw of, make a = make another a tool, use another as an instrument for accomplishing one's own purposes, এক জনের মাঝে থাইয়া খিলের কার্য উচ্চার করা।

(a) He adopted the unnatural scheme of saving himself from personal danger by *making a cat's-paw of* his eldest son.—*Scott.*

Cause of, espouse the (take up the cause of) = take the side of a person or party, take up a particular question or controversy, with a view to maintain it, কোন বা কাহারও পক্ষ অবলম্বন করা।

(a) Those who had *espoused the cause of* Pizzaro were led to execution.—*Prescott.*

(b) The Puritans *espoused the cause of* civil liberty, mainly because it was the cause of religion.—*Macaulay.*

Cause of, in the = in support of, in the interest of, অনো, পক্ষ, বা অনুসন্ধানে।

(a) Chief Justice Keating struggled courageously *in the cause of* justice and order against the united strength of the Government and the populace.—*Macaulay.*

(b) *In the cause of* hereditary monarchy, he shrank from no sacrifice and from no danger.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He was reminded in his later years of the zeal which he had displayed *in the cause of* the Americans.—*Macaulay.*

Cause with, make common = join any one in the pursuit of the same object, অন্যের সহিত একপক্ষ হওয়া বা যোগ দেওয়া।

(a) Great of course was my joy, when he showed a disposition to *make common cause with* us.—*Newman.*

(b) When Philip attempted to repress the Dutch Protestants, Rechelieu *made common cause with* them.—*Buckle.*

(c) She was forcing them in self-defence to *make common cause with* the Celts.—*Froude.*

Certain, know for (know to a certainty) = be sure, নিশ্চয়করণে জান।

(a) But when I *knew for certain* you were coming, I made up my mind to speak to you.—*Dickens.*

(b) You cannot think how it elevates him in my opinion, to *know for certain* that he is really conscientious.—*Dickens.*

(c) No one *knows to a certainty* what Shakespeare was.—*Smiles.*

Chalk out = mark with chalk, খড়ি দিয়া দাগ দেওয়া ; lay out (a course), যে পথে যাইতে হইবে বা যে উপায় অবলম্বন করিয়া চলিতে হইবে তাহা নির্দেশ করা।

- (a) I shall pursue the plan I have *chalked out*.—*Burke*.
 - (b) I would fain think I have free and secure choice to preserve that exact path of life which I have *chalked out* for myself.—*Bulwer Lytton*.
 - (c) Were any of those minds to *chalk out* a path to fame for themselves, what might not be the result of their inquiries?—*Goldsmith*.

Chance, by = casually and without design, ହଠୀ, ଦୈରାହ ।

(b) I shall take an opportunity, as if by chance, of leaving you alone with her.—Warren.

Chance, take one's = abide by one's lot (in any venture), याहा हय
हटुक एই भाविया कार्य करा, कपाल टुकिया कोन कार्य करा।

- (a) He had made up his mind to run before the wind and *take his chance* of the land to which it would carry him.—*Froude*.

You must *take your chance*.

And either not attempt to choose at all,

Or swear before you choose.—*Shakespeare.*

- (c) They shewed little alacrity to *take their chance* with him in the coming struggle.—*Prescott.*

Chance, the main - the chief opportunity, the opportunity of getting money, প্রধান সুযোগ, বাহাতে ছটকা পাওয়া যাব এমন সুযোগ। An eye to the main chance (said of a man who is very sharp in his business transactions), বাহাতে টাকা পাওয়া যাব সেই দিকে নজর।

- (a) The education of Mr. J. had been conducted from his cradle on the strictest principles of *the main chance*. The very first word he learnt to spell was "gain," and the second "money."—*Dickens*.

(b) Burleigh had a cool temper, a sound judgment and a constant eye to the main chance. In his youth he was it seems fond of practical jokes. Yet even out of these he contrived to extract some pecuniary profit.

Macaulay.

- (c) Defoe was a man of business, and practised the profession of letters with a shrewd eye to the main chance.—Minto.

Chance, try a - try one's lot, see what fortune may bring by engaging in any venture, অদৃষ্ট পরীক্ষা করা।

- (a) He did not wish to try the chance of battle before the succours arrived.—*Macauley*.

(b) The Cameronians meanwhile invited them to come back and try another chance with the chosen people.—*Macaulay*

Change for the better, a - a change into a state that is better or more favourable, ভালুর দিকে পরিষর্ত। (when change is a verb) - improve or mend by change, ভালুর দিকে পরিষর্ত হওয়া বা আসা।

(a) The physicians told him that unless there was *a change for the better*, she had but a few days to live.—*Froude*.

(b) They clung to their old institutions and were averse to change, even though *a change for the better*.—*Kaye*.

(c) If he had done so, the whole course of events might have been greatly *changed for the better*.—*Helps*.

Change for the worse, a = a change into a state that is worse or more unfavourable, কুয়ের দিকে পরিবর্ত ! (when *change* is a verb) = deteriorate by change, বিকৃত বা অপকৃষ্টভাব প্রাপ্ত হওয়া।

(a) They found that the *change* had been *for the worse*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) From this time the character of Alexander *changed for the worse*.
Freeman.

(c) It is during the latter part of Mr. Kirke's labours that his way of writing begins to *change for the worse*.—*Freeman*.

Change hands — pass from the possession of one to that of another, হাত কেরা, হস্তান্তরিত হওয়া।

(a) Property all over the kingdom was now again *changing hands*.

Macaulay.

(b) John had also wars with Lewis of France for the possession of Rousillon which *changed hands* several times between the two 'Crowns.'

Freeman.

Change into = transform into, পরিবর্তন করা, বদলান।

(a) The reddish fluid, it was asserted, *changed* all metals, when in a molten state, *into* gold.—*Smiles*.

(b) It did not work impossibilities ; it did not *change* earth *into* paradise nor men *into* angels.—*Freeman*.

(c) In those days it was difficult to *change* goods *into* money.

Dickens.

Change of air — a change from one place to another, where the air is more salubrious, বায়ু পরিবর্তন (শৃঙ্খলাতের নিমিত্ত এক হান হইতে শানাস্তরে পর্যন্ত)।

(a) Nothing was calculated to do him so much good as *change of air*.
Warren.

(b) Sometimes he was compelled to desist from his work by sheer debility ; but after a few weeks' rest and *change of air*, he would return to his work.—*Smiles*.

Change one's mind — (কাহারও) মৎস্য কিরে যাওয়া।

(a) The King *changed his mind*, and called the Mayor back.—*Dickens*.

Change sides — go over to another party, এক পক্ষ ছাড়িয়া অন্য পক্ষে যাওয়া।

(a) They took part in every war and were not very scrupulous about *changing sides*.—*Freeman*.

(b) They *changed sides* with a promptitude then common among Scottish politicians.—*Macaulay*.

Changes, one's colour (one changes colour)=the colour of one's face changes (generally, under the influence of fear or shame); one turns pale with fear or shame, (তাৰ কিম্বা লজ্জাৰ) মুখ বির্বৎ হওয়া।

(a) I shuddered to hear him make such an avowal. I felt *my colour changed*.—*Warren*.

(b) *His colour changed* as soon as he heard my voice.—*Froude*.

(c) Hamlet observed the King, his uncle, *change colour* at this expression and that it was as bad as wormwood to him.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Charge at, make a=make an onset on, কাহাকে আক্রমণ করা।

(a) With these words she *made a charge at* her young ward, and swept her out of the room.—*Dickens*.

Charge, lay to one's (passive form more common)=impute to one, accuse one of, কোন দোষ আরোপ করা।

(a) I am innocent of the falsehood *laid to my charge*.—*Dickens*.

(b) Deeds of wrong are *laid to the charge of* both, which most likely neither of them ever did.—*Freeman*.

(c) Candid writers allow that no useless slaughter or ravages can be *laid to Edward's charge*.—*Freeman*.

Charge one with=accuse one of, অপরাধের অভিযোগ করা; entrust one with, (কাহারও প্রতি কোন) ভার্যাণ্ড করা; place to the account of one as a debt, (কাহারও নামে) খরচ লেখা। **Be charged with**=be loaded or filled with, ভারক্ষাস্তু বা পরিপূর্ণ হওয়া।

(a) We *charge him with* having broken his coronation oath.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Cæsarius was *charged with* a treasonable attempt to make himself king.—*Arnold*.

(c) He was sent to London, *charged with* several special commissions of high importance.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He returned to his country, *charged with* letters and verbal messages.—*Macaulay*.

(e) *Charge the office with* your coach-hire back.—*Dickens*.

(f) He was *charged with* the costs of the proceedings which had reduced him to beggary.—*Macaulay*.

(g) A cloud, apparently *charged with* lightning, had passed over them without producing any effect.—*Craik*.

(h) If there be not sufficient ventilation, the air becomes *charged with* carbonic acid, principally the product of respiration.—*Smiles*.

Charge of, be in (have charge of)=have the care, custody or management of some thing or some persons, জেন্সার ধাকা।

(a) One of them was arrested and the packets of which he *was in charge* were carried to Whitehall.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He *had charge of* the place during his commander's absence.

Prescott.

(c) In consequence of this news, the officers who *had charge of* the criminals made such arrangements that the carriages reached Tours at 2 A. M.—*Macaulay*.

Charge of, take=take into one's own hands the management, care or custody of a person or thing, জেন্সার লওয়া, (কোন কর্মের) ভার গ্রহণ করা।

(a) The Baronet promised to *take charge of* the lad at school.

Thackeray.

(b) He *takes charge of* them in their father's absence.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Pembroke *took charge of* the Privy Seal.—*Macaulay*.

(d) But who was there qualified to *take charge of* this delicate mission?—*Prescott*.

Charge on=asccribe to, আরোপ করা।

(a) We shall not *charge upon* a whole party the profligacy and baseness of the horseboys.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The indecencies ought to be *charged* in part *on* the manners of the age.—*Robertson*.

Charge, prefer a=put forward an accusation, কাহারও বিরক্তে অভিযোগ উৎপন্ন করা।

(a) He was immediately brought to the bar. He heard the *charge preferred* against him without uttering a word.—*Warren*.

(b) The *charges preferred* against the Inca were twelve in number.

Prescott.

Charmed life, bear a=be fortified against evil (as if, with supernatural influence); have a life that cannot be easily injured; কিছুতেই নষ্ট হইবার নাহে এরূপ জীবন ধারণ করা (কতকটা গেম মন্ত্রবল বা দৈবাত্মগ্রহ বৃক্ষায়); এক প্রকার অমর হওয়া।

(a) He *bears a charmed life*; you cannot assail him without endangering other lives.—*Scott*.

(b) Desmond *bore a charmed life*. The captain had all but surprised him once. But he escaped.—*Froude*.

(c) I *bear a charmed life* which must not yield

To one of woman born.—*Shakespeare*.

Chase, give=pursue for the purpose of taking, as an enemy or game, ধরিবার নিমিত্ত পচাং ধারমান হওয়া।

(a) They *gave chase*, but the boat shot away and disappeared.

Froude.

(b) Then our people *gave chase*, as best they could, and captured many of the flying enemy.—*Kaye*.

Chase, a wild-goose = a chase in which it is very difficult to catch the goose and it is of very little worth when caught ; (fig.) the pursuit of something that gives very great trouble and is at the same time not worth the trouble that is undergone ; ସେ ପଦାର୍ଥ ପାଇତେ ବହକ୍ରେଷ ହୁଏ ଏବଂ ପାଇଲେ ଓ ତତ ଲାଭ ବୋଧ ହୁଏ ନା ।

(a) And you, if you will be guided by my counsel, will give up this wild-goose chase and fly your hawk at some other game.—*Scott.*

(b) If thy wits run this *wild-goose chase*, I have done.—*Shakespeare*.

Cheer, good—that which promotes good spirits; good provisions (prepared for a feast), উৎকৃষ্ট আহাৰীয় সুব্যাপ্তি।

(a) I have always heard that Holland House is famous for its good cheer.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The ancient fame of the city for *good cheer* had declined.

Macaulay.

Chew the cud = ruminate, जाओर काटा ; meditate on, brood over, कोन बिश्व लहइया पनः पनः मने तोलागाडा करा ।

(a) The order Ruminantia is distinguished from all the other orders of mammalia by the existence of four stomachs arranged for the act of ruminating or chewing the cud.—Patterson's Zoology.

(b) Thus chewing the cud of his involved and deep reflections, he paused at last opposite his host.—*Bulwer Lytton*.

Choose between - take by way of preference either the one or the other. দুইবের মধ্যে পছন্দ করিব। যেটা হয় একটা নওগাঁ।

(a) When in prison, he had to choose between death and infamy.

Macaulay.

(b) It is decreed that a man cannot be both legislator and editor; he must choose between the one function and the other.—*Carlyle*.

Circumstances, under any - whatever may happen, शाहौं षट्क न।

(a) She would have no meddling, *under any circumstances*, with the government of the Church.—*Froude*.

(b) No foreigner, under any circumstances, should be admitted to any office in the army.—*Froude*

Circumstances, under the - taking what has happened into account.

(a) It was a hateful method, yet, under the circumstances, an inevitable one. Freud:

(b) The course which he had suggested was the best, and, *under the circumstances*, the only one possible.—*Froude*.

(c) We think it, *under the circumstances*, an absolute duty to expose the fallacy of their arguments.—*Macaulay*.

Clear, the coast is = the enemies have left the coast ; the danger is over ; (শেষ পক্ষের) কেহ কোথাও নাই ; তারেব কাৰণ শেষ হইয়াছে।

(a) He escaped into a cave high up among the crags, where he lay concealed till *the coast was clear*.—*Froude*.

(b) When their persecutors are in the neighbourhood, they emigrate to the mountains ; when *the coast is clear* again, they return to their houses.—*Froude*.

(c) A girl at the door, no doubt on the look-out to see if *the coast was clear*, no sooner set eyes on him than she rushed back into the passage.—*Warren*.

Clear of, keep = keep oneself away or free from (generally, some evil), (কোন অনিষ্ট হইতে) আপনাকে তফাতে রাখা।

(a) He had been strictly ordered to *keep clear of* complicity.—*Froude*.

(b) We *kept clear of* Catholics throughout our tour.—*Newman*.

(c) A man should make sacrifices to *keep clear of* doing a wrong.

George Eliot.

Clear off = disappear (as clouds or fog), পরিকার হইয়া যাওয়া।

(a) The mist *cleared off* in the afternoon.—*Southey*.

Clear up = free from obscurity, perplexity or ambiguity, কোন সংশয় দূর কৰা ; পরিকার কৰিয়া বুঝাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) It was due to the nation that all doubts should be *cleared up*.

Macaulay.

(b) It will be as well to *clear up* these points in another chapter.

Thackeray.

(c) The mystery was soon *cleared up*.—*Irving*.

(d) He investigated no obscure questions, *cleared up* no difficulties.

Morison.

Close, draw to a = approach or tend towards the end, be about to end, শেষ হইয়া আসা।

(a) The king's life was *drawing to a close*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And as the story *drew to a close*, he began gradually to rise from his seat.—*Irving*.

Close of, at the = at the end or termination of, কোন কিছুৰ শেষে (শেষ হইলে, এই অৰ্থ বুঝায়)।

(a) At the *close of* a process in which the forms of law were little observed, Bonner was imprisoned.—*Froude*.

(b) At the *close of* the third century, the prospects of mankind were fearfully dreary.—*Macaulay*.

Close to = near, নিকটে।

(a) The advanced works of the besiegers were *close to* the town.

Froude.

(b) They brought their cannon *close to* the walls.—*Froude.*

Close upon, follow = come immediately after, অব্যবহিত পরেই বা সঙ্গে সঙ্গেই আসা।

(a) Their inroad into Etruria *followed close upon* their first establishment in north Italy.—*Arnold.*

(b) The measures, brought forward in the session which *followed close upon* the change, left no doubt that the policy of the past three years would be continued.—*Froude.*

Close with = contend in close fight with (an enemy), শক্রের নিকটবর্তী হইয়া যুদ্ধ করা (হাতাহাতি লড়াই করা বুঝায়); end a matter by complying with, কোন অস্ত্রাবে সম্মত হইয়া, শেষ করিয়া ফেলা।

(a) Baffling winds and vexatious calms rendered it impossible to *close with* the enemy. Only a partial action could be brought on.—*Southern.*

(b) The court *closed* instantly *with* the offer.—*Froude.*

(c) He ought instantly to *close with* what differed but little from the propositions which he himself had made.—*Robertson.*

Cloud, be under a = be under suspicion or in disrepute ; be impaired ; মেষাচল, মনিনপ্রত বা কলকশ্চিত হওয়া।

(a) If one gentleman *under a cloud* is not to put himself a little out of the way to assist another gentleman in the same condition, what's human nature ?—*Dickens.*

(b) If you *are under a cloud*, they do all they can to keep you there by their good will.—*Haslitt.*

(c) The fame and fortune of Devonshire *were at that moment under a cloud.*—*Macaulay.*

Colour comes and goes, one's = the natural colour of one's face changes (under the influence of fear or shame) ; one turns pale or blushes alternately from excitement ; (আস কিম্বা লজ্জা অযুক্ত) মূখ একবার শাকবর্ণ পর অঙ্গেই রঞ্জিতবর্ণ প্রাপ্ত হয় ; মূখ বিবর্ণ হয়।

(a) It appeared to have a powerful effect upon the young lady. *Her colour came and went* as she listened with deep attention.—*Irving.*

(b) *His colour went and came*, whilst his loving memory of the little sister was revived by her own descriptive traits.—*De Quincey.*

Colour to, give = give an appearance of right or justice to ; set in a fair light ; (ভিতরে বাহাই থাকুক) বাহে তুল তাৰ ধাৰণ কৰান ; give a tone or character to, imbue, influence, রঞ্জিত কৰা, আকৰ্ষণ দেওয়া, কোন তাৰ ধাৰণ কৰান, কোম দিলেৰ ধৱণে ঢাঁড় কৰান।

(a) By weaving together fact and falsehood, it was possible to give colour to the pretence of the Queen of Scots.—*Froude*.

(b) Morals and manners which give colour to life are of much greater importance than laws.—*Smiles*.

(c) This sentiment pervades all his despatches and gives a colour to all his thoughts and words.—*Macaulay*.

Colour of, take the—partake of the character of, be influenced by, সন্দৰ্ভ বা সমান ফর্ম বিশিষ্ট হওয়া ; derive its distinctive character from, সংক্ষিপ্ত হওয়া, বিশেষ ভাবাপত্র হওয়া।

(a) Their imaginations, if not their opinions, take the colour of the age.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or in vice.—*Addison*.

(c) It was the most important day of his life, the day from which his subsequent years took their colour.—*Macaulay*.

Colour of, under—under the false show or pretence of, কোন ছলে বা অচিলাক্ষে।

(a) What Temple had in view was to effect, under colour of a change of administration, a permanent change in the Constitution.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Under colour of loyalty and love to the general, he enticed Cassio to make rather too free with the bottle.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Come by—obtain (something accidentally, it being uncertain whether honestly or dishonestly), কোন বস্তু (হঠাতে) পাওয়া।

(a) They think we have come by this horse in some dishonest manner.

Dickens.

(b) Bertram, on the king's questioning him how he came by the ring told him an improper story.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) How comes thy master by this gold ?—*Scott*.

Come, come=(colloq.)—stop (expressing rebuke), থাম থাম, খেড়ে থাও।

(a) Come, come, you must not call her names.—*Dickens*.

(b) Come, come, let us have as little sentiment as possible.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Come, come, you and I must be more familiar--indeed we must.

Goldsmith.

Come down on or upon=fall upon (like a bird of prey) ; press hard, চেপে ধরা ; assail, আক্রমণ করা।

(a) Only do not let any one come down upon me for the money.

Trollope.

(b) The strong arm of the Dictator came down on the rebels with the heaviest vengeance.—*Freeman*.

(c) If the enemy came down upon them, they would march out to give battle.—*Kaye*.

Come down to = descend to one, proceed from one generation to another by transmission, পুরুষ পরম্পরায় চলিয়া আসা।

(a) The best specimen which has *come down to* us is the oration for Marcellus.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The only debate of which any account has *come down to* us related to the Earl of Strafford.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Yet the story, as it has *come down to* us, is both interesting and instructive.—*Macaulay*.

Come home to one = affect one's mind convincingly or powerfully, touch one sensibly, স্মৃতিময় হওয়া।

(a) The truth of the words *came home to* him even sooner than he expected.—*Froude*.

(b) Passages, which to a boy are rhetorical commonplaces, at length *came home to* him, when long years have passed and he has had experience of life.—*Newman*.

(c) Then perhaps for the first time his misdeeds *came home to* him.
Froude.

Come in for = get ; have as one's share, কোন কিছুর ভাগ পাওয়া ; receive, পাওয়া।

(a) Bystanders whom His Majesty recognized often *came in for* a courteous word.—*Macaulay*.

(b) All who were supposed to be closely connected with him by political ties *came in for* a portion of this abuse.—*Macaulay*.

(c) A fortnight afterwards, he was found dead in bed and Lord Suffolk *came in for* the best part of his estates.—*Dickens*.

Come in or into contact with = come into close union with one, meet ; কাহারও সংস্করে আসা, সাক্ষৎ হওয়া।

(a) There was that kindness and frankness about him which won most people who *came in contact with* him.—*Thackeray*.

(b) If he *comes into contact with* scientific men, he may understand them, respect them and befriend them.—*Kingsley*.

(c) Nearly the same objections will apply to Curtius's treatment of most of the subjects in which he *comes into contact with* Mr. Grote.
Freeman.

Come into collision with = come into conflict with, টকর লাগা, পরম্পর বিরোধী হওয়া।

(a) He reckoned confidently on the loyalty which made the Spaniard unwilling to *come into collision with* the royal authority.—*Prescott*.

(b) On this point the protector *came into open collision with* the council.—*Froude*.

Come into fashion = become the prevailing mode of dress or ornament; be in vogue ; তদ সমাজে চলিত হওয়া, ব্রেওয়াজ হওয়া।

(a) There is an allusion to gentlemen's periwigs which first *came into fashion* in 1663.—*Macaulay*.

(b) A new kind of training *came into fashion*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) New kinds of composition had *come into fashion*.—*Macaulay*.

Come of=be born of or be descended from, কোন বংশে জন্ম অথবা একটি পরিবার ; arise or result from, উৎপন্ন হওয়া।

(a) I have lived all my life in the best society and *come of* a most respectable family.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He *came of* the best blood of the Highlands.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He said distinctly that if the English persisted in going thither, evil would *come of* it.—*Froude*.

(d) We shall presently see what *came of* these changes.—*Freeman*.

Come off=fare, কোনকাপ গতি হওয়া ; emerge, (কোন সম্ভব হইতে) উত্তীর্ণ হওয়া বা হইয়া আসা।

(a) He said with unfeeling levity, while the English troops were contending desperately against great odds, that he was curious to see how the bull-dogs would *come off*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He not only had lost no ground, but had invaded Piedmont and had *come off* with the honours of the campaign.—*Froude*.

(c) In every battle with Indian or European, he had *come off* victorious.—*Prescott*.

Come round=recover from sickness, আরোগ্য লাভ করা ; regain the proper use of one's senses, চৈতন্য উদ্ধৃত হওয়া ; return to friendship, কিরিয়া আসা।

(a) She cast herself on the sofa in violent hysterics. She *came round* again.—*Warren*.

(b) Miss C. would infallibly relent, or "come round," as she said, after a time.—*Thackeray*.

(c) The great families one by one *came round* again.—*Froude*.

Come, to (used after words indicating time)=yet to arrive, যাই আইন্দে নাই, আসিবে।

(a) It is not likely to happen for years to come.—*George Eliot*.

(b) Mr. P. had clearly not expected them for hours to come.—*Dickens*.

(c) Russia had no means of taking any part in European affairs for some time to come.—*Freeman*.

Come to oneself=come to one's senses ; recover, as from a swoon ; ধূমগ্রাস চৈতন্য প্রাপ্ত হওয়া।

(a) She tried to get up, but fell back fainting. When she *came to herself* again, she felt too ill to make the exertion of rising to ring the bell.—*George Eliot*.

(b) He rolled groaning upon the floor. Means were hastily employed to restore him, but on *coming to himself*, he repulsed his disconsolate friends.—*Dean Merivale*.

(c) Then *coming to himself* and finding he was badly hurt, he cried out, "Lord help me!"—*Froude*.

Come to pass—happen, ঘটিয়া আসা।

(a) Happily, all that Ironbridge foreboded did not *come to pass*.

Southey.

(b) *It came to pass* that a contested election arose in the country.

Warren.

Come up to—reach, নিকটে আসা ; rise to, কোন কিছুর নিকট পর্যবেক্ষ উঠা ; conform to, মেলা।

(a) Most of the new members *came up to* Westminster.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He never fails to bestow praise on those who, though far from *coming up to* his standard, yet rose in a small degree above the level of their contemporaries.—*Macaulay*.

(c) But these reports were vague and contradictory ; and the very worst of them was far from *coming up to* the horrible truth.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Thackeray's Amelia does not *come up to* the description there given.—*Trollope*.

Come up with = overtake, নাগাইল ধরা।

(a) He not only *came up with*, but passed at full gallop, those whom he had been pursuing.—*Scott*.

(b) At last he *came up with* a certain lumbering, slow night-coach.

Dickens.

(c) They *came up with* the French ships in Mount's Bay.—*Froude*.

Come what come may (*come what may*) = whatever may happen, যাহাই ঘটক না কেন।

(a) He resolved, *come what come might*, to see the end of it.—*Dickens*.

(b) *Come what might*, the troops should not be admitted.—*Macaulay*.

(c) ——————*Come what come may* ;

Time and the hour runs thro' the roughest day.—*Shakespeare*.

Comes it that, how—how is it that? কেমন করিয়া এটা হয় বা হইল?

(a) *How comes it*, villains, *that* you have loitered abroad so late as this?—*Scott*.

(b) *How comes it that* I have lost your love?—*Lamb's Tales*.

(a) If the favour of kings is of such importance, *how comes it that* the more the favour was displayed, the more the effects were contemptible.—*Buckle*.

Command, at one's=at one's control ; under one's orders ; কাহারও আয়ত্তের অধীন (হকুম করিলেই পাওয়া বাব, এই ভাব বুকাব)।

(a) Every luxury that wealth and power could procure was of course at her command.—*Warren.*

(b) The resources at her command were limited.—*Macaulay.*

(c) No English king had ever, in time of peace, had such a force at his command.—*Macaulay.*

Commit oneself=pledge or bind oneself, আপনাকে কোন কিছুতে আবদ্ধ করা ; ধরা হোଇ দেওয়া।

(a) I never commit myself hastily in any affair.—*Dickens.*

Common, in=equally with others. In common with = belonging equally to, সাধারণে ; অন্যের সহিত সমান।

(a) The government and the Protestants had only one thing in common, hatred of the Papal power.—*Macaulay.*

(b) You were a mystery to all of us and had nothing in common with any of us.—*Dickens.*

(c) Livy had some faults in common with these writers.—*Macaulay.*

Common to, be=belong equally to, অন্যের সহিত কোন বিষয়ে সমান থাকা।

(a) Courage and force of will were common to all the men and women of the House of Tudor.—*Macaulay.*

(b) I am not sure that this feeling is common to all children.—*Ruskin.*

Company, bear one=accompany one, কাহারও সঙ্গে যাওয়া।

(a) With only Mr. H. to bear him company, he determined on remaining at Gya.—*Kaye.*

(b) Let me bear you company.—*Dickens.*

Company, in=in the midst of people, অন্যের সঙ্গে বা মাঝে।

(a) She had a strong repugnance to dining in company.—*Dickens.*

Company, keep one=associate or remain with one, as a friend (frequently or habitually), (বক্তুর ন্যায় কাহারও) সঙ্গী হওয়া বা সঙ্গে থাকা।

(a) I am alone in the world, Sir ; and I wanted some one to keep me company.—*Thackeray.*

(b) I entreat you to remember him and sometimes to keep him company when you can spare a little while.—*Dickens.*

Company with, in=together with, কাহারও বা কোন বিষয়ের সহিত এক সঙ্গে।

(a) He spied his nephew walking down the street in company with his friend.—*Thackeray.*

(b) In company with Lady G. he arrived at the Hague.—*Macaulay.*

(c) In his camp the most rigid discipline was found in company with the fiercest enthusiasm.—*Macaulay.*

Compare notes=examine with a view to ascertain how far the observations made by one tally with those of another, যাহা দেখা শুনা রইয়াছে তাহা কত দূর অন্যের সহিত খিলে, এইটী তুলনা করিয়া দেখা।

(a) They *compared notes* and discovered sundry circumstances that tallied with wonderful exactness.—*Dickens*.

(b) The three men *compared notes* as to the events of two years ago.
Kingsley.

(c) He bowed himself and his companion out of the house leaving the host and his company to *compare notes* and to find out what an impudent intrusion they had experienced.—*Irving*.

Comparison with, in = compared with, কাহারও কিম্ব। কোন বিষয়ের সহিত তুলনা করিলে।

(a) For my part, I hold life as little *in comparison with* my duty to my prince.—*Prescott*.

(b) How small the fault of Cordelia now appeared *in comparison with* her sister's ! —*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) My own petty grievances dwindled away *in comparison with* those endured by E.—*Warren*.

Compliance with, in = agreeably to (one's request, wish or proposal), (কাহারও আর্থনা, ইচ্ছা বা অন্তর্বের) অনুমোধে।

(a) I preceded Mr. M. *in compliance with* his request.—*Dickens*.

(b) She had named an early day *in compliance with* his own wishes.
Froude.

Conclusion, a foregone = a decision which has preceded argument or examination ; a pre-determined decision, বিচারের পূর্বেই যে সিদ্ধান্ত মনে মনে স্থির করা হইয়াছে।

(a) The Bishop was not likely to be listened to with patience by an assembly which had met with *a foregone conclusion*.—*Froude*.

(b) General Reed, a man not obstinate, not wedded to any opinions or *foregone conclusions* of his own, was the senior officer.—*Kaye*.

Conclusion, arrive at a = come to a decision by inquiry or reasoning, (তত্ক কিম্ব। অনুসন্ধান করিয়া) কোন সিদ্ধান্তে আসিয়া পড়া।

(a) By so reasoning he is certain to *arrive at a false conclusion*.
Macaulay.

(b) The *conclusion at which he arrived* was that the population of England was nearly five millions and a half.—*Macaulay*.

(c) They do not argue by the book. They *arrive at conclusions* through the force of prejudice.—*Hazlitt*.

Conclusion, come to a = come to a final decision, কোন সিদ্ধান্ত স্থির কর।

(a) He *came to the conclusion* that the real cause of his ill-success in life was the money-worshipping spirit of the age.—*Smiles*.

(b) We *came to the conclusion* that she was sinking rapidly.—*Warren*.

(c) He could not *come to any conclusion* on the spur of the occasion.
Hazlitt.

Conclusion or inference, draw a = form an opinion or judgment (from premises), (কোন পূর্ব কথা হইতে) কোন বিষয় সিদ্ধান্ত করিয়া লওয়া।

- (a) The conclusions he draws are clear and convincing.—*Hazlitt.*
- (b) The accounts were contradictory and no certain conclusions could be drawn from them.—*Froude.*
- (c) One inference may be drawn from this anecdote.—*Macaulay.*

Conclusion, in = finally, অবশ্যে, উপসংহার কালে।

- (a) In conclusion, I may just inform the reader that I faithfully executed the commission.—*Warren.*

Conclusion, jump to a = come to a conclusion hastily, বিশেষ বিবেচনা না করিয়া হঠাতে কোন সিদ্ধান্তে উপনীত হওয়া।

- (a) Ordinary intelligence jumps hastily to conclusions. It is as often wrong as right.—*Froude.*

Conclusions, try = bring matters to a trial of strength, বল পরীক্ষা করা।

- (a) Wilt thou try conclusions with Hubert, or wilt thou yield up bow and quiver to the provost?—*Scott.*

(b) They prepared once more to try conclusions in the field.—*Froude.*

- (c) They told her that she must either encounter Lennox now, when he was comparatively weak, or try conclusions with him later.—*Froude.*

Condition of, on (on condition that) = upon the terms that, provided that, এই সর্তে যে।

- (a) He was permitted to return, on condition of no more bearing arms against Pizzaro.—*Prescott.*

(b) The Romans recovered their city and territory on condition of renouncing the use of iron.—*Arnold.*

- (c) They offered to confirm Paoli in the supreme authority only on condition that he would hold it under their government.—*Southey.*

(d) The commons consented to return on condition that hereafter their interests should be guarded by officers of their own.—*Collins.*

Confidence, be in one's = enjoy the confidence of one, be trusted by one, কাহারও বিশ্বাসগ্রাহ হওয়া।

- (a) While in London he was in the confidence of the Jesuits.—*Froude.*

(b) I am not in Mr. Gowan's confidence.—*Dickens.*

Confidence, in = confidentially, privately, relying on one's secrecy, বিশ্বাস পূর্বক (গুপ্তভাবে বৃঞ্চাও)।

- (a) Valentine imparted to him in confidence the whole history of his love.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) I tell you in confidence that it is my belief she has a great deal more than £10000.—*Thackeray.*

Confidence in, have = have faith in, বিশ্বাস থাকা ; have reliance on, as being sufficient, প্রচুর বলিয়া বিশ্বাস থাকা ; have firm belief in, as being just, সত্য বলিয়া দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস থাকা ।

(a) They *had no confidence* in the Queen of England who had so often changed her course.—*Froude*.

(b) He *had confidence* in his own resources.—*Prescott*.

(c) I *had a supreme confidence* in our cause.—*Newman*.

Confidence, take into = admit a person into one's secrets, কাহাকেও বিশ্বাস করিয়া মনের কথা বলা ।

(a) They *took* the Bishop of Ross *into their confidence* and the Bishop agreed to assist.—*Froude*.

(b) Then he *took his friends into confidence* and told them that he was going to London to shoot the Queen.—*Froude*.

Confidence, worm oneself into one's = enter gradually by arts and insinuation into the confidence of a person, কলে কৌশলে কাহারও সহিত ভাব করা, বা কাহারও বিশ্বাসপ্রাপ্ত হওয়া ।

(a) De Quadra had *wormed herself into* Elizabeth's *confidence* deeper far than he liked.—*Froude*.

(b) She had *wormed herself completely into* Mr. H's *confidence* and now reigned supreme at Bullion House.—*Warren*.

Conformity with or to, in = in accordance with, অনুসারে ।

(a) The proceeding against the king was not *in conformity with* the laws.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In *conformity with* an edict of the State, it became necessary to survey the marshes.—*Smiles*.

(c) His whole practice was *in strict conformity to* his theory.

Macaulay.

Conjure up = raise up or bring into existence by unnatural means, কোন ভৌতিক ব্যাপার ঘটান ।

(a) His heart fluttered at the vision of probabilities which these events *conjured up*.—*George Eliot*.

Conscience, in = conscientiously, ধর্মতঃ ।

(a) He had plainly declared that he could not *in conscience* do what was asked of him.—*Macaulay*.

Consequence of, in = as the effect of, by reason of, হেতু, জন্ম ।

(a) In *consequence of* the fetes, the house was full of company.

Thackeray.

(b) He had a vast influence *in consequence of* his deep religious seriousness.—*Newman*.

Consideration of, in = taking into account, (implying a favourable sentiment towards one), এই বিবেচনা করিয়া (অস্মকূল বিবেচনাই যুক্ত) ।

(a) Some were for sparing the unfortunate chief *in consideration of his youth.*—*Prescott.*

(b) The society awarded to him the medal *in consideration of his being a great discoverer in geology.*—*Smiles.*

Contemplation, be in = be intended or be the subject of consideration, কোন বিষয়ের কলমা হওয়া, বা কথাবার্তা চলা।

(a) It had been *in contemplation* to put the fleet under some great nobleman.—*Macaulay.*

Contrary, on the = on the other hand, বরং ; অপর পক্ষে।

(a) Wanton cruelty was not in his nature. *On the contrary* his disposition was soft and humane.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He has no objection to active inquiry into religious truth. *On the contrary*, he thinks such inquiry highly desirable.—*Macaulay.*

(c) This was no disadvantage ; *on the contrary*, it was a positive recommendation.—*Macaulay.*

(d) My wife very strenuously insisted upon the advantages that would result from it. Mr. Burchell, *on the contrary*, dissuaded her with great ardour.—*Goldsmith.*

Contrary, to the (generally, attached to a noun) = in the opposite direction, বিপরীত দিকে, প্রতিকূলে।

(a) He swore that he had known nothing of the rebellion, and although Elizabeth possessed the clearest evidence *to the contrary*, she affected to believe him.—*Froude.*

(b) His suspicion was that the case was one of hydrophobia. None of my remonstrances or assurances *to the contrary* sufficed to quiet him.

Warren.

(c) In the preface we are informed that the author, notwithstanding some sentiments *to the contrary*, was opposed to the Catholic claims.

Macaulay.

Contrary to = in opposition to, (কোন বিষয়ের) বিরুদ্ধে।

(a) *Contrary to* the advice and wishes of the ancient nobility, the Council had broken the old league between Spain and England.—*Froude.*

(b) He left it *contrary to* my wish and command.—*Scott.*

Cooped up in, be = be shut up or confined in (a narrow compass), কোন সীমা হালে আবক্ষ হওয়া।

(a) Cut off from all assistance, and *cooped up in* the streets of a burning town, nothing short of a miracle could relieve them.—*Scott.*

Core, to the = extending to the inner part or heart of anything (as, fruit) ; to the innermost recesses of one's heart, thoroughly, হস্তয়ের গুরুতম অন্তর্মুখ পর্যন্ত ব্যাপিয়া ; সমাকৃতগুণে।

(a) The Bombay army was staunch *to the core.*—*Kaye.*

(b) There was an ineradicable taint in the constitution of the Bengal Army ; it was rotten *to the very core*.—*Kaye*.

Cost, at one's = at one's expense, (কাহারও) ব্যয়ে।

(a) Their ranks were filled with young farmers and tradesmen, maintaining themselves *at their own cost*.—*Green*.

Cost, at any (at all costs) = at any sacrifice, যত কেন কষ্ট বা ক্ষতি হউক না, সমস্ত খীকার করিয়া।

(a) The Elector meant to stand by him *at any cost*.—*Froude*.

(b) Those who adhere *at all costs* to truth find a promised land where all that they sacrifice is restored to them.—*Froude*.

Counsel, keep one's = keep one's purpose or opinion to oneself, মনের কথা ব্যক্ত না করা।

(a) He longed to tell her all, but he *kept his counsel*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) I can *keep my own counsel* when there is no good in speaking.

George Eliot.

(c) How hard it is for women to *keep counsel*!—*Shakespeare*.

Counsel with, take = consult with one, (কাহারও) গ্রাম্য লওয়া।

(a) Military men are seldom disposed to *take counsel with* gowmen on military matters.—*Macaulay*.

Countenance to, lend or give = favour, অশুরূ ভাব দেখান ; encourage, উৎসাহ দেওয়া।

(a) Never will I believe that the noble Dudley *gave countenance* to so dastardly, so dishonourable a plan.—*Scott*.

(b) Elizabeth's pretended care for her (Mary Stuart's) honour was but a contrivance to *give countenance to* accusations which would not endure investigation.—*Froude*.

(c) His friends would have done well to *lend no countenance* to such adulation.—*Macaulay*.

Countenance, keep one's = preserve a composed look, refrain from expressing joy, anger or other passion, by an unchanged countenance, অন্তরের কোন ভাব মূখের ভাবে প্রকাশ না কর্ণ, হাসি কিম্বা ঝাঁঁ ইত্যাদি চাপিয়া রাখ, আকার সম্ভরণ করা।

(a) I never shall be able to *keep my countenance*. I shall be obliged to laugh outright.—*Dickens*.

(b) The king talked with delight of the triumph of divine grace. The courtiers and envoys *kept their countenance* as well as they could.

Macaulay.

Counter to, run = follow a course opposed to, go against, clash with, অতিক্রমে যাওয়া, বিপরীত ভাবে চল।

(a) I had a natural desire to *run* as directly *counter to* all his opinions as I could.—*Dickens*.

(b) The Queen of Scots made haste to clear herself of a connexion which ran counter to her present interests.—*Froude.*

(c) What inducements have I to run counter to my own inclination ?
Warren.

Courage of one's convictions, have the =—have the boldness to execute what one believes to be right, যাহা সত্য বলিয়া বিশ্বাস তাহা করিতে সাহসী হওয়া।

(a) The first Christian Emperor of Rome had had the courage of his convictions, and had dared to remove the Image of Victory from her shrine in the Roman Senate.—*Dean Merivale.*

(b) The enthusiast imagines that he alone has the courage of his convictions.—*Froude.*

Course, a matter of =a matter that happens in the natural order of things, a thing that must be or must come about, আপনা হইতে হইবেই হইবে।

(a) They take all their kindness as a matter of course, and not as a subject for panegyric.—*George Eliot.*

(b) It was assumed, as a matter of course, that every citizen was of the creed of the State.—*Freeman.*

(c) They take their popularity for granted and look for homage, as a thing of course.—*Kaye.*

Course, of =no doubt, certainly, অবশ্যই, তাহার কোন ভুল নাই।

(a) He will of course believe that his own religion was unmixedly good.—*Macaulay.*

(b) We modern Europeans of course laugh at these superstitions.

De Quincey.

(c) He sent for and cross-questioned Palmer, who of course denied that he had said anything against him.—*Froude.*

Course of, in the =at some time or times during, (কোন সময়ের) মধ্যে, (কোন কার্য হইতেছে ইহার) মধ্যে ; according to the usual course of things, সচরাচর যেকোণ ঘটিয়া থাকে তাহা ধরিলে ?

(a) But in the course of two centuries, an improvement had taken place.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He mentioned incidentally, in the course of our conversation that he was going to take your advice on the subject.—*Dickens.*

(c) Wharton has been repeatedly mentioned in the course of the narrative.—*Macaulay.*

(d) In the course of nature, Nelson might have attained like his father to a good old age.—*Southey.*

Court to, pay -try by flattery or obsequiousness to please one in power, (অঙ্গুঝ মাত্তের আশার) আঙুগত্য করা।

(a) In his youth he had *paid* to the House of Cromwell the same servile *court* which he was now *paying* to the House of Stuart.

Macaulay.

(b) Charles frowned on those who sought to *pay their court* by speaking ill of his banished son.—*Macaulay.*

Cover of, under-=being concealed by, under the protection of ; (কিছুর দ্বারা) আচ্ছাদিত বা স্বীকৃত হইয়া ; under the disguise of, অন্ধমায়।

(a) Melfort took his departure *under cover of* the night.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The infantry advanced *under cover of* the smoke and were soon hotly engaged.—*Prescott.*

(c) He had the stores re-shipped *under cover of* his guns.—*Smiles.*

(d) She nourished a hope that *under cover of* courtship, she might make some political alliance with Alencon.—*Froude.*

(e) Their first attacks were directed against those odious patents, *under cover of* which Buckingham had pillaged and oppressed the nation.

Macaulay.

Credit for, give one =give one praise for, (কোন কিছুর জন্য কাহাকে) অশংসাবাদ করা।

(a) People *give him credit for* being a thinker much more than a painter.—*Smiles.*

(b) They had *given him credit for* a disinterestedness which, it now appeared, was not in his nature.—*Macaulay.*

Credit of, on the =on the security of, কোন কিছুর মাত্রালিঙ্গে।

(a) He was commissioned by the Archduke to raise a loan in Genoa, *on the credit of* the revenues of Spain.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He said he would go to Shylock the rich money-lender, and borrow the money *upon the credit of* those ships.—*Lamb's Tales.*

Credit, on or upon =on trust existing between buyer and seller, ধারে (বিক্রয় করা বুঝায়)।

(a) The Irish flax-growers had been in the habit of supplying the raw materials *upon credit*.—*Froude.*

(b) Provisions were supplied then *on credit* and, the government at times paid the contractors.—*Froude.*

(c) Handkerchiefs, beads, knives, combs, looking-glasses were soon sold off, some for ready money, others *on credit*.—*Pulgrave.*

Credit to =set to the credit of, হিসাবে জমার দিকে ধরা।

(a) The victory was *credited to* the Queen as a success.—*Froude.*

Credit to, give =place reliance on, believe, বিশ্বাস করা।

(a) The other charges are so inconsistent and improbable that we *give no credit* whatever to them.—*Macaulay.*

(b) To the first faint rumours of this calamity, Pitt would *give no credit*.—*Macaulay.*

Credit one with =charge one with ; কাহারও উপরে ফেলা ; give one credit for, কোন ক্ষণ আছে বলিয়া দীক্ষার করা ।

(a) Though he was *credited with* a thousand crimes, his real guilt was limited to connivance at one only of serious magnitude.—*Froude*.

(b) It is needless to *credit* Northumberland *with* anxiety for the public interest.—*Froude*.

Crop up =come to the surface, come out, চেলে বাহির হওয়া, সব ছাপিয়া উঠা ।

(a) Few can have been so happy as to have escaped the social bore, whose pet notion is sure to *crop up* whatever topic is started.—*Huxley*.

(b) This vein of playful and sarcastic self-depreciation is continually *cropping up* in his essay-writing.—*Black*.

Crow flies, as the =taking the shortest route (the crow flying straight to its point of destination), টিক সোজা পথ ধরিলে ; টিক সোজা পথ দিয়া ।

(a) By four o'clock we were on the range opposite, and *as the crow flies*, we were not far from home.—*Froude*.

(b) We cut over the fields, straight *as the crow flies*, through hedge and ditch.—*Dickens*.

Cry down =decry, dispraise, নিম্ন করা ; depreciate, লম্ব করা ।

(a) Nobody has any very strong interest in *crying* the book *down*.

Macaulay.

(b) Another set of persons *cry it down* to distinguish themselves from the former.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) The remedy would be to *cry down* the money to its true value.

Froude.

Cry, hue and =a loud outcry with which felons are pursued, (কোন চোর কিম্বা হচ্ছে লোককে তাড়া করিয়া) “ধর ধর” বলিয়া যে শব্দ করা যায় ; সোর গোল ।

(a) And shouting “Stop thief” with all his might, he made off after him. But he was not the only person who raised the *hue and cry*.

Dickens.

(b) There they hoped to remain till the *hue and cry* should be over.

Froude.

(c) He robbed himself of his own letters, and then raised the *hue and cry* after them.—*Macaulay*.

Cry in the wilderness =অরণ্যে রোদন করা ।

(a) Throughout this long and eventful period, Burke's was as the voice of one *crying in the wilderness*.—*Morley*.

Cry out =exclaim, উচ্ছেষণে বলা ।

(a) The nurse broke into the royal apartments, *crying out* that the dear lady had been murdered.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She touched the hand of her deliverer and *cried out*, that now she was happy.—*Macaulay*.

Cry up = enhance the value of a thing or reputation of a person by public and noisy praise ; extol ; (উচ্চৈঃবরে) অশংসা করা, গুণকৌরন করা।

(a) The author and the publisher are interested in *crying up* the book.
Macaulay.

(b) It is not my way to *cry up* my own goods.—*Goldsmith.*

(c) I am *cried up* to the skies as the most affable and kind-hearted of men.—*Macaulay.*

Cue, take one's = take the hint one receives from ; follow another's lead, অন্যের ইঙ্গিত প্রহণ করা, অন্যের মনের ভাব বুঝিয়া দেই মত কাজ করা ; take the part one is to perform, যে কাজ করিতে হইবে তাহাই করা।

(a) The Duke whom Philip consulted *took his cue* from his wife's relations, who were enthusiastic believers in the success of the revolution.
Froude.

' (b) High sheriffs, magistrates and grand juries *took their cue* from the Castle and hesitated to embroil themselves with their Catholic neighbours.
Froude.

(c) He *takes his cue* as a speaker ; and the rest of the party theirs as listeners.—*Hazlitt.*

Curtain, behind the = in secret, গোপনে।

(a) In one word, things between Sir William and me, must be *behind the curtain*.—*Goldsmith.*

Cut a figure = show oneself off conspicuously, নিজের গুণ গরিমা জাহির করা ; make a certain appearance, যে কোন ভাবে আপনাকে জাহির করা।

(a) In his master's absence he had a mind *to cut a figure* and be for a while the gentleman himself.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) A ridiculous *figure* he *cut* !—*Warren.*

Cut and dry = prepared beforehand, পূর্ণে অস্তুত।

(x) Lord B. had his measure *cut and dry*.—*Trollope.*

Cut down = cause to fall by severing, কাটিয়া কেলা ; reduce, কমান।

(a) They had demolished houses, *cut down* fruit-trees, and broken mill-stones.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The wardrobe charges were *cut down*, the garrison and the army were diminished.—*Froude.*

(c) The Archons had once been sovereigns, but their powers were gradually *cut down* to a routine of police and religious ceremonial.—*Freeman.*

Cut jokes (crack jokes) = make merry, ঠাঢ়া তামাসা করা ; কোন বিষয় বা ব্যক্তিকে উপলক্ষ করিয়া আমোদ করা।

(a) The infatuated young man went on *cutting his jokes* at the admirer's expense.—*Thackeray.*

(b) I should like to have heard him talk and *crack jokes* over his breakfast.—*Thackeray.*

Cut off = sever or separate, বিচ্ছিন্ন করা ; deprive of life, মৃত্যু হওয়া ; kill, মৃত্যু করা।

(a) She was *cut off* from all communication with the outer world.

Froude.

(b) The fugitives were *cut off* from Lima and the neighbouring coast.

Prescott.

(c) He was in the midst of his literary pursuits, and giving every promise of a distinguished career, when he was suddenly *cut off* by fever.

Craik.

(d) He was unhappily *cut off* by fever caught by exposure.—*Smiles.*

(e) He saw his brothers and kindred *cut off* one after another.

Prescott.

Cut one off with a shilling = bequeath only one shilling to one ; disinherit one ; অরুণ কিছু দিয়া বিদায় করা, পৈতৃক সম্পত্তি হইতে বক্ষিত করা।

(a) Joseph succeeded to all the lands of the family, while James was *cut off with a shilling*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He *cut him off with a shilling* and settled the estate on me, as his next heir.—*Scott.*

Cut one's coat according to one's cloth = keep one's expenses within one's means, আরুণে বায় করা।

(a) Alas ! that mortals do not know themselves and will not *cut their coat according to their cloth* !—*Newman.*

Cut short = hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, bring to a sudden termination, বাধা দিয়া কাহারও কথা কহা বন্ধ করা।

(a) Then seeing the prisoner about to reply, the president *cut short* the conference, ordering him into close confinement.—*Prescott.*

(b) At that moment my speculations were *cut short* by a letter bearing a coronet seal.—*De Quincey.*

(c) But the debate was *cut short* by my son George.—*Goldsmith.*

Cut to the quick = wound one's sensibilities deeply, মর্মভেদ করা।

(a) He poured out his heart in many a bitter taunt and jest which *cut to the quick*.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) You are no doubt acquainted with the other afflicting news which, I own, has *cut me to the quick*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Innocent as the young man was, every artful insinuation stung, every well-considered sarcasm *cut him to the quick*.—*Dickens.*

Cut the knot* = get over a difficulty by short and strong measures rather than by skill and patience, কোন গীইট বা গেরো খোলা, শক্ত দেখিয়া তাহ

* The reference is to the *Gordian Knot* shown to Alexander the Great with the assurance that whoever loosed it would be made ruler of all Asia. Alexander cut it in two with his sword and claimed to have fulfilled the prophecy.

কেটে ফেলা ; কোন জটিল বিষয় যত্ন ও পরিঅম পূর্ণক বুঝিয়া স্বজিয়া মীমাংসা না করিতে পারিয়া এক রকম করিয়া তাহা শেষ করা ; solve the difficulty, কোন জটিল বিষয়ের মীমাংসা করা ।

(a) But that prince refusing to part with a security which he deemed essential to his safety, the Emperor boldly *cut the knot* which he could not untie ; and by a public deed annulled the bond which Maurice had granted absolving him from all his engagements.—*Robertson*.

(b) It would have been vain to ask Roman pride to allow conquered nations to set up Senates and Assemblies of equal rank with those of Rome herself. The monarchy of the Cæsars *cut the knot* in another way.

Freeman.

(c) The English and the Dutch loudly applauded William's prudence. He had *cut the knot* which the Congress had twisted and tangled.

Macaulay.

Cut up=wound one's feelings, মরমে আঘাত করা ; destroy, বিনষ্ট করা ; criticize severely, দোষ বাহির করিয়া মাটি করা ।

(a) The quarrel between you and his father has *cut him up* a great deal.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Many relatives of the mutineers *cut up* at Vellore were brooding over their loss of kindred.—*Kaye*.

(c) The reviewers have *cut up* his book in a dreadful fashion.

Mc Mordie.

Cut, a short=a cross path which shortens the way and cuts off a circuitous passage, সোজা পথ ; easy way of getting at (something), (কোন বিষয় পাইবার) সহজ উপায় ; easy means of making the way seem short, (পথশ্রান্তি নির্বাচনের) সহজ উপায় ।

(a) They made for his house by a *short cut* and were there before him.

Froude.

(b) In education, we invent labour-saving processes ; seek *short cuts* to science.—*Smiles*.

(c) But in the reign of James I. there was one *short cut* to the House of Lords.—*Macaulay*.

(d) "Good company upon the road", says the proverb, "is the *shortest cut*."—*Goldsmith*.

D

Daggers-drawn, at=in a state of open hostility, at enmity, প্রস্তাৱৰ অতি খড়াহস্ত ।

(a) It is very plain that the old man and I will remain *at daggers-drawn* to the end of our lives.—*Dickens*.

(b) And men who are *at daggers-drawn* in politics, join hands over the poetry of Homer and Horace.—*Smiles.*

(c) And then we were all *at daggers-drawn* among ourselves and eternally bickering.—*Warren.*

Dance attendance—wait on (a person or at a place long and assiduously), হাজিরি দেওয়া, উদ্যোগী করা।

(a) Welcome, my lord : I *dance attendance* here.—*Shakespeare.*

(b) A man of his place and so near our favour,

To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasures.—*Shakespeare.*

Dark, be in the—be in a state of ignorance about, কোন বিষয় সম্বন্ধে অক্ষরারে থাকা, অনভিজ্ঞ থাকা।

(a) As to what passed in the interval we *are quite in the dark.*

Macaulay.

(b) Lowndes was daily questioned about the author, but *was himself*, as much *in the dark* as any of the questioners.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Thus Martin remained for a long time as completely *in the dark* as ever.—*Dickens.*

Dark, grope in the—endeavour to find something like a blind man by feeling, অক্ষরারে হাতড়ান।

(a) He remained by their side *groping in the dark* in the hope of finding out the process of making and enamelling earthen ware.—*Smiles.*

(b) The earlier statisticians were merely a body of industrious collectors, *groping in the dark*, bringing together facts of every kind without selection or method.—*Buckle.*

(c) They were seeking after God like men *groping in the dark..*

Golden Deeds.

Dark, keep in the=keep one in a state of ignorance, keep something from the knowledge of others, কাহাকে কোন বিষয় জানিতে না দেওয়া।

(a) He kept every document under lock and key and thus contrived to *keep her comparatively in the dark.*—*Warren.*

(b) I do not deny that he has *kept me in the dark* as to his resources and his liabilities.—*Dickens.*

(c) The King *kept* his doings and Perkin Warbeck's story *in the dark.*

Dickens.

Dark, be left in the=be left in a state of ignorance about anything ; be without the means of knowing anything ; অক্ষরারে পরিভ্যজ্য বা কোন বিষয় জানিবার উপায় বিহীন হওয়া।

(a) The Roman poets throw little or no light on these questions. He is therefore *left completely in the dark.*—*Macaulay.*

(b) We *are* therefore *left completely in the dark* as to Mr. Southey's opinions about toleration.—*Macaulay.*

Date, out of=antiquated, obsolete, out of use, (নিম্নাস্থক অর্থে) দেকেলে, মৃক্ষাতার আমলের।

(a) He sighed to think that his principles were *out of date* and his politics out of fashion.—*Kaye*.

(b) His oratory which had delighted the galleries of the Convention was as much *out of date* as the language of Joinville.—*Macaulay*.

(c) This portly and valuable chronometer, Pen now pronounced to be *out of date*.—*Thackeray*.

Day, at this time of=at so late a period, এতকাল পরে।

(a) You are a nice old man to be talking of want *at this time of day*.

Dickens.

(b) In truth, even *at this time of day*, it is not easy for any person who has the least perception of the ridiculous to read the jokes on the Latin city, without laughing till he cries.—*Macaulay*.

Day by day (day after day)=daily, এতজহ; continually, দিন দিন, উত্তরোত্তর।

(a) He collected a large number of scholars whom he taught *day by day*.—*Smiles*.

(b) It is certain that His Majesty's aversion to his ministers increased *day by day*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *Day after day* this fact became more and more apparent.—*Kaye*.

Day, every other=every alternate day, একদিন অস্তুর।

(a) He was at her bedside almost *every other day*.—*Warren*.

Day, gain the=gain the victory, যুক্ত বা তক্কে জয়লাভ করা।

(a) It shows how little hope William had of *gaining the day* by any direct attack.—*Freeman*.

(b) The controversy went on during a great part of the century, but in the end the worshippers of images *gained the day*.—*Freeman*.

Day, have one's=have one's time of success or prosperity, ভাল সময় থাকা।

(a) But the work *had its day* of noisy popularity.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Every dog *has his day* and every man his hour.—*Ray's Proverbs*.

(c) There are certain arts in the world which blaze, and *have their day*, and then die off in silence and darkness.—*Lytton*.

Day, in broad=in open daylight (i. e., not in a concealed or covert way), দিনের বেলা (গুরুকালে ছুরিয়ে নহে)।

(a) The Oxford stage-coach was pillaged *in broad day* after a bloody fight.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Nundcoomar was hanged *in broad day* before thousands of people.

Macaulay.

(c) The crime was committed in *broad daylight*, in the presence of thousands.—*Macaulay*.

Day, keep the=observe duly, as a time of commemorating an event, ପତ୍ର ବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଦିନେର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପାଲନ କରା ; be punctual to one's day of payment, କରାରମତ ଦେଖୋଇ ।

(a) I have ever considered and *kept the day* as the start of the religious movement of 1833.—*Newman*.

(b) Let good Antonio look, he *keep his day*.
Or he shall pay for this.—*Shakespeare*.

Day long, all=the whole day from morning to evening, ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦିନ ।

(a) The shops of the great booksellers were crowded every day and *all day long* with readers.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I am happy in the sight of you. I am happy *all day long* in the thoughts of you.—*Dickens*.

(c) *All day long* it blew without cessation.—*Dickens*.

Day of reckoning, a=a day on which one's deeds will be taken into account and reward or punishment dealt out, (conveying generally the idea of the punishment deserved to be inflicted), ଜୀବନଦିନିର ଦିନ, ଦୁଃଖାପ୍ତିର ମୟ ।

(a) Through the whole proceeding his tone had been that of a man who remembered that *a day of reckoning* might come.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They had known that *a day of reckoning* might come and had therefore dealt tenderly with the persecuted adherents of the rightful king.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The upper classes only thought of present enjoyment ; they took no heed of the future ; they saw not that *day of reckoning*, the bitterness of which they were soon to experience.—*Buckle*.

Day, of the=of the period or time, ତାମିତିନ କାଳେର ; of the age, ଏକ୍ଷେଣକାର କାଲେର ।

(a) A main portion of the Essays first appeared amidst a crowd of articles of fugitive interest in the journals of *the day*.—*Lord Lytton*.

(b) He was no doubt an excellent specimen of the statesman of *the day*.—*Dean Merivale*.

Day, the other=ମେ ଦିନ ।

(a) The secretaryship of our Legation was vacant *the other day*, and I instantly asked for it.—*Trollope*.

Day, to this=up to this moment, even now, ଆଜି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, ଏଥିବେଳେ ।

(a) His fate is *to this day* a secret.—*Macaulay*

(b) The state of things which it describes is *to this day* unchanged.

M. Arnold.

Day to day, from =from one day to another, ଏତିଦିନ ।

- (a) The value fluctuated violently *from day to day*.—*Macaulay*.
- (b) They were assailed *from day to day* by an army of rebels.—*Smiles*.
- (c) And *to this day* his writings continue to exercise a powerful influence on the formation of English character.—*Smiles*.

Days are numbered, one's =one's days are few in the world ; one has not long to live, ଆୟୁଃ ଶେଷ ହିସାହେ, ଅଧିକ ଦିନ ବୀର୍ଚିତେ ହିସବେ ନା ।

- (a) She was sickening of the dropsy and *her days* in the world, she well knew, *were numbered*.—*Freude*.

(b) But the *days* of the great minister (Pitt) *were numbered*.

Macaulay.

- (c) She had never mentioned till then, that *her days were numbered* and attributed her accelerated illness to the noxious climate of India.

Warren.

Days, one has seen better =one has been in better circumstances, but is now reduced, ଭାଲ ଅବହୂପ ଛିଲ, ଏଥନ ନାହିଁ ; (କାହାରଓ) ଏକଦିନ ଗିଯାହେ ।

- (a) Ah, poor thing ! there is a sign that she *has seen better days*.

Irving.

- (b) Here eighty broken-down men who *have seen better days* are provided in their old age with food and clothing.—*Irving*.

- (c) True it is that we *have seen better days*,

And sat at good men's feasts.—*Shakespeare*.

Days, one of these =sooner or later, ଇହାରଇ ମଧ୍ୟେ ଏକଦିନ ।

- (a) You will tell me a different tale *one of these days*.—*Dickens*.

Dead hand at, a =a masterly hand at, a masterly writer of, ଚଢ଼ାଇ ଲେଖକ ।

- (a) He was *a dead hand at* a report ; and if government were perplexed by any difficult questions, he was the man of all others to unravel the intricate or to elucidate the obscure.—*Kaye*.

Dead language, a =a language not now spoken or in common use, ଅପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଭାଷା ।

- (a) Versification in a *dead language* is an exotic.—*Macaulay*.

- (b) He thought indeed that no poem of the first order would ever be written in a *dead language*.—*Macaulay*.

Dead letter, a =a letter at a post office whose owner cannot be found ; a written document that has fallen into disuse or become ineffective, ନିଶନ ଅଚଳ ବା ଯାହାର ଅମୁସାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହିସେହେ ନା ।

- (a) The law has remained *a dead letter*.—*Arnold*.

- (b) The tyranny of the council of York had made the great Charter *a dead letter* north of the Trent.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The Act shared the fate of most other Acts in Ireland and remained a *dead letter*.—*Froude*.

Dead lock, **be at a** = come to a stand-still, স্থগিত বা কঁকগতি হওয়া, সমস্ত কার্য স্থগিত হওয়া।

(a) Internal affairs were simply *at a dead lock*. The parliament appointed committees to prepare plans for reform, but they did nothing.

Green.

Dead of night, **at (in the dead of the night)** = at the most quiet or death-like time of night, at midnight, দ্বিপ্রহর রাতে, নিশ্চীথ সময়ে।

(a) Officers were roused from their beds *at dead of night*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Voices cried out in the streets of Edinburgh *in the dead of the night* for justice on the murderers.—*Dickens*.

(c) *At dead of night*, Clive marched out of the fort.—*Macaulay*.

Dead, strike one = give a blow to one so as to cause death ; আঘাত দ্বারা মারিয়া ফেলা।

(a) Wat the Tiler, who was at work not far off, ran to the spot and struck the collector *dead* at a blow.—*Dickens*.

(b) Two horses which always closely followed his person were *struck dead* by cannon shots.—*Macaulay*.

Dead than alive, more = nearly dead, half dead, আধ মরা।

(a) He remained benumbed with cold till morning, when he and his companions were discovered and taken away, *more dead than alive*.

Smiles.

(b) My sleep was so troubled and interrupted that I awoke each morning *more dead than alive*.—*Warren*.

(c) *More dead than alive*, I surrendered myself into the hands of the officer.—*Warren*.

Deal out = distribute, বিতরণ করা।

(a) There was however some prudence in *dealing out* honours to him step by step.—*Southey*.

(b) If you *deal out* great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk.—*Watts*.

(c) How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.—*Tickell*.

Death, put to = kill, সংহার করা।

(a) It was not the intention of the government to *put* either Gerard or Hampden to *death*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Chunda Saheb was *put to death* at the instigation probably of his competitor.—*Macaulay*.

(c) After the return of the royal family, the Marquis was *put to death*.—*Macaulay*,

Death's door, be at = be so ill as to be at the point of death, মৃত্যুর হওয়া।

(a) Poor Miss C. had been at *death's door*.—*Trollope*.

(b) It's not a time to spare when people are at *death's door*.

George Eliot.

Debt, contract a (incur a debt) = see *Supplement*.

Debt, be involved in = be overwhelmed with debt, দেনদার জড়িয়ে পড়া।

(a) The Earl of Dorset became involved in debt and borrowed money upon his property.—*Smiles*.

(b) Becoming involved in debt, he sold half the estate.—*Smiles*.

Debt, run into (be in debt) = get into debt, দেনদার হওয়া পড়া।

(a) If they spend more than they earn, they will run into debt.

Smiles.

(b) He did little by that, except run into debt in carrying on the war to the extent of three hundred thousand pounds.—*Dickens*.

(c) He found he was not only in bad health, but deeply in debt.

Dickens.

Debts, bad = debts which cannot be wholly recovered, যে কর্জ থেকে অর্থাৎ পুরোপুরি আদায় হয় না।

(a) The workman in good employment is not liable to losses by bad debts.—*Smiles*.

Default, by = for non-appearance in court at the time appointed, নির্দিষ্ট দিনে গবহাজির হওয়াতে।

(a) Judgment must therefore go against him by default.—*Macaulay*.

Default of, in = in the absence of, for want of, অভাবে, মা থাকাতে।

(a) The property must go to the male representatives of his family in default of his own direct heirs.—*Arnold*.

(b) The Catholic leader among the Peers in default of Norfolk was A. Browne.—*Froude*.

(c) Henry in default of a public law to guide him directed that the goods should be retained as a lawful prize.—*Froude*.

Defence of, in = in support of, অনুকূল, পক্ষ সমর্থনার্থ।

(a) Sermons in defence of the Roman Catholic religion were preached on every Sunday.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They entreated her to believe that they would venture their lives in defence of her rights.—*Macaulay*.

(c) One of their number wrote a clever treatise in defence of the remarriage of widows.—*Kaye*.

Defiance of, in = in direct opposition to, disregarding, না মানিয়া।

(a) He proceeded to arraign the administration of Hastings as systematically conducted in defiance of morality and public law.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She expressed her determination to act *in defiance* of her mother's wishes and entreaties.—*Warren*.

(c) To the play he was resolved to go *in defiance* of the threats of his medical attendant.—*Warren*.

Defiance, set at =defy, অশ্বাশ করা ; violate, ভঙ্গ করা ; render utterly ineffective, বার্ণিভূত করা ।

(a) Quiuctius openly *set the tribunes at defiance* and told them that they should never pass their law while he was consul.—*Arnold*.

(b) The patricians habitually *set* the Licinian law *at defiance*.—*Arnold*.

(c) The virulence of his disorder for a time *set at defiance* all that medicine could do.—*Warren*.

Degree, take one's =obtain an academical distinction from an university, বিদ্যালয় হইতে (B. A., M. A. &c.) কোন উপাধি প্রাপ্ত হওয়া ।

(a) Goldsmith remained at Trinity College until he *took his degree*.

Black.

(b) He *took the degree* of B. A. at the usual time.—*Craik*.

Degrees, by =gradually, ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ।

(a) *By degrees*, but by *degrees* only, the truth dawned on the Queen of Scots.—*Froude*.

(b) The scheme developed itself *by degrees*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *By degrees* Rip's awe and apprehension subsided.—*Irening*.

Deliver one up =surrender or give up one, (কাহাও হলে) সমর্পণ করা ।

(a) The Magistrates of Leyden were induced by a bribe to *deliver him up*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Ere the next Ascension-day at noon,

Your Highness should *deliver up* your crown.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) It would be my duty if he came in my way to *deliver him up* to justice.—*Dickens*.

Delivered of, be =be disburdened of a child, প্রসব করা ।

(a) His Queen *was* safely *delivered of* a daughter.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She *was delivered of* another child whom nobody had any interest in treating as supposititious.—*Macaulay*.

Depend upon it =rely upon it, be sure, নিশ্চয় জানিও ।

(a) I have a duty to discharge from which, *depend upon it*, I shall never shrink.—*Dickens*.

(b) *Depend upon it*, the most fatal idleness is that of the heart.—*Helps*.

(c) If you resolve to be energetic and industrious, *depend upon it*, you will for your whole life have reason to rejoice that you were wise enough to form and act upon that determination.—*Smiles*.

Diamond cut diamond =cunning outwitting cunning, one sharp fellow against another, শীরেয় শীরে কাটে, শঠ শঠের হাতে জুখ ।

(a) It is in that case *diamond cut diamond*—a trial of skill between the legacy-hunter and the legacy-maker, which shall fool the other.

Hazlitt.

Die away—disappear, অস্তিত্ব হওয়া ; sink, অস্থির হইয়া পড়া, শুনা না যাওয়া।

(a) Gradually the fever *died away*.—*Froude*.

(b) If any feeling had existed even for a day calculated to put a stop to the intimacy between the two ladies, that feeling had altogether *died away*.—*Trollope*.

(c) By degrees the shouts of merriment grew fainter and fainter, and at length *died away*.—*Irving*.

Die by = be killed by (some violent or unnatural means), কোন কিছুতে (অপ্রযাপ্ত) মৃত্যু হওয়া।

(a) It is clear that he had *died by* violence.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It was hinted that the late king *died by* poison.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He never regained his cheerfulness and at length *died by* his own hand.—*Macaulay*.

Die of = lose life from (some natural cause), (যেকোন কারণে লোকের মহু সচরাচর ঘটে, সেইকোন কারণে) মরা।

(a) They *died of* fever in the Benin waters.—*Froude*.

(b) Many *died of* cold and hunger.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He *died of* hardships and privations at Newgate.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Six thousand were said to have *died of* the pestilence alone.

Froude.

(e) The Spanish Vice-Admiral Alva *died of* his wounds.—*Southey*.

Die in harness = die while actively engaged in carrying on one's professional duties, খাটিতে খাটিতে মরা।

(a) But in reality we should never realize our plan of retirement, and should *die in harness*.—*Helps*.

(b) He lived to be the editor of the paper and *died in harness*.

Trollope.

Die the death of = die like, উপর্যুক্ত মরণ মরা, যে ক্ষণে পরিলে উপর্যুক্ত হয় সেইক্ষণে মরা।

(a) He *died the death of* a hero, fighting against the Corsican tyrant.

Thackeray.

(b) He should, if found guilty, *die the death of* a felon.—*Macaulay*.

Die out = become extinct, vanish, লোগ বা তিরোহিত হওয়া।

(a) All three languages gradually *died out*.—*Freeman*.

(b) Their superstitions were *dying out* and they were Papists rather from custom than conviction.—*Froude*.

(c) As the new promise of happiness rose for Adam, his indignation and jealousy began to *die out*.—*George Eliot*.

Dignity, be beneath one's - be degrading to, ধীর হওয়া।

(a) They thought it *beneath the dignity of* the King to give what had not been asked.—*Macaulay*.

Dint of, by - by the force or power of, (denoting persistent effort), কোন কিছুর বলে বা প্রভাবে।

(a) Disraeli earned his position *by dint of* patient industry.—*Smiles*.

(b) So at last *by dint of* riding on and on, the Maid of Orleans and the Dauphin came to Rheims.—*Dickens*.

Disadvantage, take at a = surprise one, in a state unprepared for defence ; take one by surprise ; অকস্মাত আক্রমণ করা ; অপস্থিত করা।

(a) They were only watching their time to *take her at a disadvantage*.
Froude.

(b) Thus *taking them at a disadvantage* the Greeks sunk or shattered them without resistance.—*Arnold*.

(c) We determined we would sift the matter to the bottom and no more expose ourselves to be *taken at such disadvantage*.—*Froude*.

Discount, be at a = be not held at its proper value, be underrated, দূর করিয়া দাওয়া ; be in a state of destitution, অভাবে থাকা।

(a) Personal merit is *at a prodigious discount* in the provinces.
Hazlitt.

(b) So far from *being at a discount* as to company, we are in fact what would be popularly called a nobby place.—*Dickens*.

Discretion, surrender at =surrender unconditionally and commit oneself entirely to the power of the conqueror, শক্তির সহিত কোন করার বক্তব্য নাই হইয়া তাহার হস্তে সম্পূর্ণরূপে আক্রমণ করা।

(a) They must *surrender at discretion*, and take their chance.—*Froude*.

(b) They *surrendered to him at discretion* themselves, their city and their country.—*Arnold*.

(c) They were informed that unless they *surrendered at discretion*, they should be put to the sword.—*Scott*.

Disguise, in =in a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it ; in a counterfeit resemblance or show, ছাপুবেশে।

(a) Officers had passed to and fro *in disguise*.—*Froude*.

(b) She suggested that he might come to her *in disguise*.—*Froude*.

(c) He took that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice *in disguise*.—*Southe*.

Disguise of, in the -wearing the dress of, (with a view to conceal oneself), কাহারও বেশ ধরিয়া।

(a) Clive fled from the town by night *in the disguise of* a Musulman.
Macaulay.

(b) *In the disguise of* a serving-man, this good earl proffered his services to the king.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Disposal of, at the (at one's disposal) = under the absolute control of one (used of things which one has the power of employing, managing or bestowing any way one likes) (যেকোন ইচ্ছা) বিনিয়োগ করিবার অধিকার।

(a) The means *at the disposal* of the Sovereign were truly formidable.
Macaulay.

(b) Almost all the military and naval resources of the kingdom had been *at the disposal* of those who resisted Charles I—*Macaulay.*

(c) Her hand and heart were *at her father's disposal*.—*Dickens.*

Distinction without a difference, a = এ দ্বাইয়ে কোন প্রভেদ নাই অথচ পৃথক বলিয়া গণ্য।

(a) The distinction which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is *a distinction without a difference*.—*Macaulay.*

Do away with = destroy, লোপ করা।

(a) During this time negro-slavery was done *away with* in the northern States.—*Freeman.*

(b) The same motives that made the crown cling to this prerogative made the parliament anxious to *do away with* it.—*Green.*

(c) Every man's hand would be against his neighbour in this case and the benefits of civilization would be *done away with*.—*Thackeray.*

Do a thing by halves = do a thing (half at one time and half at another) partially, not thoroughly ; কোন কার্য সম্পূর্ণরূপে না করা, আধা গেছড়ি করা।

(a) But Clive was not a man to *do anything by halves*. We almost blush to write it. He forged Admiral Watson's name.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Now, gentlemen, I am not a man who *does things by halves*. Being in for a penny, I am ready, as the saying is, to be in for a pound.—*Dickens.*

Do battle for = fight for, কোন বিষয়ের জন্য লড়া।

(a) He put forth his convictions with the confidence of genius, and was ready to *do battle for* them with courage.—*Knight.*

Do for (colloq.) = ruin or baffle completely, দষ্ট রক্ত করা।

(a) Meanwhile you will watch the progress of Maitreavers—I will be by your elbow ; and between us we will *do for* him.—*Lytton.*

(b) I think Miss D. would have *done for* me, if we had had her on board.—*Thackeray.*

(c) It is clear to me that I am *done for*.—*Dickens.*

(d) I am afraid the Marchioness is *done for*.—*Dickens.*

Do with, have to = have concern or business with ; have to deal with, মাত্রব থাক।

(a) He had nothing to *do with* the papers which had caused so much scandal.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The extreme discomfort which he had undergone *had something to do with* this resolution.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She was aware of certain arrangements which *had a great deal to do with* this history.—*Thackeray*.

(d) The new regulations *had nothing to do with* the meeting.—*Kaye*.

(e) We *have to do with* a story which is buried in obscure antiquity.

Froude.

(f) I *have to do with* a set of men who must be managed in this vile way or not at all.—*Macaulay*.

Do with, what to = how to dispose of, what use to make of, কিঙ্কুপে ব্যব করা বা ব্যবহার করা যাইতে পারে।

(a) We all of us complain of the shortness of time, saith Seneca, and yet have much more than we know *what to do with*.—*Addison*.

Do you do, how = how are you in health ? তুমি কেমন আছ ?

(a) Copperfield, my dear fellow, *how do you do ?*—*Dickens*.

Do without = get along without, dispense with, কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু না হাঁটল চলে।

(a) They could not *do without* him, as he was the best hand at a story in the household.—*Irving*.

(b) It was his habit to chew tobacco, and he could not *do without it*.

Knight.

(c) The sympathy of friends was good to him, but he could have *done without it*.—*Trollope*.

Dogs, throw to the (colloq.) = throw away, দূর করিয়া ফেলিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) *Throw physic to the dogs ; I'll none of it*.—*Shakespeare*.

Dole out = distribute or deal out in small portions, অল্প অল্প করিয়া বটন করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) They accordingly *doled out* supplies to him very sparingly.

Macaulay.

(b) He from time to time *doled out* such aid as might serve to keep hope alive.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He *doled out* his morality in periodic apothegms.—*Lamb*.

Done with, have = have no further concern with, সংশ্লিষ্ট শেষ করা ; have finished, শেষ করা।

(a) He *had done*, he said, *with* strife, and should henceforth vent his feelings not in disputes but in hymns.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I *have done with* this subject, I believe, for ever.—*M. Arnold*.

(c) He *had done with* foreign wars.—*Kaye*.

Door, at the = close at hand, দ্বারে অসিয়া উপস্থিতি।

(a) Loyal England forgot its difference of creeds and knew nothing but that the invader was *at the door*.—*Froude*.

(b) When the long-talked-of peril was *at the door*, a hundred thousand men were ready at a moment's notice to move wherever they were wanted.
Froude.

Door, lay at one's = ascribe something to one, কাহারও অতি কিছু আরোপ করা।

(a) By this, indolent and irresolute men seek to *lay* their want of success *at the door of the public*.—*Smiles.*

(b) "Didn't I say that your papa would turn round and *lay all this at my door?*"—*Dickens.*

Door, lie at one's = be imputed to one (generally, said of anything wrong), কেন দোষ আরোপিত হওয়া।

(a) "We will fag ourselves to death", he said, "before any blame shall *lie at our doors*.—*Southey.*

(b) The officer said that if he were killed, his death would *lie at Kate's door*.—*De Quincey.*

(c) The Chief Justice indignantly told the Jurymen that the guilt of the public ruin *lay at their door*.—*Macaulay.*

Door to, next = near to ; bordering on ; পাশাপাশি, কাছাকাছি।

(a) The bookseller's shop was *next door to* his lodgings in little Britain.—*Craik.*

(b) Look very sharp to yourself, for you are already *next door to* a rationalist or an infidel.—*Norman.*

(c) The egotist is *next door to* a fanatic.—*Smiles.*

Doors, out of = out of house, বাহিরে।

(a) Poor Fanny was sick with terror and durst hardly stir *out of doors*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) ————— You are pictures *out of doors*

Bells in your parlours —————

Saints in your injuries, devils being offended.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) The debate excited little interest *out of doors*.—*Froude.*

Doors, within = in the house, বাটির ভিতরে।

(a) He was at last forced to threaten that he would immediately make the whole matter public, unless His Majesty would consent to remain *within doors*.—*Macaulay.*

Doubt, no = undoubtedly, নিঃসন্দেহ।

(a) The plan was *no doubt* prompted by the Prince of Orange.
Green.

(b) Both were moved *no doubt* by the exhibition of so much grief.
Thackeray.

(c) All this *no doubt* is true.—*Freeman.*

Down, up and = backward and forward in (some place), একবার এদিকে একবার ওদিকে।

(a) He took regular exercise *up and down* the terrace-walk.

Thackeray.

(b) He paced *up and down* the room several times.—*Dickens.*

(c) He walked *up and down* the hut.—*Scott.*

Drain the cup to the dregs=exhaust the liquid contents of a cup by drinking them off to the dregs or sediments; exhaust the stock of human sorrow, misery &c, (পানীয় অব্যের) তলানি বা শেষাস্তি প্রয়স্ত পান করা ; suffer or undergo the utmost, কোনূলপ হৃদশার একশেব হওয়া।

(a) She has *drained the bitter cup of grief to the dregs*.—*Warren.*

(b) Cranmer had not yet expiated his personal offences against the queen and her mother and he was yet to *drain the cup of humiliation to the dregs*.—*Froude.*

(c) She remarked to her former lover in a distracted whisper that they *drained the cup of misery to the dregs* and hinted mysteriously that the late Mr. F. was at the bottom of it.—*Dickens.*

Draw a comparison between=compare, institute a comparison between, তুলনা করা।

(a) Perhaps there were some present who *drew comparisons between* the early careers of the Cannings.—*Kaye.*

(b) *Comparisons were drawn between* the Bengal and the Bombay Armies.—*Kaye.*

(c) We have only space to refer to the odd *comparison he draws between* the Church of England and the Church of Rome.—*Morison.*

Draw a curtain=throw a veil so as to hide one from another, ঢাকা দেওয়া ; take off the veil so as to show, আবরণ খুলিয়া ফেলা বা দেখান।

(a) Fain would I *draw a curtain* between your intense agonies and the cold scrutiny of the unsympathizing world.—*Warren.*

(b) This absence of your father's *draws a curtain*,

That shows the ignorant a kind of fear

Before not dreamt of. —*Shakespeare.*

Draw a line between=define the limit so as to clearly indicate the distinction between ; draw a distinction ; সৌম্য নির্দেশ করা ; প্রভেদ করা।

(a) And who would undertake to *draw the line between* extreme cases and ordinary cases ?—*Macaulay.*

(b) Nobody thought of *drawing a line between* those who ought to be allowed to sit in the House of Commons and those who ought to be shut out.—*Macaulay.*

(c) And the problem was to *draw the line between* what they allowed and what they condemned.—*Macaulay.*

Draw a picture of=form a figure or picture of, ছবি আঁকা ; give a description of, বর্ণন করা।

(a) The Emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian who was then *drawing his picture*.—Freeman.

(b) He *drew* a lively *picture* of the secret misery he had endured.

Warren.

(c) The *picture drawn of him* in early life by the Scottish historians is highly captivating.—Irving.

(d) Of course, a very dark *picture might be drawn of Goldsmith's life*.

Black.

Draw down=bring down, raise, elicit ; উৎপাদন করা।

(a) It *drew down* all the wrath of Ireland upon the writer's head.

Thackeray.

(b) He was so varied and ludicrous in his execution of the scene, that he *drew down* thunders of applause.—Irving.

Drawn forth=elicit, বাহির করা।

(a) To the coalition he alluded in language which *drew forth* tumultuous applause from his followers.—Macaulay.

Draw from=gather or derive one's information from, জিধিৰাৰ বা বলিবাৰ উপকৰণ সংগ্ৰহ কৰা ; derive from, deduce from, কোন কিছু হইতে অনুভব বা সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা।

(a) Diodorus and Curtius *drew largely from* the same sources, but they do not often quote their authorities.—Freeman.

(b) But far beyond these in multitude were those that *drew from* the Bible the most extravagant claims for kings and rulers.—De Quincey.

(c) The argument for providence *drawn from* the natural history of animals is in my opinion demonstrative.—Addison.

Draw lots (cast lots)=draw pieces of paper one after another, with a view to determine a question (generally, which one among the number should get the prize or do something), সূর্ণি কৰা।

(a) As the property left among them was small, they *drew lots* to determine which one of them should marry and continue the stout race of the Guelphs.—Thackeray.

(b) At a convivial meeting with a number of his fellow-students, he proposed to *draw lots* with any one present, which of the two should treat the whole party to the play.—Irving.

(c) A council was held ; *lots were cast* who should walk up to the master after supper that evening, and ask for more.—Dickens.

Draw near or nigh=approach or come near, নিকটবৰ্তী হওয়া।

(a) The day *drew near* ; and still there was no concert and no formed resolution.—Macaulay.

(b) But when the crisis of his fate *drew nigh*, there was a re-action.

Macaulay.

Draw on - advance, approach, নিকটেরতো হওয়া।

(a) As the summer *drew on*, Charles's embarrassments were known to be increasing.—*Froude*.

(b) The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall.—*Dryden*.

(c) There were a few more outbreaks as the winter *drew on*.—*Knight*.

Draw on or upon = obtain money from, (generally, by an order or cheque); (হওও দ্বারা) টাকা বাহির করিয়া লওয়া ; tax, অতিরিক্ত খাটান ; draw information from, লিখিবার বা বলিবার উপকরণ সংগ্রহ করা।

(a) He could *draw* without limit *on* the treasury, for the gratification of his private tastes.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I shall be able to live pretty well without *drawing upon* my mother.

Thackeray.

(c) That was a long visit and *drew* too strongly *on* Adam's energies for him to think of seeing others.—*George Eliot*.

(d) Mr. P. has too largely *drawn upon* official papers which he should rather have abstracted and condensed.—*De Quincey*.

Draw on one = bring on one generally, some evil), act in such a way as to incur, render one liable to ; (কোন বিপদ) ডাকিয়া আনা।

(a) Some members of his family implored him not to *draw on himself* the royal displeasure.—*Macaulay*.

(b) His absence *drew on him* contumelious censures.—*Macaulay*.

(c) This however *drew on him* the indignation of the whole company.

Irving.

Draw one out = pump one out by questioning or address, render one communicative, কথায় কথায় কাহারও পেটের কথা বাহির করিয়া লওয়া।

(a) And even the old friends of her father who tried to *draw her out* could seldom extract more than a Yes or No.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I believed that he had said what he had in jest, or to *draw her out*.—*Dickens*.

(c) He appeared very desirous to *draw his friend out*, for the edification of his new visitors.—*Dickens*.

Draw the sword = unsheathe the sword, তরবারি খোলা ; wage war, যুদ্ধ করা ; prepare to fight, মুদ্রার্থ অস্তুত হওয়া।

(a) If he had *drawn the sword* against the Crown, he had drawn it only in defence of the Church.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They were prepared to *draw the sword* against the tyrant on the first day on which the sword could be drawn with reasonable hope of success.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He then *drew his sword* and led his men over the cliffs into the town.—*Macaulay*.

Draw up = bring near, নিকটে আনা ; draft, মুদ্রাবিদ্যা করা ; form in order of battle array, যুক্তের সবয়ে যেকোন দৈনন্দিন দাঁড়ায় সেইরূপ শ্রেণীবদ্ধ করিয়া দাঁড় করা ; lift, মন্ত্রক উত্তোলন করা (বুক ফুলান) ।

(a) "Draw your chair up to the table.—*Dickens.*
(b) When they had drawn up their report, four only of them signed it.—*Froude.*

(c) The petition was not drawn up with much felicity of style.
Macaulay.

(d) On the walls the colonists were drawn up in three ranks.
Macaulay.

(e) Soldiers were drawn up on the right and left to keep the passages clear.—*Macaulay.*

(f) He rose from the Treasury Bench, drew up his haughty head and poured forth in deep and sonorous tones the lofty language of inextinguishable hope and inflexible resolution.—*Macaulay.*

Dreads the fire, a burnt child = one naturally dreads the idea of having to do anything that had once proved painful or troublesome to one, কোন কাজ করিয়া একবার যে ভুগিয়াছে সে আর সে কৃপ কাজে হাত দিতে চাহে না ; যদি পোড়া গুরু সিঁহের মেঘ দেখিলে ডরায় ।

(a) The proverb says that "*a burnt child dreads the fire,*" and any one who will make the experiment will find that one burning is quite sufficient to establish an indissoluble belief that contact with fire and pain go together.—*Huxley.*

Drink one's health = wish well to one in the act of drinking, মদ্যপান কালে খাস হাতে করিয়া কাহারও মন্তব্য প্রার্থনা করা ।

(a) He gave them half a guinea apiece to drink his health, and raise their dejected spirits.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) Give them two bottles of wine and let them drink their master's health.—*Warren.*

Drink in = swallow, গিলিয়া থাওয়া ; believe without examination or scruple, মন্তব্য বা পরীক্ষা না করিয়া বিশ্বাস করা ।

(a) She drank in every word, unconscious of the sweet poison she imbibed.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

(b) The vulgar eagerly drank in tales of their ferocity and audacity.
Macaulay.

(c) All this, Lady Ashton drank in with willing and attentive ears.
Scott.

Drink of = drink water or any other liquid substance from, (কোন পাত্র বা নদী হইতে) পান করা ।

(a) At Talavera the English and French troops for a moment suspended their conflict, to drink of a stream which flowed between them.

Macaulay.

(b) Ye shall indeed *drink of* my cup.—*Bible.*

Drive at=aim at, make an effort to obtain, মক্ষ করা ; be engaged earnestly in ; মনোনিবেশ পূর্বক নিযুক্ত হওয়া ; strike at with fury, জ্ঞারে আঘাত করা।

(a) What are you *driving at*, Dobbin ?—*Thackeray.*

(b) For a good while it was never guessed what he could be *driving at*.
Carlyle.

(c) I found him still *driving at* it (the memorial) with a long pen, and his head almost laid upon the paper.—*Dickens.*

(d) At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow

Both shield and arm to ground together go.—*Dryden's Aeneid.*

Drive a trade=carry on a business, কোন ব্যবসা চালান।

(a) Every nation *drives a* considerable *trade* in this commodity.

Goldsmith.

(b) The *trade* of life cannot be *driven* without partners.—*Collier.*

(c) Tell me why thou *drivest thy trade* in this mysterious fashion ?
Scott.

Drive one into a corner =push a person into a corner from which he cannot escape, কোণ ঠেসা করা ; put one to silence by some decisive argument, আর কিছু করিবার বা বলিবার যো নাই এমন অবস্থায় ফেলা।

(a) This way of debating *drives* an enemy *into a corner*, seizes all the passes through which he can make an escape, and forces him to surrender at discretion.—*Addison.*

(b) Newman had parried these questions as long as he could, but being at length hard pressed and *driven into a corner*, had gone so far as to admit that Nicholas was involved in some misfortunes which he was not at liberty to explain.—*Dickens.*

Drop in=come in unexpectedly, হটাং আসিয়া পড়া।

(a) Some gentlemen *dropped in*, and we chatted till Lady Holland made her appearance.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He takes care to *drop in* when he thinks you are just seated.

(c) It had been supposed that contributions would *drop in* very slowly.
Macaulay.

Drop in the ocean, a =a very insignificant particle in a large body, সমুদ্রে পাণ্য অর্ধ।

(a) You are a body of yesterday ; you are a *drop in the ocean* of professing Christians.—*Newman.*

Drop off one by one=fall off one after another, leave or forsake one after another ; এক এক করিয়া থমিয়া পড়া।

(a) One by one his friends *dropped off*.—*Thackeray.*

(b) The better sort, weary of hopeless struggle, *dropped off* one by one as the century waned.—*Froude.*

(c) All Sedley's wealthy friends had *dropped off one by one*.

Thackeray.

Drunk with, be = be intoxicated with, মাতিয়া যাওয়া (মাতিয়া তোলা)।

(a) The nation was *drunk with joy and pride*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They had made the public mind *drunk with calumny and declamation*.—*Macaulay*.

Dumb, strike one = deprive one of the power of speech, either by confounding or astonishing, বাক্রহিত করা, নিষ্কৃত করা।

(a) Deep shame has *struck me dumb*, made me break off.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) But James supposed that the Primate was *struck dumb* by the irresistible force of reason.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He was *struck dumb* by the disgrace of his position.—*Trollope*.

Dust at one's feet, lick the - eringe and fawn to gain one's favour, পায়ের ধূলি চাটা।

(a) The Whig crawled and *licked the dust at the feet of power*.

Macaulay.

(b) How is it that all fall from me and shun me like the plague, those very men who have *licked the dust from my feet*?—*Dickens*.

Dust into the eyes of, throw = bewilder one, deceive one, চক্ষে ধূলি দেওয়া।

(a) But this spasm of energy seems to have been designed to *throw dust into the eyes of* the authorities.—*Kaye*.

(b) We have only one course to adopt—*throw dust into the eyes of* the judge, and throw ourselves on the jury.—*Dickens*.

(c) She condescended to promise—to *throw dust into the eyes of* the Protestants—that the religion established by law should not be interfered with.—*Froude*.

Duty, on = serving as a guard, অহীন কাণ্ডে নিষ্কৃত।

(a) The guards were *on duty* at the palace.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He continued to pursue his studies while *on duty* as a private in the local militia.—*Smiles*.

(c) The Native officers and men of the 34th *on duty* saw what was going on.—*Kaye*.

E

Ear, be at one's = be near one, নিকটে থাকা ; be near, to whisper in one's ear like Satan at the ear of Eve, সঘাতনের মত ফুসলাইবার নিশিত নিকটে থাকা।

(a) He seemed to be ever *at the ear of* those who thought least of him. —*Scott*.

(b) But Cecil was ever at her ear and the invisible powers were on her side.—*Froude.*

Ear for, have an =have the power of judging of, by means of the ears, ଶ୍ରେଣ୍ଟ ସାରୀ ଓଣାଙ୍କ ବୁଝିବାର ଶକ୍ତି ଧାକା ; listen to, ଶୁଣା ।

(a) I am convinced that he has no ear for poetical numbers.—*Courper.*

(b) He had a delicate ear for music, which had been jarred by the false notes of the ballad-singer.—*Irving.*

(c) He has no ear for slander or gossip and is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him.—*Newman.*

Ear to, turn a deaf=refuse to listen to, କର୍ମପାତ ନା କରା ।

(a) To these appeals the King turned a deaf ear.—*Smiles.*

(b) But the Brigadier turned a deaf ear to these entreaties.—*Kaye.*

(c) But to these remonstrances Mr. Q. turned a deaf ear.—*Dickens.*

Earnest of, give=give assurance that more is coming of the same kind, ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଉପତ୍ତିର ବିଶେଷ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ଦରୂ କରା (ଉଠିଛ ମୂଳ ପତ୍ତନେ ଚେନା ଯାଏ କତକଟା ଏହି ଭାବୀ) ।

(a) Before a quarter of a century had expired, the professors of the new Philosophy had given ample earnest of what has since been achieved.

Macaulay.

(b) Washington gave earnest of his talent as a commander by saving his troops after Braddock's defeat.—*Irving.*

Earnest, in=serious ; seriously, (not in jest) ; ମତା ମତା କରିବେ ବଲିଯା କରା, କରିବ ଏହିକଥି ଦୃଢ଼ ଅଭିଭାବ ରାଖିଯା କରା (ପରିହାସ ଭାବେ ବା ଅବହେଳା କରିଯା ନା କରା) ।

(a) Men are in earnest when they part with their money.—*Kaye.*

(b) The one thing he seemed in earnest about was sensual pleasure.

Green.

(c) She observed more in jest than in earnest that she feared that her son led but a wild life at college.—*Dickens.*

(d) The scheme was taken up in earnest by Montague.—*Macaulay.*

Ears, be by the=quarrel, ଛୁଲୋଛୁଲି କରା । **Set by the ears**=cause to quarrel, ସଗଡ଼ା ବୀଧାଇଯା ଦେଓଯା ।

(a) The Baronet, and his brother had every reason, which two brothers possibly can have, for being by the ears.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He thought it a good practical joke to set public men together by the ears.—*Macaulay.*

(c) I have set these people by the ears and made two new enemies.

Dickens.

Ears, din in or into one's=repeat continually in one's ears, ply one with, ଏକଶ୍ଵାର କାଣେର କାହେ ଭ୍ୟାନ୍ ଭ୍ୟାନ୍ କରା, କୋନ ବିଷୟ କ୍ରମିକ କାହାରେ କାଣେ ତୋଳାଇ ।

(a) After four years' dinning of his project into the ears of the great and influential, he at length succeeded.—*Smiles.*

(b) But his wife kept continually *dunning in his ears* about his illness, and the ruin he was bringing on his family.—*Irving*.

(c) For two or three days we talked of nothing but our siege and its probable consequences, and *dunned into* my father's unwilling ears a proposal to go to Edinburgh.—*Scott*.

Ears, have one's =have the privilege of being readily heard by one, have influence over, একজন যাহা বলে তাহা শুনা, কাহারও উপর প্রভৃতি থাকা।

(a) It was in his power to render to them at this conjuncture services beyond all price, for he *had the royal ear*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But the bigots and flatterers who *had his ear* gave him advice which he was too willing to take.—*Macaulay*.

(c) So thoroughly *has he my lord's ear* that few have thriven who have thwarted his courses.—*Scott*.

Ears in, be up to the =be deeply involved in, প্রায় ডুরিয়া থাকা।

(a) They fly away, and shun the man who is *up to the ears in debt*.

Smiles.

Earthly, of the earth, =gross in its nature, prompted by sensual appetites, পরমার্থত্বের মহিত সংস্কৰণ রহিত ; unspiritual, devoted exclusively to gross earthly objects, কেবল মাত্র বৈষম্যিক ব্যাপারে নিষেধ।

(a) The principle that I advocate is *of earth, earthly*. I am quite aware of it. We are ourselves made of earth ; our work is on the earth ; and most of us are commonplace people, who are obliged to make the most of our time.—*Froude*.

(b) Like nearly all the men of his day, Gibbon was *of the earth, earthly*, and it is impossible to get over the fact.—*Morison*.

Ease, at (at one's ease) =in a state of ease, free from pain or anxiety, অনের শুধু, মচ্ছল, হৃশিরচিত।

(a) Though not absolutely straitened in means, he *was never quite at his ease* in money-matters while he remained in London.—*Morison*.

(b) The Major felt always *at ease* in such society.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He was perfectly *at his ease* with them.—*Macaulay*.

Ease, ill at =disturbed or agitated (in mind), অসুস্থি, অসুস্থিরচিত।

(a) It is not strange that Saneroff's mind should have been *ill at ease*.

Macaulay

(b) At times there was a perturbed and restless wandering of the eye that bespoke a 'mind *ill at ease*'.—*Warren*.

Ease, set at =tranquillize, set at rest, নিঃস্থিত করা।

(a) His mind was perfectly *set at ease*, now that Jos. had spoken out so resolutely.—*Thackeray*.

Eat the bread of idleness =be idle, বসে বসে (কোন কাজ কর্দ্দ না করিব।)

অন্ধ খাস কর।

(a) No one, at least none but the decrepit and the sick was allowed to eat the bread of idleness in Peru.—*Prescott.*

Effect, for = for the sake of making an impression favourable to oneself, লোক দেখাইবার অভিপ্রায়ে, চটক দাগাইবার জন্য।

(a) When he clearly saw his duty before him, he did it at all hazards. He did not do it for effect.—*Smiles.*

Effect, in = virtually, practically, বহুত, পাকত, কলে।

(a) The light sentence they inflicted was in effect an acquittal.—*Green.*

(b) The story was repeated ; it was in effect exactly the same as before.—*Dickens.*

(c) Malthus was compelled to publish a recantation as to this particular error which in effect was a recantation of his entire theory.

De Quincey.

Effect, take = produce the intended effect, be effectual, কাঞ্জিত ফলদায়ক হওয়া।

(a) The firing now took better effect and by one volley a whole file of the royal infantry was swept off.—*Prescott.*

(b) The shot did not take effect.—*Kaye.*

(c) This Council, had its decrees taken effect, would have greatly lessened the powers of the Popes.—*Freeman.*

Effect to, give = impress deeply, সন্দর্ভম করা ; carry out in practice, কর্মসূচি পরিষ্ঠিত করা ; render effectual, ফলদায়ক করা।

(a) These are alternately employed to give effect to what is obvious, or clearness to what is obscure.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They failed to see that Cromwell and Cromwell only could give effect to what was true in Presbyterianism.—*Froude.*

(c) I strove to impress upon him the necessity of absolute quiet and repose, in order to give due effect to the very active treatment under which he had been placed.—*Warren.*

Effect, to this or that = the purport of which is this or that, এই কিম্বা সেই মর্য। **To the same effect** = একই মর্যের।

(a) A scheme to this effect was drawn up by Bishop Williams.—*Green.*

(b) Charles promised to bring a measure to this effect before Parliament in its coming session.—*Green.*

(c) A message to that effect was sent to the Lords.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The mere fact of having borrowed money constituted the obligation to pay it, without any promise to that effect.—*Arnold.*

(e) The two Reports were to the same effect.—*Macaulay.*

Eke out = manage with difficulty to get or earn, manage to make up somehow, বোগেয়াগে কষ্টে সৃষ্টে আহরণ করা, টেনে বোনা।

(a) He *eked out* by his wits an income of barely fifty pounds.

Macaulay.

(b) The people no longer employed were driven away into holes and corners and *eked out* a wretched subsistence by potato-gardens.—*Froude.*

(c) He bore up bravely under the burden, labouring onward with a cheerful heart, *eking out* his slender means by writing articles for the Edinburgh Review.—*Smiles.*

Elbow, at one's = near one, by one's side, at hand (with a view to help), সাহায্য করিবার জন্য নিকটে।

(a) Unhappily he was not always *at his friend's elbow*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) At the most critical period of his life he had Dinkur Rao *at his elbow*.—*Kuye.*

(c) Quick, quick ; fear nothing, I'll be *at thy elbow*.—*Shakespeare.*

Elbow one's way = force one's way with the help of the elbow ; jostle, ঠেলিয়া প্রবেশ করা।

(a) Such was the press that men of the highest rank were unable to *elbow their way* into the presence-chamber.—*Macaulay.*

Elbows, out at = with the sleeve of the coat so worn out as to show the elbow, কচুই বাহির হইয়াছে এমন ছেঁড়া জামা গায়ে ; reduced in circumstances, দীন চুর্দশাখণ্ড।

(a) He would set an indifferent example to his children already disposed to be slovenly, if he went among them *out at elbows*.—*Dickens.*

(b) He was literally *out at elbows* as well as out of cash.—*Irving.*

(c) Half the soil belonged to needy, unthrifty gentlemen whose estates were mortgaged to the brim and who were *out at elbows* like their tenants.—*Froude.*

Element, out of one's = out of one's proper habitation or sphere, নির্দিষ্ট বাসস্থান অষ্ট (যেখন জল ছাড়া মৎস্য) ; dealing with unfamiliar matters, যে ব্যয় বা কার্য নিজের ঘূণ প্রকাশ করিতে পারা যায় তাহা ছাড়া হইয়া, জানা শুনা নাই এমন কোন কার্যে অবৃত্ত বা অবস্থায় অবস্থাপিত ; কেটি ছাড়।

(a) Musulmans in cold latitudes look as much *out of their element* as sailors on horseback.—*De Quincey.*

(b) Mr. Fox with a pen in his hand, and Sir James on his legs in the House of Commons were we think each *out of his proper element.*

Macaulay.

Embargo on, lay an = prevent from sailing out of port, নেক বাহিরে গমন নিষেধ করা ; prohibit, impose restrictions on, নিষেধ করা।

(a) His first act was to *lay an embargo* on the vessel for the government, as containing the proceeds of slave-labor.—*Prescott.*

(b) He thought it necessary to take on himself the responsibility of *laying an embargo* on the exportation of grain.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The ladies indeed may ogle, and the gentlemen sigh but *an embargo is laid on any closer commerce.*—*Irving.*

End, be at an = be over, শেষ হওয়া।

(a) His hopes of employment in the public service *were at an end.*

Macaulay.

(b) All opposition *was at an end.*—*Green.*

End, in the = finally, অবশেষে।

(a) So *in the end* he made up his mind to go on.—*Dickens.*

(b) But *in the end* truth will out.—*Shakespeare.*

End of, at the = at the termination of, কোন কিছুর শেষে।

(a) *At the end of* two months she returned.—*Froude.*

(b) In three days he found himself *at the end of* his voyage.—*Craik.*

End of the chapter, to the = to the end of one's days, আজীবন।

(a) Five out of six of us have to earn our bread by manual labour and will have to earn it *to the end of the chapter.*—*Froude.*

(b) They will continue your very good friends and humble servants *to the end of the chapter.*—*Hazlitt.*

End to, put an = destroy, নষ্ট করা ; bring to an end, শেষ করিয়া আনা।

(a) In a fit of disappointed love and rage she shortly *put an end to* her own life.—*Lamb's Tables.*

(b) But no serious steps were taken *to put an end to* the danger from the north.—*Green.*

(c) *To put an end to* this anarchy was one of the first duties of the Parliament.—*Macaulay.*

End, to this = with a view to gain this object, এই উদ্দেশ্য সাধনার্থ।

(a) *To this end* he laid down two main rules.—*Freeman.*

(b) *To this end* he joined with Ferdinand against Lewis.—*Freeman.*

Eve of, on the = just or immediately before, অব্যবহিত পূর্বে ; about to (do a thing), উদ্যোগ।

(a) The Sheriff visited the prisoner *on the eve of* the execution.

Macaulay.

(b) *On the eve of* his installation feast he was arrested on a charge of high treason.—*Green.*

(c) The sepoy told his English officer that the regiments were *on the eve of* revolt.—*Kaye.*

(d) 'You and I are *on the eve of* quitting the theatre of our exploits.'—*Southeby.*

Event of, in the = in case of, (কোন কিছু) ঘটিলে।

(a) They repaired to the palace that they might be in readiness to defend her, *in the event of* an outbreak.—*Macaulay.*

(b) *In the event of a counter-revolution, it seems that he had nothing in prospect but a garret in Holland.*—*Macaulay.*

(c) *In the event of the King of Spain's death without a son, Charles promised to support France.*—*Green.*

Events, at all—at least, at any rate, (ଆର କିଛୁ ନା ହେଲା) ଅସ୍ତତଃ ।

(a) They most likely were Etruscans and seemed to have adorned Rome with buildings and works of Etruscan art. *At all events, they greatly extended the power of Rome.*—*Freeman.*

(b) But when set to work, it was found that the machinery would not act—*at all events, it would not split the bars of iron.*—*Smiles.*

(c) There was *at all events* one substantial proof that the story was no fiction.—*Kaye.*

Ever after=all along after that, ତାର ପର ସବୀବର ।

(a) He went about *ever after* armed in dread of assassination.—*Froude.*

Ever and anon=from time to time, ସମୟେ ସମୟେ, ମଧ୍ୟେ ମଧ୍ୟେ ।

(a) But *ever and anon* some friendly Mahomedan or Hindu spoke of significant symptoms of the unrest which was not visible to the English eye.—*Kaye.*

(b) He *ever and anon* reminded the people that they had given him power of life and death.—*Freeman.*

Ever, for (for ever and a day)=for good, ଫିରକାଲେର ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ।

(a) It was calculated that in a few months fifty thousand families quitted France *for ever.*—*Macaulay.*

(b) But the father-in-law and the son-in-law were separated completely *for ever.*—*Macaulay.*

(c) Awake, arise ; or be *for ever fallen.*—*Milton.*

(d) She soon wheeled away with scornful laughter out of sight *for ever and a day.*—*Professor Wilson.*

Ever since=from the time of, to the present moment, ମେଇ କାଳ ହିଁବେ ଏ ପଥ୍ୟକୁ ।

(a) They had, *ever since* the peace of Nimeguen, kept up a friendly correspondence with Lewis.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The sovereign has, *ever since* the Revolution, been guided by advisers who possess the confidence of the nation.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The behaviour of the 19th *ever since* the outburst that had irretrievably committed them, had been orderly and respectful.—*Kaye.*

Ever so=in whatever degree, ଯତିହି ହେଲା ନା କେବ ।

(a) It would have been just the same if she had been *ever so old.*

Dickens.

(b) If I had a picture of myself in those days, though it was *ever so* ill done, you would be proud of it.—*Dickens.*

(c) Be they ever so high in station, they can be but ladies and no more.

Thackeray.

Evil genius, an = the source of all evil, যত নষ্টের গোড়া ; one who incites to evil deeds by evil counsel, দৃষ্টি সন্তুষ্টী।

(a) The Queen is at the height of unpopularity ; universally regarded as the *evil genius* of France.—*Carlyle.*

(b) Temple, who was Pitt's *evil genius*, had just formed a new scheme of politics.—*Macaulay.*

Evil hour, in an = in an unfortunate moment, (used to indicate ill-success in any undertaking or some unfortunate occurrence) কুকুরণ !

(a) In an *evil hour* he published an Essay on Ancient and Modern Learning.—*Macaulay.*

(b) In an *evil hour* he determined to interfere in the disputes which agitated his enemy's household.—*Macaulay.*

(c) In an *evil hour* for himself he tried to revenge himself on Wyatt.
Froude.

Example, follow one's = imitate one as a model, কাহারও দৃষ্টিস্থ অনু-
বর্ধ করা।

(a) The Maharaja of Patiala took his course manfully and consistently, never swerving from the straight path of his duty. The Chiefs of Jheend and Nabha followed his example. — *Kaye.*

(b) The freedom of the city was voted to Pitt. All the greatest corporate towns followed the example.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Sprat withdrew and came no more. His example was soon followed by Jane and Aldrich.—*Macaulay.*

Example, for = for instance, দৃষ্টিস্থকপ, যেমন, যথা।

(a) In some countries, in our own *for example*, there has been an interval between the downfall of one and the rise of another.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Some pious men, Burnet *for example* and Addison, averted their eyes from the scandal.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The stipends of the higher class of official men were as large as at present. The Lord Treasurer *for example*, had eight thousand a year.

Macaulay.

Example of, make an = punish an offender severely (with a view to deterring others), কোন দোষী ব্যক্তিকে এমন কঠোর শাস্তি দেওয়া যে অন্যে দেখিয়া মেইরূপ কৃকৰ্ম্ম হইতে নিবৃত্ত হয়।

(a) The judge was resolved to *make an example of* the first duellist he could convict.—*Warren.*

(b) The King said he would *make such an example of* the murderers as should be a lesson to all posterity.—*Froude.*

(c) They shall be made an example of. Draw up the warrants.

Dickens.

Example, set an = act in a way that would be regarded as a model for imitation ; be the first to do a thing ; be the first instance ; পথ দেখান।

(a) They set an example which was bravely followed by their ruder brethren all over the country.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He cut down with his own hand the cowards who set the example of flight.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But the example of disobedience which they had set was not imitated.—*Macaulay.*

Exception to a rule, an = a person or thing not included in a general rule or description, সাধাৰণ নিয়মেৰ অস্তুগত নহে, নিয়ম ছাড়।

(a) Tools appeared to be the only exception to this rule.—*Dickens.*

(b) In general, the book and the author are considered as one. To admire the book is to admire the author. The case of Boswell is an exception to this rule.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But these failings are assuredly the exception, not the rule.

Morison.

Exception to, take = find fault with, দোষ ধৰা ; raise objection against, আপত্তি কৰা।

(a) One of the propositions is that the judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour. To this surely no exception will be taken.

Macaulay.

(b) To every one of the few Protestant witnesses who had said anything material, some exception was taken.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But to those immoral doctrines which have since called forth such severe reprobation, no exception appears to have been taken.—*Macaulay.*

Exclusion of, to the = excluding, বর্জিত কৰিয়া।

(a) He might bequeath his whole fortune to any one child to the exclusion of the rest.—*Arnold.*

(b) I only urge that grammar ought not to be imposed on schools against their will and to the exclusion of other subjects.—*Lubbock.*

Exchange, in = in return, বিনিময়ে।

(a) If he had robbed her of liberty, he had at least given her glory in exchange.—*Macaulay.*

(b) She undertook to give her lessons, in exchange for which she was to learn from Lucy the habit of walking and the art of riding.—*Scott.*

Exercise, take = labour for health or amusement, ব্যায়াম কৰা।

(a) The only place where they were allowed to take exercise was the esplanade where the troops were drilled.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He took regular exercise up and down the terrace-walk.—*Thackeray.*

Expense, at one's =at one's cost, কাহারও ব্যয়ে। **At the expense of**=at the sacrifice of, বিসর্জন করিয়া।

(a) He was educated under the king's eye and *at the king's expense.* *Froude.*

(b) The commons had to serve *at their own expense* in war.—*Arnold.*

(c) In one matter, indeed, Grenville, *at the expense of* justice and liberty gratified the passions of the court.—*Macaulay.*

(d) We keep up appearances too often *at the expense of* honesty. *Smiles.*

Explain away=endeavour to remove suspicion by plausible explanations, এক রকম করিষ্য বুঝাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) This suggestion was so ill-received that he made haste to *explain it away.*—*Macaulay.*

(b) She *explained away* such circumstances as seemed suspicious. *Froude.*

(c) She had *explained away* her marriage with Bothwell by pretending that it was forced upon her.—*Froude.*

Extol one to the skies=belaud one, বাড়িয়ে শর্গে তোলা।

(a) She expressed her entire approval of the admirable choice she had made, and *extolled* Sir M.—*to the skies.*—*Dickens.*

Extreme, in the (used after an adj.)=extremely, যত দূর হইতে হয়।

(a) His figure was awkward indeed *in the extreme.*—*Cooper.*

(b) His own tale of this forlorn adventure is interesting and pathetic *in the extreme.*—*Craik.*

(c) His situation was perilous *in the extreme.*—*Scott.*

Eye for, have an=have the power of judging of (by the eyes), দৃষ্টি দ্বারা অন্তর্ভুক্ত করিবার শক্তি থাকা : can see, দেখিতে পাওয়া।

(a) She *had not*, it is true, *an eye for* the fine shades of character. *Macaulay.*

(b) He *had an eye for* everything that was done and an ear for everything that was said.—*Dickens.*

Eye on, have one's (*keep an eye on*)=watch strictly, দৃষ্টি রাখা ; aim at, লক্ষ্য থাকা।

(a) He *had his eye on* every boy of quality who came of age. *Macaulay.*

(b) The business of the servants of the Company was to *keep an eye on* private traders who dared to infringe the monopoly.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The Regent *had his eye upon* the crown.—*Froude.*

Eye of, in the = in the estimation of, কাহারও চক্ষে বা মতে ; according to, অনুসারে।

(a) *In the eye of* the high Tories the elector was the most hateful of robbers and tyrants.—*Macaulay.*

(b) However small Mr. Lincoln may seem *in our eyes* he does not seem small *in the eyes of his countrymen*.—*Freeman*.

(c) All religions *in his eyes* were equally true and equally false.
Kingsley.

(d) Idleness was a crime *in the eye of the law*, and, as such, severely punished.—*Prescott*.

Eye to, have an = pay particular attention to, কোন দিকে বিশেষ নজর থাক।

(a) He was not so absorbed in his spiritual labours as not to *have an eye to* those temporal concerns for which he came into this quarter.

Prescott.

Eye to, with a single = having the eye only on, directing the mind exclusively to, কেবল মাত্র একই বিষয়ের দিকে নজর বা মন রাখিয়া।

(a) This functionary wielded the whole authority of the state within his province, and was required to govern *with a single eye to* the security and enrichment of the Republic.—*Mericale*.

Eye of, under the = under the close inspection of, কাহারও চক্ষের উপর ধাকিয়া বা রাখিয়া।

(a) At the tender age of eleven he was sent from home to be reared *under the eye of* the French monarch.—*Irring*.

(b) The method of teaching children *under the eye* and discretion of the tutor has many advantages.—*Locke*.

(c) He was educated *under the king's eye* at the king's expense.

Froude

Eyes about one, have all one's = take care that no one deceives, চারিদিকে নজর থাক।

(a) She called me back to advise me, in a whisper, to *have all my eyes about me*.—*Goldsmit*.

Eyes on, set = see, চক্ষে দেখ।

(a) Many are the years which have passed away since I first *set eyes on* Dr. Samuel Parr.—*De Quincey*.

(b) I had never *set eyes on* Mr. M. since the day when I committed my memorable offence.—*Dickens*.

Eye over, run one's = glance hastily at, চক্ষ দুলান।

(a) She *ran her eyes over* the contents of the letter.—*Froude*.

Eye to, shut one's = refuse to see, ইচ্ছা করিয়া অক্ষ হওয়া, চক্ষ বুজিয়া থাক।

(a) She did not *shut her eyes to* Mary Stuart's character, yet she could not refuse her pity to a fallen Queen.—*Froude*.

(b) I cannot *shut my eyes to* the danger.—*Kaye*.

(c) Better for us, instead of *shutting our eyes to* it, to ask what it means.—*Kingsley*.

Eye, in the twinkling of an=in as much time as it takes to open and shut the eye, চক্ষের পলক পড়িতে যতক্ষণ নাগে ততক্ষণে ; in a moment, নিম্নোক্ত স্বর্ণে ।

- (a) A whole gang of banditti would *in the twinkling of an eye* transform itself into a crowd of harmless labourers.—*Macaulay*.
- (b) A common fencer would disarm his adversary *in the twinkling of an eye*.—*Hazlitt*.
- (c) *In the twinkling of an eye* I came to an adamantine resolution.

De Quincey.

F

Face about=turn round, (like soldiers in parade) দৈনন্দিনীর আয় এক সিক্র ভঙ্গিতে বিপরীত দিকে কেরা ; face the enemy, শত্রুর সম্মুখীন হওয়া ।

- (a) But his men *facing about* with the promptness of well-trained soldiers, the rear was converted into the front.—*Prescott*.
- (b) About a mile from the town the Irish *faced about*, and made a stand.—*Macaulay*.
- (c) She was basely left alone in a retreat, though *facing about* and fighting to the last.—*Dickens*.

Face against, set one's=oppose actively, দৃঢ়ভাবে অতিক্রম বা বিরোধী রূপে ।

- (a) But in general if you *set your face against* custom, people will *set their faces against* you.—*Hazlitt*.
- (b) The Spanish government, wishing to ensure the good treatment of the slaves by enhancing their value, had begun to *set their faces against* the slave-trade.—*Froude*.
- (c) Nearly heart-broken, she had resolutely *set her face against* the marriage.—*Dickens*.

Faces at, make=distort the face, মুখভঙ্গী করা বা ডেক্রান ।

- (a) Mind you don't break out again, or I will *make faces at* you and throw you into fits.—*Dickens*.
- (b) He lost his temper, and not only ridiculed Welsh, but actually *made faces at* him. —*Buckle*.

(c) ——————Shame itself !

Why do you *make such faces* ?—*Shakespeare*.

Face, look one in the=face 'or meet one with boldness, নির্ভয়ে কাহারও মুখ পানে চাওয়া (মুখ তুলে কথা কহা, বাড়ি হেট না করা এই অর্থ বুবায়) । Look (a crisis) *in the face*=meet with firmness or boldness, with-

out shrinking or turning the back, সাহস পূর্বক শক্র বা বিপদের মন্ত্রীন হওয়া,
ভৌত না হওয়া, (দমিয়া না ষাওয়া, এই ভাব)।

(a) I can *look you in the face*; I have done nothing of which I need be ashamed.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Clarendon went home, scarcely daring to *look his friend in the face*.
Macaulay.

(c) Wilson *looked the crisis in the face*.—*Kaye*.

(d) Judging his position desperate, de Quadra *looked his misfortune in the face*.—*Froude*.

Face of, fly in the = set at defiance, act in direct opposition to, resist, go against, বিরোধী হওয়া, বিপরীতাচরণ করা, অতিকূলে ষাওয়া।

(a) Is this the way you obey the instructions I have given you from the pulpit—thus *to fly in the face of* justice and bring down ruin on yourselves and me?—*Goldsmith*.

(b) Was it conceivable that Don John was *flying in the face of* the known intentions of the King?—*Froude*.

(c) She should ruin herself if she *flew in the face of* her subjects.

Froude.

Face of, in the = in the presence of, মাঝমে; in spite of, (কোন দিপদ ন. দ্রব্যটিনা) সহেও; against, অতিকূলে।

(a) It was upon the deck, *in the face of* the ship's company, that he treated his Captain with contempt.—*Southey*.

(b) What it was right that he should do, he would do *in the face of* danger and in defiance of storms.—*Smiles*.

(c) You have done your duty *in the face of* heavy discouragement.

(d) *In the face of* the strongest evidence he ascribes to the people of a former age opinions which no people ever held.—*Macaulay*.

(e) To return *in the face of* the wind was impossible.—*Macaulay*.

Face of it, on the (prima facie) = at first view or appearance, manifestly, অথবা দেখিয়া বা শুনিয়া যত দূর বুঝা যায়।

(a) There was nothing absurd in such an expectation *on the face of it*.
Macaulay.

(b) To expect such a succession of Washingtons would have been chimerical *on the face of it*.—*Freeman*.

(c) His objection was *on the face of it* plausible.—*Froude*.

(d) The plan which, *upon the face of it*, was a just one for all parties, came in process of time to be regarded with suspicion.—*Knight*.

Face, stare one in the = be before one's eyes; be undeniably evident to one, স্পষ্ট বিদ্যমান হওয়া; be imminent, (মুখের দিকে কঁচু মঁচু করিয়া চাইয়া ভৱ দেখান); সম্মুখে আসিয়া উপস্থিত হওয়া, (আর এড়ান যায় না, এই ভাব বুঝান)।

(a) They are blind to what *stares them in the face*.—*Huxley*.

(b) But work becoming slack, he lost his place, and poverty stared him in the face.—*Smiles.*

(c) Ruin seemed to be staring him in the face.—*Thackeray.*

(d) She was mortal and should she die before her subjects knew to whom their allegiance was due, a civil war stared them in the face.

Froude.

Face to face with—in the immediate presence of, with one's face turned towards another, মাঝনা সার্বনি, মুখের মুখী।

(a) Living close to the sea-shore, he was brought *face to face* with the wonders of marine life.—*Smiles.*

(b) The accused prelate was brought *face to face* with Blackhead before the Council.—*Macauley.*

(c) With seven horsemen in his train, John found himself *face to face* with a nation in arms.—*Green.*

Face, to one's—in one's presence openly and directly, not behind one's back, মুখের উপরে (অসংক্ষাতে নহে)।

(a) He laid his hand on them and they cursed him to his face.

Macauley.

(b) Some of them vehemently reproached the Governor *to his face* with his treachery.—*Macauley.*

(c) Rebecca used to mimic her *to her face* with the most admirable gravity.—*Thackeray.*

Face upon matters, put the best—conceal the real state of things and present them in a plausible light, আসল কথা ছাপিয়া বতুর সত্ত্ব ভাল ভাবে একাশ করা।

(a) About Sir Henry she made little or no inquiry ; and when she did, we of course *put the best face upon matters*.—*Warren.*

(b) He has just been telling me that I have more than 400 a year left. You see, doctor, he is determined to *put the best face upon matters*.

Warren.

(c) There is nothing like *putting the best face upon things* and leaving others to find out the difference.—*Hazlitt.*

Fact, in—in reality, বাস্তবিক ; nay more, অধিকত !

(a) But *in fact* the danger amounted to nothing.—*Macauley.*

(b) France was *in fact* mistress of the seas.—*Green.*

(c) As to doing family duty and keeping his farm in order he found it impossible. *In fact* he declared it was of no use to work on his farm.

Irving.

Faith, in good (bona fide)—in the honest belief that there is no fraud or deceit or impropriety, কোন চাতুরী নাই এই বিশ্বাসে ; সংযতভাবে ; in truth, বাস্তবিক।

(a) The English settlers had bought their lands *in good faith* with a state title and the honour of the government as their security.—*Froude.*

(b) Other creditors, who came *in good faith* to ask for their due, were paid.—*Macaulay.*

(c) For *in good faith* she was but a child when she was chidden.

Lamb's Tales.

Faith with, break = violate some promise made to, কোন প্রতিজ্ঞা ভঙ্গ করা।

(a) But to murder his enemies, *to break faith with* his enemies, was not only innocent but laudable.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Your lord will never more *break his faith with* you.—*Lamb.*

Fall a prey to = (See *Victim.*)

Fall back upon = withdraw to, as to a last refuge, গতান্তরে অভাবে কোন হালে পিছাইয়া আসা ; betake oneself hurriedly to (some refuge, or support); be supported by, অগতির গতি হিসাবে কোন কিছুর উপর নির্ভর করা ; অবলম্বন যত্নগ ধারা।

(a) He *fell back upon* the Loire, leaving Burgundy open to the enemy to overrun and destroy.—*Froude.*

(b) Goldsmith had not chosen literature as the occupation of his life; he had *fallen back on* it, when other projects failed.—*Black.*

(c) Creditors precipitated their claims from all quarters ; and he had no resources to *fall back upon* at a moment's exigency.—*Warren.*

(d) It will be well for us, if we have a nation to *fall back upon*, whose loyalty we have deserved and whose tempers we may safely trust.

Froude.

Fall flat on = prove dull or insipid to, হৃদয়গ্রামী না হওয়া, বিরস বোধ হওয়া।

(a) The paper *fell flat*, as the best written defence must have *fallen flat*, on an assembly accustomed to the animated and strenuous conflicts of Pitt and Fox.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The gin-twist and turkey had no charms for him, the jokes of his companions *fell flatly on* his ear.—*Thackeray.*

(c) The lofty and spirit-stirring eloquence which had made Pitt supreme in the House of Commons often *fell flat on* the House of Lords.

Macaulay.

Fall foul of = assail, attack, যাঁড়ামারি করা, আক্রমণ করা।

(a) They were groping from their hiding-places, when they unexpectedly *fell foul of* one another, each too affrighted to speak.—*Warren.*

(b) Dennis, who ran amuck at the literary society of his day, *falls foul of* poor Steele and thus depicts him.—*Thackeray.*

(c) But she had a way of *falling foul of* all meek people.—*Dickens.*

Fall in love with = become enamoured of, প্রেমাসন্ত হওয়া ।

(a) The aunt declared that they had *fallen in love with* each other at first sight.—*Irving.*

(b) Oliver told him how he had *fallen in love with* the fair shepherdess Aliena.—*Lamb's Tales.*

Fall in with = meet accidentally, হঠাতে মিল হওয়া ; agree with, মেলো ; comply with, অস্বীকৃত হইয়া চলা ।

(a) On his road to France he *fell in with* the son and daughter of Sir Peter Osborne.—*Macaulay.*

(b) A few days after he *fell in with* a small ship which he took for a prize.—*Froude.*

(c) The description exactly *falls in with* the Homeric portrait of the Trojans.—*Freeman.*

(d) The nobles preferred the French connexion. It better *fell in with* their notions of chivalry, feudal dependency and the like.—*Freeman.*

(e) He was at all times a capital companion for children and knew how to *fall in with* their humours.—*Irving.*

Fall into = (See *Supplement.*)

Fall off = diminish, কমিয়া যাওয়া ; decline, অবনতির অবহায় পড়া ; drop off, separate ; খসিয়া পড়া, ছাড়িয়া যাওয়া ; be broken, ভাঙ্গিয়া যাওয়া ।

(a) His revenues he said were *falling off*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Owing to the war and other circumstances, the Nottingham lace manufacture rapidly *fell off*.—*Smiles.*

(c) Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me.—*Addison.*

(d) Somehow, the congregation began to *fall off* and people began to speak lightly of Mr. R.—*George Eliot.*

(e) Love cools, friendships *fall off*, brothers divide.—*Shakespeare.*

Fall out = happen, ঘটা ; quarrel, বিবাদ করা ।

(a) This deadly broil *falling out* in the midst of Verona at midday, the news of it quickly brought a crowd of men to the spot.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) This, it is manifest, may exist wherever rivalships do ; and rivalships *fall out* amongst men of all ranks and degrees.—*Paley.*

(c) Friends *fall out* and never meet again for some idle misunderstanding.—*Haslitt.*

(d) Friends and honestest of men suspect and accuse each other of cheating when they *fall out* on money-matters.—*Thackeray.*

Fall short of = be less than, not to come up to, কম হওয়া ।

(a) The supply *fell far short of* what he needed.—*Macaulay.*

(b) As he had foreseen, the revenue *fell far short of* the expenditure.

Lubbock.

(c) This measure *fell short* of the wishes of the leading Whigs.

Macaulay.

Fall through = fail, come to nothing, নিষ্পত্তি হওয়া।

(a) If the alliance *fell through*, his influence at home, already waning, would be utterly lost.—*Froude*.

(b) The negotiations *fell through*.—*Froude*.

(c) The project *fell through* and was heard of no more.—*Froude*.

(d) The Coromandel project, however, on which so many hopes had been built, *fell through*.—*Black*.

Fall to = begin eagerly to eat, আগ্রহের সহিত খাওয়া ; come to one, as one's share, কাহারও অংশে পড়া।

(a) Pen *fell to* at his chop with good appetite.—*Thackeray*.

(b) At length some supper was placed on the table and then old Lobbs *fell to*, in regular style.—*Dickens*.

(c) But the power which the Charter had wrested from the Crown *fell not to* the people but to the Baronage.—*Green*.

(d) The share of the tax which *fell to* Hampden was very small.

Macaulay.

Fall to the ground = not to stand, not to be supported ; ভূতলশায়ী হওয়া, ব্যর্থ হওয়া।

(a) The proposition *fell to the ground* and was not even entered on the journals.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The charge *fell to the ground* because the Crown did not prosecute and Lennox had been prevented from appearing.—*Froude*.

Fall upon = attack, উপরে পড়া, আক্রমণ করা।

(a) They revolted everywhere and *fell upon* the English without mercy.—*Dickens*.

(b) They *fell upon* the miserable Jews and killed at least 500 of them.

Dickens.

False step, a = an injudicious course or proceeding, পদব্যুত্তি, কোন অবিবেচনার কাজ, অৰ্থ।

(a) A single *false step* might prove fatal to the whole project.

Macaulay.

(b) A *false step* taken in this matter cannot be recalled ; our colonies once gone are gone for ever.—*Froude*.

Fan into a flame = kindle by fanning, বাতাস দিয়া জ্বালাইয়া দেওয়া, excite to a high degree or great vehemence, আগুণ্ণ জ্বালাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Before the spark of insurrection had been *fanned* by these turbulent spirits *into a flame*, he detached a strong body to Lima to secure that capital.—*Prescott*.

(b) But there too as well as in England were religious differences which could be kindled and fanned into a flame.—*Froude.*

Fan the flame = aggravate an evil, ବିଶ୍ଵାସ ଆଖଣ ଜାଲିଆ ଦେଯା ।

(a) Not being skilful in such matters, he only fanned the flame in attempting to extinguish it.—*Dickens.*

(b) The tyranny of the Roman domination had set the Provinces in a blaze. Mithridates had fanned the flame. Greece and Asia had revolted.

Merivale.

Fancy to, take a = form a liking for (more out of caprice than reason), କାହାର ଓ ସାକ୍ଷାତ୍ ବିଷୟର ଉପର ଥେବାଳ ହୋଯା ।

(a) Leicester had taken a fancy to Stanley and chose to give him an independent command.—*Froude.*

(b) The Squire of the parish took a fancy to me and requested me to go with his son to reside at the University.—*Sydney Smith.*

(c) The duke of Ephesus taking a fancy to Antipholis made him an officer in his army.—*Lamb's Tales.*

Far and wide = to a great extent or distance in all directions, ଚାରିଦିକେ ସହଦୂର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ।

(a) The royalists were scattered far and wide before the sword of Pizarro.—*Prescott.*

(b) The evil consequences of imperfect instruction will spread far and wide.—*Dickens.*

(c) When he died, his title as a benefactor of his kind was recognized far and wide.—*Smiles.*

Far between, few and = at long or distant intervals, ଅନେକ ମିନ ଅନ୍ତର, ନୟାମ ହୟାମ ଅନ୍ତର ; ଦୂରେ ଦୂରେ ।

(a) What though my winged hours of bliss have been,
Like angel-visits, few and far between !—*Campbell.*

(b) Certainly, squires and farmers alike, gathered together at times few and far between; under some political excitement, are utterly incapable of entertaining a political question.—*Freeman.*

(c) I found the veins of ore few and far between.—*Huxley.*

(d) Our lamps, few and far between, were as farthing rushlights compared with this blaze from patent reflectors.—*Knight.*

Far as, in so = to the extent that, ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, ଏହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଥି ।

(a) In so far as she had offended at all, her case was that of millions in every generation.—*De Quincey.*

(b) Psychology differs from the other branches of that science, merely in so far as it deals with the psychical, instead of the physical, phenomena of life.—*Huxley.*

(c) They look to large and ultimate results, and only value particular facts *in so far as* they facilitate the discovery of general truths.—Buckle.

Far, by (commonly used before the comparative or superlative of adjectives) = in a large degree, very much, ଅଧିକ ପରିମାଣେ ।

(a) By far the greater part, if not the whole, of Oates's story was a pure fabrication.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Whigs held *by far* the largest share of power.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He was *by far* the most powerful prince of his time.—Freeman.

Far from = at a great distance from, अनेक दूरे ; by no means, not at all, भूलेहै ना; instead of (कोन किछु) हওया कि कরा दूरे थाकुক। **Far from it** = nothing of the kind, not at all thought of or contemplated, ने कথाहै नय।

(a) *Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,*

Their sober wishes never learned to stray.—*Gray's Elegy.*

(b) We are very far from saying that the English of that generation were irreligious.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His life at this time seems to have been *far from* happy.—*Macaulay*.

(d) *Fur from helping or assisting each other, as became good neighbours, they did each other all the harm and injury that they possibly could.—Scott.*

(e) Of course we do not mean to defend all the measures of the House.
Fur from it.—Macaulay.

Fashion of, after the = in accordance with the custom or general practice of, ଅଚନିତ ବ୍ୟାକି ଅନୁମାନେ, ରେଗ୍ୟୁଳ୍ସ ମତେ ।

(a) Treaties were concluded, *after the fashion of those times* with several petty German princes.—*Macauley.*

(b) He wrote and spoke not like his father, with the exactness of a professor, but *after the fashion* of intelligent and well-educated gentlemen.

Macaulay.

Fashion, out of = not in vogue, out of use. অচল, অপ্রচলিত।

(a) He sighed to think that his principles were out of date and his politics *out of fashion* — *Kings*.

(b) New kinds of composition had come into fashion and had gone out of fashion. — Irving.

Fast and loose, play = (lit.) play a cheating game with a stick and a string; act with inconstancy. (ପାତ୍ରକୁ ଆମାରିଲିମ ଫିଲ୍ଡିଲା କାହା ଆମାର କାହା)

'*She had played fast and loose* so often with the Protestants, that but for the interest of their common religion, they would long ago have fallen off from her.—*Froude.*

(b) They had *played fast and loose* with the English connection as the turn of events recommended.—*Froude*.

(c) The match was of your making. George had no right to *play fast and loose*.—*Thackeray*.

Fate of, decide the=settle what is to be the final lot of, কাহারও গতি কি হইবে বা ভাগো কি আছে তাহা স্থির করা।

(a) "This day," said he to his soldiers, "*decides the fate of Britain*." Dickens

(b) Then, virtually, *the fate of the monasteries was decided*.—*Froude*.

Fate, seal one's=fix one's doom unalterably, অন্তিমিপতে সহি ঘোষণ করা ; অস্ত্রল বে নিশ্চয়ই ঘটিবে তাহা স্থির করা।

(a) The return of a Tory House of Commons sealed his *fate*.—*Green*.

(b) It sealed the *fate of the Duke of Guise*.—*Froude*.

(c) Not that a wiser conduct would have ultimately saved the Scotch hierarchy. On the contrary, the probability, is, that *their fate was sealed*.

Buckle.

Fate of, share the (share the same fate)=meet with the same misfortune as, (কাহারও সহিত) একদশ প্রাপ্ত হওয়া।

(a) Addison shared the *fate of his three patrons*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) This venerable monument shared the *fate of the neighbouring church*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He put the two emissaries to death as traitors. A third messenger soon after shared the same *fate*.—*Froude*.

Fate, tempt=court danger or destruction, বিপদ ডেকে আনা (বিয়তে টানে এই ভাব)।

(a) They exclaimed against this obstinacy in *tempting fate by continuing on into a boundless sea*.—*Irving*.

Fault, be at=lose scent, as a dog and be unable to continue chase ; শিকারি কুকুরের ন্যায় আগ হারা হওয়া; be at a loss, be puzzled, ধীমা লাগা, দিশাহারা হওয়া, ভাস্তু হওয়া।

(a) Reynard proved too wily for his pursuers and the hounds were at fault.—*Scott*.

(b) Her ingenuity was never at fault.—*Froude*.

(c) Pen never liked to halt but made his tutor construe when he was at fault.—*Thackeray*.

Fault, be in=be to blame ; be wrong, দোষী হওয়া ; Have done wrong, কোন দোষের কার্য করা।

(a) She was innocent as a lamb and her odious husband was in fault.

Thackeray.

(b) The world, however, was not in fault in Kit's case.—*Dickens*.

(c) Ashton was in fault and was put on his trial.—*Froude*.

Fault with, find = blame, censure, দোষ ধরা ।

(a) Andrew Melville *found fault with the style*.—*Kingsley*.

(b) Dion loves to *find fault with everybody*.—*Freeman*.

(c) No *fault* could be *found with* the way in which the financial business had been lately done.—*Macaulay*.

Favour in one's eyes, find (find favour with) = secure one's favour, be liked by one, কাহাবও প্রিয় বা মনোমত হওয়া, সুনজরে পড়া ।

(a) He *found favour in the eyes of* the mothers by petting the children, particularly the youngest.—*Irring*.

(b) He had originally come as a prisoner, but had *found* such *favour in the eyes of* the jailor that he had retained him in the service as one of the turnkeys.—*Scott*.

(c) The petition of the Prince of Orange *found no favour with* the Queen.—*Froude*.

Favour of, in = in support of ; on the side of ; in behalf of, অনুকরণে ।

(a) The arguments *in favour of* the proposition were futile indeed.

Macaulay.

(b) He declared everywhere that he had never been *in favour of* severe measures.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He had no friend to speak a word *in his favour*.—*Macaulay*.

Favour with, in = favoured or countenanced by, অনুমোদিত বা অস্থগৃহীত ।

(a) Theories tending to republicanism were *in favour with* a large portion of the House of Commons.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He served the king and was *in favour with* the people.—*Arnold*.

Favour, curry = gain favour by flattery, তোষামোদ করিয়া অনুগ্রহ লাভ করা ।

(a) When they smiled, the two little girls sought *to curry favour* by smiling likewise.—*Dickens*.

(b) A gentleman from the Lowlands spoke with severity of those sycophants who had changed their religion to *curry favour* with King James.—*Macaulay*.

Feather, be in high (colloq.) = be elated ; wear an appearance of gaiety ; পূলকে পূর্ণ হওয়া ; উৎসবের ভাব ধারণ করা ।

(a) Now that September has come and all our parliamentary duties are over, perhaps no class of snobs is *in such high feather* as the continental snobs.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He was *in high feather* and spirits, but a little nervous withal.

Dickens.

Feather, show the white (colloq.) = show signs of cowardice (a white feather in a game-cock's tail being considered a sign of degeneracy) কাপুরুষ না তীক্ষ্ণ প্রদর্শন করা ।

(a) Lost your honour? You don't mean to say you have *shorn the white feather*?—*Thackeray.*

(b) Bothwell, villain as he was, would not *show the white feather* in the field.—*Froude.*

(c) The society was on its trial. To *show the white feather* would be fatal.—*Froude.*

Field, take the = be in the field of battle prepared to fight, সময়ক্ষেত্রে অবস্থীর্ণ হওয়া।

(a) They hoped soon to *take the field* again, thirty thousand strong.

Macaulay.

(b) When first informed that they were to *take the field*, they refused to march.—*Froude.*

Fight out (Fight it out) = endeavour to win by fighting to the end, শেষ পর্যাপ্ত লড়িয়া দেখা।

(a) Determined to *fight out* the quarrel, the Commons had been contented with a short recess.—*Froude.*

(b) The Irish were four to one, but Campbell resolved to *fight it out* to the last. With a handful of men he took his stand on the road.

Macaulay.

(c) Courage, father, *fight it out*.—*Shakespeare.*

Fight the fight of = fight in the cause of, কোন কিছুর অনুকূলে লড়া।

(a) But no such terror found its way into the breast of the conquerors, who felt that they were *fighting the fight of* the Faith.—*Prescott.*

Figure, make a = attract attention, distinguish oneself, খ্যাতি লাভ করা, নাম বাহির করা।

(a) He *made a figure* there far beyond his learning or his talents.

Macaulay.

(b) As a writer he *made a better figure*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They strove by every means in their power to place themselves each at the head of such forces as might enable him to *make a figure* in the national convulsions which appeared to be impending.—*Scott.*

Fill up = occupy completely, (সমস্ত সময়) কাটোন ; supply with an innumerable, কোন পদশূল্ক হইলে তাহাতে লোক নিযুক্ত করা ; insert so as to fill, লিখিয়া পূর্ণ করা।

(a) But no man and no woman can *fill up* the twenty-four hours by acts of virtue.—*Sydney Smith.*

(b) ————— Is it far you ride?

As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time

‘Twixt this and supper.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) Rapidly one after the other the remaining sees were *filled up*.

Froude.

(d) Having filled up some printed forms, he requested the party to follow him.—*Dickens*.

Find one out—detect, ধরে ফেলা, চিনিতে পারা।

(a) The ill-intentioned are sure to be found out at the end of the account.—*Carlyle*.

(b) We were pleased to find that so acute a man had not found us out too soon.—*Helps*.

Fine, in—to sum up all, in conclusion, সংক্ষেপে বলিতে হইলে।

(a) I said that a duel between you must lead to the disgrace of all parties concerned and that however innocent, the common people would insist that he was guilty. In fine, I implored him not to send the challenge.—*Thackeray*.

(b) In fine, human character is moulded by a thousand subtle influences.—*Smiles*.

Fingers, count on the—find to be less than ten ; (hence) be few in number, এত অল্প যে আঙুলে গণ্য যায়।

(a) Great works of fiction abound, but great biographies may be counted on the fingers.—*Smiles*.

Finger's end, have at one's—be thoroughly familiar with, কোন বিষয় (কাহারও) নথদর্পণে থাকা।

(a) He had the plan of the city with all its turns and windings at his finger's end.—*Kaye*.

(b) Addison had these poets at his finger's end when he travelled in Italy.—*Thackeray*.

(c) I had no idea that she had so much business at her finger's end.

Trollope.

Fire, hang—be long in exploding or coming into effect, as a gun ; be delayed, (কোন বিষয় ঘটিতে) বিলম্ব হওয়া।

(a) The plot, which had been supported for four months by the sole evidence of Oates, began to hang fire.—*Green*.

(b) The promised millennium still hung fire.—*Froude*.

(c) Guise's enterprise hung fire through the jealousies which split up the party.—*Froude*.

Fire on, open—discharge artillery or fire-arms on, গোলাবর্ষণ করা।

(a) Holkar's force opened fire on the Residency and attacked our people.—*Kaye*.

(b) The mutineers opened fire upon them with murderous effect.

Kaye.

Fire, set on (set fire to)—set (something) on fire, set fire to (something) ; communicate fire to, আগুণ্ডি দেওয়া, আলাইয়া দেওয়া ; enkindle the passions of, রাগাইয়া দেওয়া বা উৎসুকিত করা।

(a) We had *set* our house *on fire* and allowed the flame to spread.

Kaye.

(b) The deserted hamlets were then *set on fire*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) They *set fire* to all the houses in the Cantonment.—*Kaye*.

(d) Rumours were abroad that the Viceroy was corresponding with the English ; and the rumours had *set* the nation *on fire*.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The cruel insult to his dead mother had *set* his blood *on fire*.

Dickens.

Fire, take—catch fire, आगे लागा, बहन हওয়া ; be inflamed with passion, रागे अलिया উঠা ; be highly excited, उत्तेजित हওয়া।

(a) The pine-wood was in such a furious blaze, that the shop *took fire* and part of the roof was burnt.—*Smiles*.

(b) Another member complained of some pamphlets in which the convocation was not treated with proper deference. The assembly *took fire*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His imagination *took fire* ; his memory quickened a throng of impressive associations.—*John Morley*.

Fire up—get highly irritated or angry, रागे अलिया উঠা।

(a) A man of true feeling *fires up* naturally at baseness or meanness of any sort.—*Smiles*.

Fish out—find or draw out by searching, खँजिया बाहिर करा।

(a) From the most recondite provincial prints, and distant Scotch and Irish papers, he *fished out* astonishing paras and intelligence regarding the upper classes of society.—*Thackeray*.

(b) I *fished out* from the old-book catalogues some of the poor books he wrote.—*Carlyle*.

Fish out of water, a=one out of his element, one very uncomfortably situated. अल ছাড়ি যীন।

(a) The Darwesh in Inner Arabia is, in every respect, a *fish out of water*. The Wahabis in general detest him, and he is scarcely better looked upon by the rest of the Arab population.—*Palgrave*.

Fit for—worthy of, qualified for, কেোন বিষয়ের উপযুক্ত।

(a) He knew them to be *fit for* public trust.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And is he always *fit for* duty upon a sudden turn-out ?—*Scott*.

Fit out=equip (generally, a *ship*), supply with necessaries or stores ; (অর্পণোত সমূজ যাত্রা কালে) সজ্জিত করা।

(a) Twenty-four ships of war were *fitted out* for sea.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Private adventurers often *fitted out* ships for the Eastern seas.

Macaulay.

Fit up=furnish (a *house*), make fit for the use or reception of any person, শৃঙ্খলি সজ্জান।

(a) He announced his intention to *fit up* a Roman Catholic chapel in his palace of Holyrood.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He wished that Saint James's Palace should be *fitted up* for his Highness.—*Macaulay.*

Fits and starts, by = by intervals of action and repose, थकिया थाकिया

(a) Public opinion should be directed against vices uniformly, steadily and temperately, not by sudden fits and starts.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Analytic studies are continuous studies, and are not to be pursued by fits and starts, or fragmentary efforts.—*De Quincey.*

Fix, be in a (*colloq.*) = be in a position of difficulty or embarrassment, **বিশ্বাস সমস্যায় পড়া**।

(a) "I am in a fix," said he gloomily.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Poor A cannot live, and cannot die; so that he is in a mighty fix.

De Quincey.

(c) We were now in a thorough fix, and saw no means of getting free.

Pularave.

Flash in the pan = burst forth with a flood of flame in the pan, the gun itself not exploding; end in smoke, come to nothing; বন্ধকের রঁইক জলিয়া যাওয়া, ভিতরের কাব্য না হওয়া; ধৰ্মসত্ত্বে পৰ্যাবৰ্দিত হওয়া বাৰ্থ হওয়া।

(a) His musket had *flashed in the pan*.—Southey.

(b) So far as England was concerned generally, the rebellion had flashed in the pan.—*Froude*.

Flash fire, one's eyes=one's eyes look fiery or sparkle with anger,
ବୀରି ଚକ୍ର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଯା ।

(a) The *eyes* of the Indian monarch *flushed fire*, and his dark brow grew darker.—*Prescott.*

Flesh, in the =while living, corporeally, জীবিতানস্থাপ ; in a carnal state, under the dominion of earthly passions, শরীরের নায় রিপুর বশীভৃত।

(a) The author had seen the saint *in the flesh*.—Freeman.

(b) It was possible that even Mr. T. might be there *in the flesh*.

Trollope.

(c) They that are *in the flesh* cannot please God.—*The Bible.*

Flow with milk and honey=abound in the best things of life
 সমস্ত শুখের দ্রবাই আছে ; ধনধান্যে পূর্ণ।

(a) The people boasted that they lived in a land flowing with milk and honey.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I am come to bring them out of that land unto a land flowing with milk and honey.—*The Bible.*

Follow in the train or wake of = succeed, come along with, গেছ
পেছ বা মঙ্গে মঙ্গে আস।

(a) There was reason to fear that a great pestilence was likely to follow in the train of that tremendous war.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Learning followed in the train of Christianity.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Gilbert was one of the Norman strangers who followed in the wake of the Conqueror.—*Green*.

Follow up = make the most of a victory or advantage gained, by pursuing an enemy, শক্তিপঞ্চকে কতকটা পরাভূত করিয়া তাড়া করা।

(a) And following up his advantage, he inflicted on them severe chastisement.—*Prescott*.

(b) The French did not follow up their successes in that quarter with their usual celerity.—*Southey*.

(c) A sudden charge of the horse would sweep them from the field, and the foot would have nothing to do but to follow up the victory.

Golden Deeds.

Fool of one, make a = cause one to appear ridiculous, কাহাকে আহাম্বক করান।

(a) Why do you laugh at me? You did the other night and make a fool of me to the people of Baymouth.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Vanity makes a fool of the wisest.—*Scott*.

(c) The Stratford Jubilee, in honour of Shakespeare, where Boswell had made a fool of himself, was still in every one's mind.—*Irving*.

Fool one to the top of one's bent = honour one to the utmost possible extent, যতদূর হইতে পারে কাহারও খেয়াল তৃপ্ত করা।

(a) Accordingly Goldsmith was fooled to the top of his bent and permitted to have full sway throughout the evening.—*Irving*.

(b) His eager temperament for ever excited either with wild hopes or equally wild despondency, was now about to be fooled to the top of its bent.

Froude.

(c) They fool me to the top of my bent.—*Shakespeare*.

Foot of, at the = at the base of (a lofty thing), (কোন উচ্চ পদার্থের) তলায় বা পাদদেশে।

(a) There at the foot of yonder nodding beach,

His listless length at noontide would he stretch.—*Gray's Elegy*.

(b) The party had gathered wild berries and esculent roots at the foot of the mountains.—*De Quincey*.

Foot, on = by walking (without carriage), পায়েলে; not on horseback ঢাকড়িয়ে ঢাকড়িয়ে। **Be on foot** = be in process of execution, be in progress, চলিছে।

(a) For years he journeyed to and fro, sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback.—*Smiles*,

(b) But in those days Englishmen fought on foot.—*Freeman*,

(c) It was evident that very grave and eventful proceedings were *on foot*.—*Dickens*.

(d) Another conspiracy *was on foot* to murder Elizabeth and Dudley.—*Froude*.

Foot in, set—come to, land in, পদার্পণ করা।

(a) From the day on which she *set foot in* Scotland she had kept her eye on Elizabeth's throne.—*Froude*.

Foot, set on—put in motion, start, commence, আরম্ভ করা।

(a) A plot was *set on foot* to seize him and his party.—*Smiles*.

(b) Iago who had *set on foot* the mischief was foremost in spreading the alarm.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) Negotiations were at once *set on foot* for the betrothal of James and the Princess Mary.—*Froude*.

For all that= notwithstanding all that had taken place, তৎস্থেও।

(a) The dwarf was not so fierce now as before ; yet *for all that* struck the first blow.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) The quarrel went on *for all that*.—*Dickens*.

For aught I know= nothing that I know is against it ; as far as I know, যতদুর আশ্বি জানি।

(a) Their Johnsons and Smollets are truly poets, though *for aught I know*, they never made a single verse in their whole lives.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) My imagination always ascribed Miss V's conduct to the influence of some one individual agent, though *for aught I know* about the matter, her advisers might be as numerous as Legion.—*Scott*.

(c) He had expected to find pearls in Britain and he may have found a few *for anything I know*.—*Dickens*.

For life=as long as life lasts, আজীবন।

(a) The whole of this splendid estate was now conferred on Clive *for life*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Of this revenue part was hereditary ; the rest had been granted to Charles *for life*.—*Macaulay*

For one, I=so far as I am concerned, শুভ আশার নিজের কথা ধরিলে।

(a) Were the reformation a question merely of opinion, *I for one* should not have meddled with it.—*Froude*.

(b) If this talk were true, *I for one* should not greatly care to toil in the service of natural knowledge.—*Huxley*.

For, were it not=if it were not for, যদি এ না হইত তাহা হইলে।

(a) He scarcely knew a single soul in the metropolis ; and *were it not for* his doctor, he must have died of loneliness.—*Thackeray*.

(b) *Were it not for* Madeline's dear sake, I should long since have been weary of the world.—*Lytton*.

(c) Were it not for this affair of my heart, and my determination to marry an Anglaise, do you think I would stop here?—*Thackeray.*

Force, in-current, valid, চলিত বা জারি।

(a) In the meanwhile the old treaties were still nominally *in force.*

Froude.

(b) The exclusion remained *in force* for a century and a half.—*Green.*

(c) New laws multiply and the old continue *in force.*—*Goldsmith.*

Force, put in = enforce, বলিত বা জারি করা।

(a) He was the only magistrate who strenuously exerted himself to *put* the law *in force.*—*Macaulay.*

(b) Let the penal clauses of the Act of Uniformity be *put in force.*

Macaulay.

(c) The statutes against the Catholics were *put in force.*—*Froude.*

Forlorn hope=a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger, যে সৈনিকেরা কোন অসমসাহস্রের কার্যে নিষ্কৃত ; a course or service that is full of danger, যে কার্যে সমুহ বিপদ আছে ; a desperate enterprise, যে কার্যে আণন্দের সম্পূর্ণ সন্তোষ আছে।

(a) They were commanded by William Earl of Craven, who, more than fifty years before, had led the *forlorn hope* at Creutznach with such success.—*Macaulay.*

(b) To go on the *forlorn hope* of truth is a service of peril. *Who will undertake it, if it be not also a service of honour?—*Macaulay.*

(c) They never changed their colours, and rushed on *forlorn hopes* throwing their lives away on ill-considered enterprises.—*Froude.*

Forth, so =so on, more of the same kind, এইকল ইত্যাদি।

(a) The second part is a series of descriptions of various events, a battle, a murder, an execution, a marriage, a funeral, and *so forth.*

Macaulay.

(b) Mathematics is said to have one special method, Physics another, Biology a third, and *so forth.*—*Huxley.*

Foundation of, lay the - lay the basis of something ; pave one's way to (the acquisition of something) ; ভিত্তি স্থাপন করা, পথ প্রস্তুত করা।

(a) By his skill and industry he soon *laid the foundation of* a large fortune.—*Smiles.*

(b) As soon as the battle of Plassey had *laid the foundation of* his fortune, he sent £10,000 to his sister.—*Macaulay.*

Free and easy = perfectly familiar and unceremonious, খোলাখুলি।

(a) He was especially shocked by the *free and easy* tone in which Goldsmith was addressed by the butcher.—*Irving.*

Free with, make =make away with, আস্তাঙ্ক করা ; enjoy without restraint, ইচ্ছামত পান আহার করা।

(a) They discovered that he had *made free with* the communion-plates of the Popish families whose private hoards he had assisted in ransacking.

Macaulay.

(b) It was usual for the Consul to lead forth his legions every spring into the plains, and slay any opponent that presented himself while they were *making free with* his goods and chattels.—*Dean Merivale.*

(c) Under colour of loyalty and love to the general, he enticed Cassio to *make rather too free with* the bottle.—*Lamb's Tales.*

French leave=going away without leave, ছুটি না লইয়া প্রস্থান।

(a) The truth is she had quitted the premises for many hours upon that permission which is called *French leave* among us.—*Thackeray.*

Fro, to and=forward and backward, এদিক ওদিক।

(a) Messengers were passing *to and fro* between O'Neil, James and the Pope.—*Froude.*

(b) The little town was in an uproar with men running *to and fro*.

Macaulay

(c) It will make the trees bend *to and fro*, as if a wind was blowing through them.—*Kingsley.*

Fruit of, reap the=enjoy the reward or suffer the punishment of something done by one, ফলস্তোগ করা (ভাল বা মন্দ)।

(a) The government was to administer the country, in the sole interests of honest labour—where the toiler was to *reap the fruit* of his toil, the idle and the vicious to *reap the fruit* of their devices.—*Froude.*

(b) If she be destroyed, she will but *reap the fruit* of her own rashness.—*Froude.*

Full, to the=fully, quite, পূরোপূরি।

(a) Pen and Laura were *to the full* as eager for their arrival, as even the most curious of the Clavering folks.—*Thackeray.*

(b) The penalties of duties neglected are *to the full* as terrible as those of sins committed.—*Froude.*

(c) Is it possible to doubt that if James II had been suffered to keep his crown, conditions *to the full* as hard would not have been imposed on him?—*Macaulay.*

Full of=filled with, পূর্ণ, ভরা।

(a) Several boats, *full of* stones were sunk.—*Macaulay.*

(b) This way of life is *full of* peril.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Hume's observations are *full of* sense and shrewdness.—*Huxley.*

Future, for the (in future)=in all time to come, ভবিষ্যতে।

(a) No Catholic should, *for the future*, acquire property in those towns or come to reside within them.—*Froude.*

(b) He promised *for the future* to be Her Majesty's true and faithful subject.—*Froude*.

(c) They must promise to behave better *in future*.—*Macaulay*.

(d) All that I wish is, that John's present troubles may teach him more prudence *in future*.—*Irving*.

G

Gain ground=advance (as a successful assailant), (আক্রমণকারীর আগ) অগ্রসর হওয়া ; encroach on, ক্রমে ক্রমে দখল করা ; prevail, বলবত্তর হওয়া।

(a) The assailants *gained ground*, but gained it inch by inch.

Macaulay.

(b) The Parliament was slowly but constantly *gaining ground* on the prerogative.—*Macaulay*.

(c) A belief *gained ground* in the adjacent country that the English at Meerut had all been killed to a man.—*Kaye*.

Gain over=win over ; draw (a person or party) to one's own side or interest, কাহাকে আক্রমণ করা, আপনার দিকে আনা।

(a) Some suppose that he wanted to *gain over* the Scottish Parliament, as he did in fact *gain over*, by presents and favours, many Scottish Lords and men of power.—*Dickens*.

(b) These sects could not be *gained over* on any terms.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The Emperor had been *gained over* by the Pope.—*Froude*.

Gain upon one=advance or get nearer to one by degrees (in a race or contest), জয়েই অগ্রসর হইয়া আসা ; gain influence over or with (by degrees), অরে অরে কাহাকে আপনার অনুকূল করিয়া আনা।

(a) The person whom we attempted to escape hunted us and *gained upon us* each moment.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) He sped across the field. His keeper, with all his efforts, could not *gain upon him*.—*Warren*.

(c) I *gained upon my pupils* and was in particular intimate with two of them.—*Neuman*.

Game is up, the=the hope of success is over, the chance is gone, যাজি মাঁ হইয়াছে, জয়ের আশা নাই।

(a) But all felt that now *the game was up* and that there was nothing left for our Christian people but to gird up their loins for flight.—*Kaye*.

(b) The mutineers knew that their *game was up* and that there would be death in further resistance.—*Kaye*.

(c) *The game of tyranny was now up*. Charles had risked and lost his last stake.—*Macaulay*.

Game of, make—ridicule, উপহাস করা ; sport with, (কোন কিছু সইয়া) উপহাস বা তামাস করা ।

(a) He had *made game of* Addington and his relations in a succession of lively pasquinades.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Nobody, however, can suppose that Mr. Southey means to *make game of* the mysteries of a higher state of existence.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Does she really think I am handsome or is she only *making game of* me ?—*Thackeray*.

Game, play a=perform a part, pursue a scheme, be engaged in some venture, খেল খেলা ।

(a) Cromwell had a difficult *game to play*, for the royalists were always ready to side with either party against him.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was *playing a* critical and most dangerous *game* in which he must either triumph or be annihilated.—*Froude*.

(c) Bacon tried to *play a* very difficult *game* in politics. He wished to be at once a favourite at Court and popular with the multitude.—*Macaulay*.

(d) In an hour of miserable infatuation, we had *played the* perilous *game of King-making*.—*Kaye*.

Game, play one's=play one's cards ; pursue one's scheme, নিজের খেল খেলা ।

(a) He had *played his game* so well that no one had suspected him. *Kaye*.

(b) The nobles were *playing their own game* for their own advantage. *Froude*.

Gathered to one's fathers, be=be numbered with the dead, পিতৃ-লোক আংশ হওয়া ।

(a) The good old Sachem died in peace and *was gathered to his fathers* before sorrow came upon his tribe.—*Irving*.

(b) The eldest of the Wellesleys is gone ; he *is gathered to his fathers*. *De Quincey*.

(c) He had not been in it above a year when poor old Dr. S. the then vicar of Framely *was gathered to his fathers*.—*Trollope*.

Gauntlet of, run the=run like an offender between two files of men who strike him as he passes (a military punishment), দ্঵িতীয় আংশ হওয়া ; (*fig.*) be cried down by, নিষিদ্ধ হওয়া ; undergo the humiliation of, কোনোর হৌনতা শীকার করা ; resist the injurious influence of, কোন কিছুর বাই সহ করিতে হওয়া ।

(a) I am sure our name will *run the gauntlet of* all the papers in England for a fortnight to come.—*Warren*.

(b) And does he not sit there in spite of this uneasy feeling and *run the gauntlet of* impudent looks and whispers, only to get a little by-admiration !—*Haslitt*.

(c) In many of our towns, sobriety has to run the gauntlet of half a dozen spirit-shops in the space of a bow-shot.—*Smiles.*

Gauntlet, take up the *=accept a challenge, যুদ্ধ বা বিবাদ করিতে দ্বিকার হওয়া।

(a) On the 10th the Council were in a position to take up the gauntlet which Charles had flung before them.—*Froude.*

Gauntlet, throw down the=offer a challenge, কাহাকে যুদ্ধার্থ আহ্বান করা।

(a) Having thrown down the gauntlet to the Pope, Henry VIII. had to look to the defence of the kingdom.—*Froude.*

(b) The gauntlet was thrown down to Elizabeth. If she hesitated to take it up and send an army by way of reply into Scotland, it was from no want of will to punish the offenders.—*Froude.*

(c) The gauntlet was thrown down. The Congregation finding that there was no escape for them met defiance with defiance.—*Froude.*

General, in=in the main, for the most part, generally, প্রায়ই।

(a) In general he was indulgent.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The magistrates seem in general to have given him less trouble.

Macaulay.

(c) In general, when the educated minority and the common people differ about the merit of a book, the opinion of the educated minority finally prevails.—*Macaulay.*

Get at=reach, পৌছন; obtain, পাওয়া; gain an insight into, ভিতরের হৃত্তান্ত জানিতে পারা।

(a) Nor is the water hard to get at, for the depth of the wells seldom exceeds 12 or 15 feet from the upper rim to the water.—*Pulgrave.*

(b) Those who will not crack the shell will never get at the kernel.

Macaulay.

(c) There are various ways of getting at knowledge of character.

Hazlitt.

(d) He had pretended to be a Jacobite only in order to get at the Jacobite plans.—*Macaulay.*

Get into=enter into, ভিতরে প্রবেশ করা।

(a) I got into one of the houses immediately opposite.—*Warren.*

(b) William had got into the carriage, released from the embrace of his landlord.—*Thackeray.*

* The custom, in the Middle Ages, when one Knight challenged another, was for the challenger to throw his gauntlet on the ground. If the challenge was accepted, the person to whom it was thrown took it up=পূর্ণ কালে কেহ ইত্তাবরণ ভূমিতে নিক্ষেপ করিলে অন্ত কাহাকে যুদ্ধার্থ আহ্বান করিতেছে, এই বুঝাইত ; এবং যে ব্যক্তি ঐ ইত্তাবরণ তুলিয়া নইত সে যুদ্ধ করিতে শীকৃত, এই বুঝাইত।

Get into a scrape (*colloq.*) = fall into a disagreeable and embarrassing predicament, দুর্ভিতি পাওয়া বা বিপদে পতিত হওয়া।

(a) Goldsmith found he had *got into a scrape* and seized upon Giardini to help him out of it.—*Irving*.

(b) But being of an irascible temper, he was constantly *getting into scrapes*.—*Smiles*.

(c) Do listen to what James says, else you will be *getting into a scrape*.—*George Eliot*.

Get off = escape, পলাইয়া নিছ্কতি পাওয়া ; set free from, মুক্ত বা বাহির করা।

(a) At last I *got off* in an orange-boat bound for Marseilles.

Newman.

(b) The sooner this young creature could be *got off* their hands the better.—*Warren*.

Get on = advance, prosper, ক্রমে উন্নতি পাওয়া ; proceed, চলা ; make progress, এগোন।

(a) If he is to *get on* (*i. e.* prosper) in life, he must *get on* (*i. e.* proceed) humbly.—*Dickens*.

(b) That is the way to *get on* and be respected.—*Thackeray*.

(c) As for me I am so slow that I scarcely *get on* at all.—*Dickens*.

Get over = cross, পার হওয়া ; overcome, অতিক্রম করা।

(a) He was discovered alone, sitting by the side of a brook which he could not *get over*.—*Southey*.

(b) This difficulty they *got over* by proposing that the notes should be inconvertible.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She had given him no peace by day or by night till he had *got over* his scruple.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The pain which conscience gives is soon *got over*.—*Goldsmith*.

Get rid of = free oneself from (some burden or inconvenience), কোন (বিপদ্ধি হইতে) আপনাকে মুক্ত করা ; dispose of, হস্তান্তর বা তফাঁৎ করা ; do away with, নষ্ট করিয়া নিষ্ক্রিয় লাভ করা।

(a) The next object was to *get rid* of the Ministers.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Every man wished to *get rid* of his clipped crowns and half crowns. No man liked to take them.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Could he have been *got rid of* by divorce, his life might have been spared.—*Froude*.

(d) He had determined to *get rid of* the system of double government in Bengal.—*Macaulay*.

Get scent of = get an inkling of, গুরু পাওয়া, সম্ভাবন পাওয়া।

(e) He had *got scent of* some evidence against B. which would tell terribly against him.—*Warren*.

Get through = pass through, ডিউর দিয়া যাওয়া, কটান ; execute, শেষ করা।

(a) The crowd was so great that the gentlemen who were to argue the question in vain tried to *get through*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) If a man would *get through* life honourably and peaceably, he must learn to practise self-denial in small things as well as in great.—*Smiles*.

(c) The amount of hard work which he contrived to *get through* was something extraordinary.—*Smiles*.

Get to = arrive at (some place), (কোন স্থানে) উপনীত হওয়া।

(a) William *got to* his coach amidst a tempest of hisses and curses.

Macaulay.

(b) At length I *got to* Marseilles and set off for England.—*Newman*.

Get together = assemble, জড় করা।

(a) A Parliament had been *got together* to make laws against the covenanters.—*Dickens*.

Get up = rise (from seat or bed), আসন বা শয়া হইতে উঠা ; prepare, অন্তত করা ; concoct, কল্পিত বিষয় সাজাইয়া খাড়া করা।

(a) Presently he *got up*, made the Parliament a speech and said "you are no Parliament."—*Dickens*.

(b) They *got up* petitions and addresses and tried to inflame the populace by means of the Press and the pulpit.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He went to Nottingham to *get up* his case as perhaps counsel never *got it up* before.—*Smiles*.

(d) There had been another plot *got up* by a fellow out of Newgate, named Dangerfield.—*Dickens*.

(e) It's all a *got up* story.—*George Eliot*.

Gift of, in the = at the disposal of, যাহা (কোন পদ বা সম্মান) দিবার অধিকার আছে।

(a) No sovereign can wish to make the highest honour which is *in the gift of the crown*, worthless.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Almost every high office *in their gift* was filled by a Frenchman.

Macaulay.

Gift of the gab, have the (colloq.) = have the natural talent for speech-making or conversing fluently, বাক্পটুতা ধাকা।

(a) I always knew you *had the gift of the gab*. But I never believed you were half the man you are.—*Dickens*.

Gird up one's loins = bind fast one's loins, preparatory to combat, কেমর বাঁধা ; prepare for some hazardous undertaking, কোন আসন্ন বিপদ্ধের জন্য অন্তত হওয়া।

(a) It behoved all true Mahomedans to *gird up their loins* and to fight against unbelievers.—*Kaye*.

(b) But all felt now that the game was up and that there was nothing left for our Christian people but to *gird up their loins* for flight.—*Kaye.*

Give-and-take affair, a=a reciprocation of good offices, পরম্পরাটুপকাৰেৰ বিষয় ; আয়নায় মুখ দেখা।

(a) There are no thanks due to me, for it is a *give-and-take affair.*

Dickens.

Give away=make over absolutely, দিয়া ফেলা।

(a) To Sulla they gave unlimited powers over citizens and subjects, of *giving* kingdoms *away*, or incorporating them with the Empire.—*Merivale.*

(b) This poor fool still clung to Lear after he had *given away* his kingdom.—*Lamb's Tales.*

Give in=tender, দেওয়া ; yield, দিয়া যাওয়া, বশতা শীকাৰ কৰা।

(a) Those who *gave in* their names were distributed into eight regiments of cavalry.—*Macaulay.*

(b) His peers ought to *give in* their verdict on their honour.

Macaulay.

(c) He at once *gave in* his adhesion to the conspiracy.—*Macaulay.*

(d) His spirits never *gave in*.—*Thackeray.*

(e) Van Tromp was shot through the heart ; the Dutch *gave in* and peace was concluded.—*Dickens.*

Give oneself up to=devote oneself to, (কোন সমিতিয়ে) অভিনিষ্ঠেশ কৰা ; abandon oneself to, be addicted to, (কোন অসমিতিয়ে) ব্যাসক্ত হওয়া।

(a) Joly *gave himself up to* literature.—*Craik.*

(b) He had *given himself up* entirely to his bad courses.—*Thackeray.*

(c) He was a man *given up to* every kind of foul and unnatural propensity.—*Froude.*

Give oneself out as (for)=publicly proclaim or represent oneself to be, আপনাকে কোন কিছু বলিয়া জাহেৱ কৰা।

(a) He *gave himself out for* a prophet.—*Freeman.*

(b) Charles, Elector of Bavaria, *gave himself out as* the rightful heir.
Freeman.

(c) Sparta *gave herself out as* the liberator and president of Greece.—*Freeman.*

Give out=utter publicly, proclaim, প্ৰকাশ কৰা, জাহেৱ কৰা ; emit, send forth, নিৰ্গত কৰা।

(a) His enemies *gave out* that he was not really of imperial birth.

Freeman.

(b) —Now, Hamlet, hear,

‘Tis *given out*, that sleeping in mine orchard,

A serpent stung me.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) Having thus obtained something which possibly may have happened, they *gave it out* as something which did happen.—Freeman.

(d) The one had *given out* as much electricity to the cylinders as the others had drawn from it.—Craik.

Give over=abandon, পরিত্যাগ করা ; make over, পর হলে সমর্পণ করা ; believe to be past recovery, পৌঁড়া হইতে রক্ষা পাওয়ার আশা ত্যাগ করা।

(a) They thought it advisable to *give over* the pursuit.—Southey.

(b) They were *given over* by the Parliament to the King's hands.

Froude.

(c) If a thief was caught in the fact he was *given over* to the man whom he had robbed.—Arnold.

(d) Johnson had been *given over* by the physicians.—Macaulay.

(e) He was taken ill of the small-pox and *given over*.—Macaulay.

Give up=abandon, পরিত্যাগ করা। **Give up to**=surrender to (an enemy), (শত্রুহন্তে) সমর্পণ করা।

(a) After many desperate struggles, our ancestors *gave up* the contest.
Macaulay.

(b) At length the Plantagenets *gave up* the point in despair.

Macaulay.

(c) The scheme was *given up*.—Macaulay.

(d) They *gave up* the whole population of England to the tyranny of the Norman race.—Macaulay.

(e) After they had assaulted the town of Dunkirk, the French king *gave it up to* the English.—Dickens.

Give up for lost=conclude to be lost, give up all hope of saving, আর রক্ষা নাই এই ভাবিয়া সমস্ত আশা ত্যাগ করা বা ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া।

(a) She was received with loud shouts of joy by the defenders of the castle who had *given her up for lost*.—Dickens.

(b) The captain of the ship *gave up all for lost*.—Macaulay.

(c) I *gave myself up for lost*, fully expecting that I should be murdered.—Warren.

Give up the ghost (*colloq.*)=yield up the spirit into the hands of God ; die, মেহ ত্যাগ করা।

(a) At every jolt some wretched man *gave up the ghost*.—Macaulay.

(b) It is said they have *given up the ghost*, from the mere effect of mental excitement.—Macaulay.

Given to, be=be addicted to, (কোন অস্তিত্বে) ব্যাসক্ত হওয়া।

(a) Lord, how this world is *given to* lying!—Shakespeare.

(b) They were all men of choice behaviour and sobriety of manners and not given to rioting and feasting.—Lamb's Tales.

(c) He was a dunce, notoriously *given to* mischief and playing truant.
Smiles.

(d) They *were* much *given to* a belief in omens.—*Irving.*

Given to one, it is not—one is not destined to (do a thing), অনুক্রে
 ভাগো এটি নাই ; এটি ঘটে না।

(a) Another revolution which Caius had in view was not less righteous and expedient ; but *it was not given to him* to see it effected.—*Mervale.*

(b) *It is not given to* the human intellect to expand itself widely in all directions at once.—*Macaulay.*

Glance, at a=at a rapid view, দেখিবামাত্রেই, কটাক্ষে।

(a) What he saw he saw clearly ; but he saw not much *at a glance.*
Macaulay.

(b) William had seen *at a glance* the whole importance of the crisis.
Macaulay.

(c) It was easy to estimate *at a glance* the comparative strength of the parties.—*Macaulay.*

Go abegging=go about begging to be taken up, stand in need of being taken up (said of a thing which is generally coveted, but which, for the time being, there is no one to take up) ; (সচরাচর বাস্তিত হইলেও ঘটনাক্রমে) আঁহকের জন্য উপযাচক হইয়া ফেরা।

(a) Thirty pounds and twenty-five guineas a year made fifty-six pounds, five shillings ; all which was in a manner *going abegging* and might easily be secured in the family.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) I would be the last man on earth to have my labours *go abegging.*
Goldsmith.

Go about=go in all directions, চারিদিকে যাওয়া ; set about ; proceed ;
 অব্যুত হওয়া।

(a) Delegates from the several corps *went about* from station to station.—*Kaye.*

(b) He *went about* his work just as if all were smooth before him.
Helps.

(c) Take your money and *go about* your business.—*Scott.*

(d) But nothing can be more unlike than the means by which the two historians *go about* to compass this praiseworthy end.—*Freeman.*

Go against=be adverse to, প্রতিকূল হওয়া।

(a) The fortune of war, however, *went against* him.—*Mervale.*

Go against the grain=prove mortifying, ক্ষেপকর বা বিরক্তিকর হওয়া ;
 be against one's own inclinations, ইচ্ছার বিপক্ষ হওয়া, ভাল না লাগা।

(a) What could any man do in such straits that would not *go against* the *grain*?—*Trollope.*

(b) Public admiration is forced and *goes against the grain.*—*Hazlitt.*

(c) A few months' trial proved that kind of life also to be hopelessly *against the grain*.—*Huxley*.

Go all lengths = go to the utmost or fullest extent, উদ্দেশ্য সাধনার্থ যত দূর যাইতে হয় যাওয়া ; proceed far in a matter, অনেক দূর যাওয়া।

(a) While he stayed with a party he *went all lengths* for it ; when he quitted it, *he went all lengths against it*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Having *gone all lengths* with a faction while it was uppermost, he must suddenly extricate himself from it when its difficulties begin.

Macaulay.

(c) He had in truth *gone such lengths* (*i. e.* proceeded so far in the matter) that it would have been madness in him to turn back.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Though he applauded the zeal of the sufferers, he did not *go quite to their lengths* (*i. e.* proceed so far in the matter as they).—*Macaulay*.

(e) I do not *go the length of* (*i. e.* go to the extent of) saying that deliberate and wilful injustice is done.—*Sydney Smith*.

Go by = be guided by, act according to, অনুসারে চলা বা কার্য করা।

(a) The deputy asserted that he had *gone by* the advice of the Council.
Froude.

(b) He besought the King now, that he would see with his eyes and *go by* his advice still.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Go-by, give one the (*colloq.*) = pass one over, কাছাকে উপেক্ষা করা।

(a) She cut lady C. when the latter nodded to her from her opera-box ; and *gave Mrs. W. the go-by* in the Ring.—*Thackeray*.

Go down = fall down, পড়িয়া যাওয়া ; fall in value, মূল্য হাঁস হওয়া ; abate, কমিয়া যাওয়া ; set, অঙ্গে যাওয়া ; sink, ডুবিয়া যাওয়া, decrease, হাঁস হওয়া।

(a) His part of the floor did not *go down*.—*Dickens*.

(b) The stock of the Bank of England had *gone rapidly down* from 110 to 83.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The price of iron *went down*.—*Smiles*.

(d) From that time the excitement *went down fast*.—*Macaulay*.

(e) They beheld the sun *go down* on a shoreless horizon.—*Irving*.

(f) The ship had received a shot under water, and *went down*.

Southeby.

(g) From that time the Mohametan power in Spain steadily *went down*.—*Freeman*.

Go (down) on one's knees = kneel down (generally to beg some favour), (কোন অপরাধ মার্জনা বা ভিঙ্গা প্রার্থনা করণার্থ) ইটু গাড়িয়া থাকা।

(a) Fielding relates how the man finally *went down on his knees* and begged his passenger's pardon.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The Marshal reasoned ; he implored ; he *went on his knees* ; but in vain.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She ought to go down on her knees and ask pardon of her.

Thackeray.

Go down with=be swallowed or accepted by ; influence ; গোধুক্ত হওয়া (গেলা) ; সাদরে গৃহীত হওয়া ; মন টলান।

(a) Let me tell him that any gestures of dissent or disapprobation in which he may indulge in this court will not go down with you.—*Dickens.*

(b) Nothing goes down with them but what is caviare to the multitude.—*Hazlitt.*

(c) Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with discerning judges.—*Dryden.*

(d) Another, with whom nothing will go down but works of pleasantry and humour, will consume a bookseller's window in half a forenoon.

Paley.

Go for=pass for, বিলিয়া চলা।

(a) And so he goes for a soldier.—*Kaye.*

(b) And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul.

The Bible

Go for nothing=become ineffectual, ব্যর্থ হওয়া ; be regarded as nothing, কোন কাজের বিলিয়া পরিগণিত না হওয়া, গণ্যের মধ্যে না হওয়া।

(a) Their labours and their boldness went for nothing.—*Helps.*

(b) Meanwhile those things in which you really excel go for nothing, because they cannot judge of them.—*Hazlitt.*

(c) Even if a thousand witnesses swore they had seen it, the evidence would go for nothing.—*Froude.*

Go forward=go on, take place, চলা।

(a) He was personally ignorant of what was going forward.—*Froude.*

(b) The events which were going forward in Scotland rendered entreaty and menace in behalf of Murray alike unnecessary.—*Froude.*

Go halves=share equally, সমান ভাগ লওয়া।

(a) He will go halves in the bet.—*Thackeray.*

Go in for=appear at (an examination), কোন পরীক্ষা দিতে যাওয়া ; undertake to advocate, কোন বিষয়ের প্রতিপোষক হইতে যাওয়া।

(a) The poor boy was ill when he went in for the examination.

Thackeray.

(b) If you go in for the principle of reform, you must be prepared to take what the situation offers.—*George Eliot.*

Go into=enter into, অবেশ করা ; examine, পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা ; apply oneself to, বিশেষ যত্নপূর্বক কোন কার্যে অবৃত্ত হওয়া। **Go into committee**=form a committee to discuss any point, কমিটি করিয়া কোন বিষয় বিচার করা।

Go into fits=faint away, মৃচ্ছা যাওয়া।

(a) He then went into the chamber.—*Helps.*

(b) I had no time to *go into* the complicated questions of our military wants.—*Kaye*.

(c) The Governor-General maintained that the Council-room was not a proper place for such an investigation. The majority however resolved to *go into* the charges.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He *went into* the scheme with his whole heart.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The Lords had again *gone into committee* on the state of the nation.
Macaulay.

(f) If my niece and the children had known a word about it, they would have *gone into fits*.—*Dickens*.

(g) He afterwards owned that he thought he should have *gone into fits*.—*Macaulay*.

Go, let = release, ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া ; allow to depart, যাইতে দেওয়া (ধরিয়া না রাখা বুঝায়)।

(a) And at last W. *let go* his hold.—*Dickens*.

(b) Each was caught and examined, and, when not found to be the man whom the party came in search of, was *let go*.—*Froude*.

Go off = go away, চলিয়া যাওয়া ; explode or be discharged, বন্ধক ছুটিয়া যাওয়া ; succeed, pass off, নির্বাহ হইয়া যাওয়া।

(a) The six fine horses *went off* at a gallop.—*Dickens*.

(b) And twice the pistol which he snapped at his own head failed to *go off*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) One man in every three has a musket that will not *go off*.

Macaulay.

(d) On the whole the ceremony *went off* well.—*Thackeray*.

(e) The wedding *went off* precisely as other weddings do.—*Carlyle*.

Go on = continue, চলা ; pass, অতীত হওয়া।

(a) Things could not *go on* for ever as they had *gone on* of late.

Macaulay.

(b) In spite of warnings and protests, we *go on* in our desperate error and folly.—*Thackeray*.

(c) For two more years he *went on* experimenting without any satisfactory results.—*Smiles*.

(d) As time *went on*, I became familiar with the inhabitants.—*Helps*.

Go one's way = depart, চলিয়া যাওয়া ; follow one's path or inclinations, take one's course, আপনার ইচ্ছামত হানে যাওয়া বা কার্য করা।

(a) Virac was allowed to *go his way*.—*Froude*.

(b) They concluded that if they *went their own way* they had nothing to fear from her resentment.—*Froude*.

(c) Afterwards there was no more conversation and we *went our separate ways*.—*Helps*.

Go out = become extinct (as light), নির্বাণ হওয়া।

(a) On winter-nights their conversations were prolonged till the fire had *gone out*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure.—*Addison*.

Go over = review or relate, বর্ণন করা ; examine, ঠিক হইয়াছে কি না পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা।

(a) He mentioned this part of his adventures somewhat shyly, whilst *going over* them with a sailor's literal accuracy.—*De Quincey*.

(b) Kepler verified his laws, and *went over* the calculations one hundred and fifty times.—*Morison*.

Go over to = join, pass from one party to (another), অপক্ষ ত্যাগ করিয়া অন্য কাহারও সহিত যোগ দেওয়া।

(a) It was rumoured that he had actually *gone over* with all his troops to the enemy.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They intimated to him the terms on which they would desert their party and *go over to* the Government.—*Froude*.

(c) Upon this the confederate lords *went over to* Bruce.—*Dickens*.

Go together = are to be seen associated, একত্রে থাকা।

(a) Cheerfulness and good nature *go together*, as a man cannot be agreeable to others who is not easy within himself.—*Addison*.

Go through = finish, শেষ করা ; perform, সমাধা করা ; observe, কোন নিয়ম পালন করা ; examine the whole of, সমস্ত পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা ; pass through, অতিক্রম করা।

(a) She speedily *went through* the course of study which was considered necessary for ladies in those days.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He *went through* his part better than had been expected.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Having *gone through* this form, they departed, each to his home.—*Macaulay*.

(d) We shall not *go through* his arguments on this subject.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The book *went through* many editions.—*Smiles*.

(f) He like many of us had *gone through* a rough and severe life.—*Helps*.

Go through fire and water = face any danger in order to gain some object, আগুণেই পুড়ি আৱ জলেই ডুবি কাজ কৰিতেই হইবে, এইভাৱে কোন কাৰ্যে প্ৰত্ৰ হওয়া।

(a) They continued in good spirits, ready if well-handled, to *go through fire and water*.—*Froude*.

Go to the wall = be shelled, be hard pressed ; become the unsuccessful party, কোণ ঠেসা হওয়া, দুর্গতিপূৰ্ণ হওয়া, উপেক্ষিত হওয়া।

(a) Big bones and large muscles rule, the weak *go to the wall*.—*Froude*.

(b) In commercial crises, such men must inevitably *go to the wall*.—*Smiles*.

(r) There is but one law in the world, the weakest *goes to the wall.*

Froude.

Go up = rise, (দাম) চড়ে যাওয়া, বৃদ্ধি হওয়া।

(n) The men's wages *went up* twenty per cent ; and there was an end of the bonuses.—*Smiles.*

Go upon = proceed upon, as on a foundation, কোন বুনিয়াদের উপর ভর কবিতা চলা বা কোন কার্যে প্রবৃত্ত হওয়া।

(a) Have you told Arthur that he must not lay offences at his father's door, that he has no ground to *go upon*?—*Freeman.*

(b) I must have my brief to *go upon*.—*Helps.*

(c) As to the first proceeding, there is no solid ground to *go upon*; else he would have adopted it.—*George Eliot.*

God forbid = pray God that such a calamity may not happen, ঈশ্বর দর্শন দেন একাপ না হয়।

(a) But were he, *God forbid*, taken from us, whom have we to succeed him?—*Kingsley.*

(b) *God forbid* that we should ever again be subject to tyranny !

Macaulay.

God knows—ঈশ্বর জানেন (কোন অনিষ্টিত ঘটনা সম্বন্ধে এই বাক্য ব্যবহার করা উচ্চ)

(a) *God knows* when we shall see one another again.—*M. Arnold.*

Golden age = the fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners; period of great and unexampled prosperity, সত্যকালের নায় সময়।

(a) He regrets that his lot was not cast in that *golden age* when the human race had no protection against the cold but the skins of wild beasts, no screen from the sun but a cavern.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Both the hostile parties spoke of the time of Elizabeth as of a *golden age*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Poets sang with emulous fervour of the *golden age*.—*Macaulay.*

Gone by = passed away, চলিয়া গিয়াছে বা অতীত হইয়াছে।

(a) The time for such follies had *gone by*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The truth is that the time for such a scheme had *gone by*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The age of ghosts and hobgoblins is *gone by*.—*Warren.*

Good as, as = equally good with, কেবল কিছুর মত সমান উৎসৃষ্ট ; the same অর্থে, কোন কিছুর সমান বা তুলা মূল্য, আয়।

(a) His word was always held to be *as good as* his bond.—*Smiles.*

(b) The word of a gentleman is *as good as* his bond.—*Dickens.*

(c) When he came back, he found the affair *as good as* concluded.

Dickens.

(d) She now considered the fortunes of the family *as good as* made.

Dickens.

Good as one's word, be as=fulfil what one promises, অঙ্গীকার মত কার্য করা, যে কথা মেই কাজ !

(a) He offered to Mr. Pitt to raise a regiment on his own estate and he was *as good as his word*.—*Smiles*.

(b) Having promised to write to you, I make haste to be *as good as my word*.—*Courier*.

(c) Luther was *as good as his word*, and he set forth upon his perilous journey.—*Smiles*.

Good, for (if for good and all)=permanently, একেবারে, চিরকালের নিষিদ্ধ !

(a) As well as I could make out, she had come *for good* and had no intention of ever going again.—*Dickens*.

(b) I have come home *for good* you know.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He is going away *for good and all* and wishes to leave none but friends behind him.—*Dickens*.

Good for nothing = useless, worthless, কোন কাজেরই নহে।

(a) There were only two carts, and those Avaux pronounced *good for nothing*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) You are a *good for nothing* drone.—*Froude*.

Good, hold = be true or valid, হিস্তির খাতা ; be applicable, টিক খাতা :

(a) It would not be difficult to show that in politics the same rule *holds good*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The rule that great sons have great mothers *holds good* in her case.—*Kingsley*.

(c) This *holds good* as to moral matters, as well as intellectual matters.

M. Arnold.

Good, make = indemnify or give an equivalent for, (কোন ক্ষতি) পূরণ করা ; effect, সমাধা করা, establish, যাথার্থ স স্থাপন করা ; prove, প্রমাণ করা।

(a) They were required to *make good* any loss or injury inflicted within their boundaries.—*Froude*.

(b) The sepoys *made good* their escape almost to a man.—*Kaye*

(c) After some ineffectual attempts to *make good* his landing, he was baffled at all points.—*Prescott*.

(d) He could not disprove his own offences, he failed to *make good* his case against another.—*Froude*.

(e) In worldly strength as well as in spiritual power, they were *making good* their place in the commonwealth.—*Froude*.

(f) They *made good* their pretensions by the holiness of their lives.

Froude.

Grace, with a bad = in an unbecoming manner, in a way that does not look well ; অপ্রসন্নভাবে, অপ্রীতিকর ভাবে (ভাল দেখায় না, এই ভাব বুশায়) !

(a) This objection came with a singularly bad grace from a man who was in daily expectation of being made Secretary of State.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The reproach came with a bad grace from the lover of Catherine Sedley.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Grenville was obstinate; and the King with a very bad grace yielded.—*Macaulay*.

Graces of one, be in the good—be in friendship with one, be a favourite of one, কাহারও প্রিয়পাত্র হওয়া।

(a) He was deep in the good graces of his landlady.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The empress had used all her power over Augustus to maintain her son in his good graces (*i. e.* in his favour).—*Merville*.

Granted, take a thing for—admit to be true (what is not proved); allow, দীক্ষা করিয়া নওয়া ; অনুত্ত বলিয়া বিশ্বাস করা।

(a) Both take for granted that what is old is better than what is new.

Buckle.

(b) He took it for granted that nothing had been done in Glencoe beyond what was doing in many other glens.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Having himself no sensibility to derision and contempt, he took it for granted that all others were equally callous.—*Macaulay*.

Grave, have one foot in the—have not long to live, being very old ; অতি প্রাচীন, অধিক দিন আৱ বাঁচিতে হইবে না ; অঁচলে বৃষ্টিধা।

(a) What business has an old bachelor like that to marry ? He has one foot in the grave.—*George Eliot*.

Green old age—cheerfulness and liveliness which one retains even when old, নবানূরাগ।

(a) His green old age seemed to be the result of health and benevolence.—*Goldsmith*.

Grope one's way—search one's way by feeling in the dark, like a blind man, ঔঙ্কারে পথ হাতড়ান।

(a) Having no candle I was obliged to grope my way downstairs in the dark.—*Warren*.

(b) He shut them out and they groped their way into the street again.

Dickens.

Grief, come to (colloq.)—meet with a reverse of fortune, be in trouble, কষ্টে পড়া।

(a) I know that your father had come to grief.—*Thackeray*.

Gross, in the—in the bulk, altogether, সর্বসাকলে।

(a) We take things in the gross or in the detail, according to the occasion.—*Hazlitt*.

(b) I wondered much how many courts there might be in the gross and how long it would take to understand them all.—*Dickens*.

(c) I am sensible, Sir, that all that I have asserted in detail, is admitted in the gross.—Burke.

Ground that, on the=for the reason that, এই কারণে যে।

(a) Hitherto science was discouraged *on the ground that* it was too difficult.—Lubbock.

(b) She is said to have opposed the invention *on the ground that* it was calculated to deprive a large number of poor people of their employment.
Smiles.

Grow under one's feet, let the grass=lose time, সময় অতিবাহিত হইতে দেওয়া।

(a) Schomberg and some other officers recommended caution and delay. But the King answered he had not come to Ireland to *let the grass grow under his feet*.—Macaulay.

(b) Pursued by the image of Mrs. S, pursued also by a consciousness of his enormous crime, he held on at a great pace and *allowed no grass to grow under his feet* between Brig-place and the instrument-maker's door.
Dickens.

Grow up=arrive at manhood and maturity, বয়স্রুদ্ধি হওয়া, বড়ো ; arise, উৎপন্ন হওয়া, উদয় হওয়া।

(a) Children *grow up* uneducated and neglected.—*Smiles.*

(b) Hence eventually *grow up* moral aversions and approvals.—*Spencer*

(c) There *grew up* a very general idea among the people that it would be well to make their hay while the sun was shining.—*Froude.*

Grow upon one=gradually gain power over one, ক্ষমে প্রবল হওয়া।

(a) It must, we fear, be added that the love of money had *grown upon him*.—Macaulay.

(b) He broke him of the habit of drinking which had *grown upon* that officer, as all evil habits will *grow upon* men.—Thackeray.

(c) All these faults *grew upon* Alexander during the last stages of his career.—Freeman.

Grown gray=grown old, চূল পার্কিয়ে ফেলা ; (কোম বিষয়ে) পেকে যাওয়া।

(a) The campaigns were conducted under commanders who had *grown gray* in the service of his father.—Prescott.

(b) This is Foulon, a man *grown gray* in treachery, in intriguing and in iniquity.—Carlyle.

Grudge, owe or bear one a=bear ill-will or enmity to one, কাহারও প্রতি বিদ্যেষ বা বৈরভাব ধার্কা।

(a) He owed him a grudge, because he was the son of his old enemy Sycorax.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) Hamilton owed Morton a grudge for Drury's invasion and attempted to stab him.—*Froude.*

(c) If I catch him once upon the hip,

I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.—*Shakespeare*.

Guard against=be in a state of defence against (some evil or error),
(কোন পিপল বা অপকার বা ঘটে তজ্জন্য) সাবধান হওয়া ; secure against injury, আপন
বিপদ না ঘটে এমন করিয়া রক্ষা করা।

(a) It is not evil of that sort *against* which it is the end of government to *guard*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) To *guard against* these incursions was not easy.—*Macaulay*.

(c) I wish especially to *guard against* a probable misconception.

Freeman.

(d) The clergy are taught to consider that their paramount duty is to preserve the purity of the faith, and *guard against* the invasions of heresy.

Buckle.

Guard, be on one's=be in a state of caution or vigilance, সতর্ক বা
সাবধান হওয়া।

(a) He sent word to the Prince to *be on his guard*.—*Froude*.

(b) It is necessary that we should *be upon our guard*.—*Dickens*.

(c) It is all very well to tell men to *be on their guard* against prejudices.

Macaulay.

Guard, mount=take the station and do the duty of a sentinel, শান্তির
কাগজ করা।

(a) Strong bodies of the trainbands *mounted guard* round Westminster Hall.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Armed Corsicans *mounted guard* at every place.—*Southey*.

(c) It was unnecessary for him to *mount guard* any longer.—*Dickens*.

Guard, put one on one's=warn one, কাহাকে সতর্ক করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) De Quadra *put him on his guard* and saved him from committing himself.—*Froude*.

(b) He *put* the English government *on its guard*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) When darker, rumours stole abroad that Darnley's life was in danger, the Cardinal wrote to *put the Queen on her guard*.—*Froude*.

Guard, throw one off one's=disarm one of suspicion so as to lay one open to attack or defeat ; lull one to sleep, with a view to surprise and gain some advantage ; কাহাকে অনসহিত করা ; যাহাতে সতর্ক বা সাবধান না থাকে তাহাই করা।

(a) Having *thrown the President off his guard* they made a sudden attempt to seize him.—*Froude*.

(b) To ascertain if my suspicions were just, it was necessary to *throw him off his guard*.—*Scott*.

(c) Rashleigh was by no means to be surprised or *thrown off his guard* by sudden occurrences.—*Scott*.

Guise of, in the = in the dress or garb of, কোন বেশে (ছলবেশ বুঝায়)।

(a) An Arab of the garrison *in the guise of* a suppliant obtained admission to Alexander.—*Freeman.*

(b) The impulse which urges him to devote his whole life to the teachings of religion is a strong passion *in the guise of* a duty.—*Macaulay.*

H

Habit of, be in the (followed by a present participle) = be accustomed or used to, কাহানও অভ্যাস থাক।

(a) From an early age he had *been in the habit of* amusing himself by writing.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He was *in the habit of* making his feelings known in a very frank and unreserved manner.—*Thackeray.*

(c) He was little *in the habit of* resisting importunate solicitation.

Macaulay.

Habit of, in the = in the dress or garb of, কোন বেশ বা পরিচ্ছদ পরিয়।

(a) No Jesuit or Benedictine who valued his life now dared to show himself *in the habit of* his order.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He disguised himself *in the habit of* a merchant, and Alarcon having remitted some of his vigilance, he made his escape unobserved.

Robertson.

(c) Upon my entrance I saw the deity of the place dressed *in the habit of* a monk.—*Addison.*

Hair of one's head shall be touched, not a = not the slightest injury shall be done, মন্তকের একগাছি ছুল পর্যন্ত ছুঁতে পারিবে না, কিছুমাত্র ক্ষতি করিতে পারিবে না।

(a) He solemnly assured them that *not a hair of their heads should be touched* and that they should soon be set at liberty.—*Macaulay.*

(b) After the faith of a Christian army had been pledged to their prisoners that *not a hair of their heads should be touched*, the imagination is appalled by this wholesale butchery.—*De Quincey.*

Hair stands on end, one's = the hair of one's head stands erect from fear, ভয়ে শ্রীর রোমাক্তি হয়, গায়ে কাটা দেয়।

(a) Mr. Southey upon this becomes more serious, his *hair stands on end*, and he adjures the spectre to tell him what he is and why he comes.

Macaulay.

(b) The *hair of the pupil's head would stand on end* with fright.

Dickens.

(c) I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word

Would harrow up thy soul : freeze thy young blood :

Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.—*Shakespeare.*

(d) The reader's hair stands on end in horror at the wickedness of the two wretches.—*Trollope.*

Hair's breadth of, be within a = be very near to, এক চুল মাত্র কক্ষ।
এখন নিকটে।

(a) You have had a very narrow escape, have been with in a hair's breadth of your grave.—*Warren.*

(b) In my opinion, however, he has been within a hair's breadth of that predicament.—*Couper.*

Hair-breadth escape, a = a very narrow escape, অঙ্গের জন্য বেঁচে
যাওয়া।

(a) He has hair-breadth escapes that would fill three romances, and finally gets to Paris.—*Carlyle.*

Hairs, split = make distinctions of useless nicely, চূলচিরে বিচার করা।

(a) The church was to be relegated to opinion, with free liberty to split doctrinal hairs to the end of time.—*Froude.*

Halt between two opinions = be undecided as to which side to take, কোনু পক্ষ অবলম্বন করিতে হইবে তাহা হির করিতে না পারা।

(a) How long halt ye between two opinions ? If the Lord be God, follow Him ; but if Baal, then follow him.—*Bible.*

(b) The support of that class which still halted between two opinions enabled him to bid defiance to both the extreme parties.—*Macaulay.*

Hammer, be brought to the (come to the hammer) = be sold at auction (the auctioneer giving a rap with a small hammer when a lot is sold), বিলাসে বিক্রয় হওয়া।

(a) His snug residence at Curzon Street was brought to the hammer.

Thackeray.

(b) But, for all that, they have known many finer estates come to the hammer.—*Irving.*

Hand and glove with, be (collog.) = be intimate or familiar with one, কাহারও সহিত মাথামাথি হওয়া (অতিশয় আনুগত) বুঝায়।

(a) Players, singers and dancers are hand and glove with the great.

Hazlitt.

(b) Hand and glove was I with Jack.—*Scott.*

(c) Some of Goldsmith's poor kindred pictured him, to themselves, seated in high places, clothed in purple and fine linen, and hand and glove with the givers of gifts and dispensers of patronage.—*Irving.*

Hand, at = near (in place or time) ; within reach, নিকটে ; not distant, approaching, আসন্ন।

(a) The fleet lay close *at hand*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Tyrconnel's soldiers were ready *at hand*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) It was plain that a desperate conflict was *at hand*.—*Macaulay*.

(d) It seemed as if the restoration of Corsica was *at hand*.—*Southey*.

Hand at, be a good (or bad)=be skilful or (unskilful) in, (কোন কাণ্ডে) হাত আইসে বা না আইসে, দক্ষতা থাকা বা না থাকা।

(a) I am not *a good hand* at this kind of business and have no talent for it.—*Dickens*.

(b) Buckingham *was a better hand* at such business than the friar.

Dickens

(c) They could not do without him, as he *was the best hand* at a song and story in the household.—*Irring*.

(d) I am a man of few words and *a bad hand* at explanation.—*Dickens*.

Hand, at first=from the original source, মূল ব্যক্তির নিকট হইতে, প্রত্যোর করিয়াছে বা লিখিয়াছে তাহারই নিকট হইতে (অঙ্গের নিকট হইতে নহে)।

(a) But let no one take the contemporary account which we have got *at first hand*.—*Carlyle*.

Hand, at second=not directly from the original source, অঙ্গের নিকট হইতে, (মূল ব্যক্তি বা বন্ধ হইতে নহে) ; from hearsay, অঙ্গের নিকট শুনিয়া।

(a) Through them I learned, *at second hand*, some particulars of the doctor's history.—*Dickens*.

(b) This knowledge we can derive *at second hand* from books or other artificial sources.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) He alone is a direct witness ; every one else speaks *at second hand*.

Freeman.

Hand at, try one's=try one's power or skill in, কোন বিষয়ে হাত পর্যাক্ত করা, কোন বিষয় করিতে পারা যায় কি না, চেষ্টা করিয়া দেখা।

(a) He next proceeded to *try his hand* at painting in oil.—*Smiles*.

(b) He next *tried his hand* at musical composition.—*Smiles*.

(c) In the war with the Mahrattas, he was first called upon to *try his hand* at generalship.—*Smiles*.

Hand, carry things with a high=do things arbitrarily, যথেষ্ঠ-চারী হইয়া কার্য করা।

(a) He endeavoured to *carry things with a high hand* but met with the usual hindrances and vexations.—*Helps*.

(b) He made her feel that she could not *carry things with so high a hand*.—*Froude*.

(c) He was accused of having *carried measures with a high hand*, regardless of the rights both of the colonist and of the native.—*Prescott*.

Hand, with a high=with a strong hand, arbitrarily, জব্রগতির সহিত।

(a) These excesses would be put down *with a high hand*.—*Froude*.

(b) If they find anything wrong, they set it to rights *with a high hand*.—*Kingsley*.

(c) To misgovern *with a high hand* was ceasing to be possible.

Froude.

Hand down to = transmit in succession to one, (as from father to son or predecessor to successor), পরম্পরায় চালাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Of this kind is a large proportion of the anecdotes *handed down* to us by Plutarch.—*Freeman*.

(b) It is placed in our hands to cultivate and *hand down* not only unimpaired but improved, *to our successors*.—*Smiles*.

(c) I know no other way of securing these monuments and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages.—*Addison*.

Hand, have in = undertake, be engaged upon (কোন কার্য) হাতে থাকা।

(a) The work that he *had in hand* was quietly completed.—*Kaye*.

(b) R. demanded of P. whether the enterprise he *had in hand* would be successful.—*Helps*.

(c) The subject *in hand* (*i. e.* that he had undertaken), and from which he had suddenly broken off, related to birds.—*Irving*.

Hand in, have a = be concerned in, have anything to do with, কোন বিষয়ে হাত থাকা।

(a) He solemnly said that he *had no hand in* bringing him to the block.—*Dickens*.

(b) There the cookery was so good that it was clear, Lady Jane very seldom *had a hand in* it.—*Thackeray*.

(c) So we had two romantic names in the family ; but I solemnly protested I *had no hand in* it.—*Goldsmith*.

Hand in hand with, go = keep pace with, come along with, একত্র থাকা, একত্র দেখিতে পাওয়া যায়, সঙ্গে সঙ্গে আইসা। **Walk hand in hand** = walk side by side, পাশপাশি হইয়া বেড়ান।

(a) The industrial progress of the kingdom *went hand in hand with* its military advance.—*Green*.

(b) His bigotry *went hand in hand with* his thirst for power.—*Green*.

(c) Their warfare was havoc for its own sake ; his was conquest which *went hand in hand with* discovery and improvement.—*Freeman*.

(d) They walked *hand in hand* wherever they appeared.—*Goldsmith*.

Hand to, give one's = marry a man, কোন পুরুষের পাশিঘৃণ করা।

(a) When the term of mourning had expired, Madeline *gave her hand* and fortune to Nicholas.—*Dickens*.

Hand, lend a = assist (with the hand), (হাত দিয়া কোন কার্যে কাছাকাছি করা।

(a) Will you knock out the French sentry's brains ? I don't care if I lend a hand.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) Lend me a hand to put on my school-coat, will you ?—*Dickens*.

Hand, offer one's=present one's hand with a view to help, সাহায্য করিবার নিমিত্ত হাত বাড়াইয়া দেওয়া ; make a proposal of marriage, পাণিগ্রহণের অন্তর্বর করা ।

(a) He offered his hand to Mrs. G. to lead her down the stair-case.

Dickens.

(b) Such was her good sense and beauty, that her master himself offered her his hand.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) This he knows and knowing still offers me his hand.—*Dickens*.

Hand, on the one=on the one side, এক পক্ষে বা দিকে ।

Hand, on the other=on the other side, পক্ষান্তরে বা অন্ত দিকে ।

(a) As a President is on the one hand clearly distinguished from a Council, so he is, on the other hand, no less clearly distinguished from a King.—*Freeman*.

(b) Duty begins in the home, where there is the duty which children owe to their parents on the one hand, and the duty which parents owe to their children on the other.—*Smiles*.

(c) The Tories always cold in their support, now became eager for peace. The Whigs on the other hand remained resolute in their support of the war.—*Green*.

(d) He had been neglected on the one hand and pampered on the other.

Kaye.

Hand, one's right=one's chief assistant or supporter, কাহারও ডান হাত, যাহার উপর সমস্ত কার্য নির্ভর করে ।

(a) He is one of the most important personages here, and in all things his brother's right hand.—*Carlyle*.

(b) Constitutional liberty makes its last stand among the men of Devon, of which Queen Bess had said that the men of Devon were her right hand.

Kingsley.

Hand over to=give to, make over to, দেওয়া ।

(a) I was going to hand the paper over to G ; but, to my astonishment, he sprang towards me and snatched it from me.—*Warren*.

(b) He handed over the profits to Sir Walter Scott's creditors.—*Smiles*.

Hand, out of (off-hand)=without delay, immediately, অবিলম্বে ।

(a) Ten or twelve were seized on the spot and two were hanged out of hand.—*Froude*.

(b) Her Majesty could not find it strange that he had saved from punishment a man condemned for heresy ; the execution was to proceed out of hand.—*Froude*.

(r) She quite agreed to both proposals and was for converting Miss C. off-hand.—*Thackeray.*

Hand, take in = undertake, (কোন কার্য) হাতে লওয়া ; take under one's care, কাহাকে নিজের তত্ত্বাবধানে রাখা।

(a) The concerns of the Church were *taken in hand* by the Queen herself.—*Froude.*

(b) I thought she might make some impression on the silly youth you have *taken in hand*.—*Dickens.*

Hand to hand = in close encounter, শক্তপক্ষের অতি নিকটে, এমন কি হাতাহাতি (যুদ্ধ করা বুঝায়)।

(a) While Philip was engaged *hand to hand* with the Romans, his ally had occupied himself with making acquisitions in his own behalf.

Dean Merivale.

(b) They fought *hand to hand* with swords and battle-axes.—*Prescott.*

(c) William then pressed on, and slew Gyrth in *hand to hand* fight.

Freeman.

Hand to, turn one's = set one's hand to, take in hand (used of versatile persons and implying a power of taking up a new occupation readily); (যে কোন কার্য হউক) হাতে করা (সম্পর্ক করিবার ক্ষমতা আছে এই ভাব)।

(a) He was like Turner, ready to *turn his hand to* any kind of work.

Smiles.

(b) She was a handy girl ; she could *turn her hand to* anything.

De Quincey.

(c) One familiar with their history is surprised to see the readiness with which they *turned their hands to* trades and handicrafts naturally requiring a long apprenticeship.—*Prescott.*

Hands are clean, one's = one is innocent or free from guilt, নির্দোষী।

(a) His own *hands were clean* and for himself he had nothing to conceal.—*Froude.*

Hands, with clean = free from guilt of any kind, কোন দোষে দোষী নহে।

(a) An honest man with *clean hands*, with scruples and a love of country, became unsuited for public employment.—*Trollope.*

Hands are tied, one's = one is fettered or powerless to act freely. হাত পা ধাধা থাকা (স্থাদীন ভাবে কার্য করিতে অক্ষম বুঝায়)।

(a) But in details *his hands are tied*.—*Froude.*

(b) He was not the man whom the Premier would himself have chosen for that high office. But the *Premier's hands were* a good deal *tied* by circumstances.—*Trollope.*

Hands, at one's (at the hands of) = from (a person), কাহাবো হাতে বা নিকট পেটে।

(a) In the course of the same year Frederic received the Imperial Crown at the hands of Pope Honorius. — *Freeman.*

(b) The odious vices of Surajah Dowlah, the wrongs which the English had suffered at his hands appear to us fully to justify the resolution of deposing him.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Indeed he deserved any kindness at the hands of Shandon, so fondly attached was he to the Captain and his family.—*Thackeray.*

Hands, be admitted (or allowed) on all = be admitted by all parties, সর্ববাদী সম্মত হওয়া।

(a) On all hands it is admitted that the Board of Commissioners in Ireland have exercised great wisdom and judgment in the scheme of education.—*Lubbock.*

(b) It is allowed on all hands that all citizens were not admissible to the Archonship till after the battle of Plataia.—*Freeman.*

(c) At the beginning of the tenth century, the Scots were, as is allowed on all hands, perfectly independent.—*Freeman.*

Hands, fall into one's = pass to one's possession by chance, come under the power of one, কাহারও হাতে পড়া।

(a) Antium fell into the hands of the Romans.—*Arnold.*

(b) Happy for him that he did not fall into the hands of the ruthless Carlajal.—*Prescott.*

(c) Of the whole number that fell into the hands of the English, Don Lewis was the only survivor.—*Froude.*

Hands full, have one's (one's hands are full) = have in hand all that one can do, or more than can be done conveniently ; কাহারও হাতে পোরা কাজ থাক।

(a) Snowe had his own hands full and needed rather help himself than was able to spare support to others.—*Froude.*

(b) For I am sure you have your hands full all,

In this so sudden business.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) They send to Cesar to settle the question. • But Cesar's hands are very full.—*Trollope.*

Hands of, be in the = be under the power of, কাহারও হাতে বা ক্ষমতি-ধীনে থাক।

(a) We are all in the hands of the Almighty. It is He who orders our ends. — *Warren.* *

Hands of, wash one's* = free oneself from, with a view to show one's innocence ; disclaim (all further connexion with) ; have nothing further to do with ; হাত ধুঁয়া ফেলা, কোন নিষপ্ত হইতে নিবৃত্ত বা সম্পর্ক বহিত হওয়া।

* Pilate took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this person (Christ).—*Bible,*

(a) Every one was eager to *wash his hands* of all connection with a court which was presided over by assassins.—*Froude*.

(b) For himself he *washed his hands* of the affair and would have nothing more to do with it.—*Froude*.

(c) You must *wash your hands* of the whole affair ; Pen, you must break off.—*Thackeray*.

Hands on, lay = get hold of, হাতে পাওয়া ; seize, ধরা, দখল করা। **Lay violent hands on** = commit an assault on, মারা।

(a) They threw into prison all the Armagnacs *upon whom they could lay their hands*.—*Dickens*.

(b) He scraped together what money he could *lay hands on* and went away to London.—*Froude*.

(c) Claudius *laid hands on* her and claimed her as his slave.—*Arnold*.

(d) *Laying violent hands on* him, they slew him on the spot.—*Prescott*.

(e) They accused him of having *laid violent hands on* the sacred person of the tribune.—*Arnold*.

Hands with one, shake (shake one by the hand) = hold one by the hand and shake it at meeting or parting, সোক্ষাকার বা বিদায়গ্রহণ কালে কর্মন করা ; take leave of, by shaking hands, বিদায় গ্রহণ করা ; shake hands as a mark of being reconciled as friends, বিযাদ বা মনাঞ্জুরের অবসান হইয়া সন্তোষ পূর্ণ শাপিত হইল, এই ভাবে কর্মদৰ্দন করা।

(a) He *shook him by the hand* and wished him good-night.—*Dickens*.

(b) In the evening the Mayor and Alderman came to *shake hands with* him.—*Froude*.

(c) They *shook hands* and there was outward peace.—*Froude*.

Handle to, give a = furnish an occasion for, কাহাকে স্থৰ্যোগ দেওয়া।

(a) By never committing themselves, they never *give a handle to* the malice of the world.—*Hazlitt*.

(b) The fixed purpose of the King was to seize the first opportunity of undoing the fatal compliance. A trivial riot *gave him the handle* he wanted.—*Green*.

Hang about = loiter about, যুরিয়া বেড়ান ; move to and fro in the neighbourhood of, threateningly or watchfully, তকে তকে থাকা।

(a) I tell you that Toby has been *hanging about* the place for a fortnight.—*Dickens*.

(b) He *hung about* the English coasts, pillaging every vessel that came in his way.—*Froude*.

(c) Keen-eyed capitalists *hung about* the army, and the sale of debentures became a trade.—*Froude*.

Hang by or on a thread = hang by a very slight hold or tenure ; be in suspense or in a state of uncertainty ; be in imminent danger ; একথাই স্থতাতে ঝুলা, বকন ছিন্নপ্রায় হওয়া ; আর টিকে না ।

(a) Mary Stuart's throne was lost irrecoverably, her life was *hanging by a thread*.—*Froude*.

(b) He told her that peace between the two countries was *hanging on a thread*.—*Froude*.

Hang down one's head = bend down one's head out of shame, মজায় ঘাড় হেঁটে করা ।

(a) The sight of James's odious name and handwriting had made the most zealous friends of hereditary right *hang down their heads* in shame.

Macaulay.

(b) What confidence could be placed in men who had opposed their sovereign, made war on him, imprisoned him and who, even now, instead of *hanging down their heads* in shame and contrition, vindicated all that they had done ?—*Macaulay*.

(c) There is a wicked man that *hangeth down his head* sadly ; but inwardly he is full of deceit.—*The Bible*.

Hangs heavy on one's hands, time = time proves tedious, through want of occupation, সময় ভার খরগ বোধ হওয়া, (কিছুই কাজ না ধাকিলে সময় আস কাটে না, এই ভাব বুবাগ) ।

(a) Being often left alone, he began to find the *time hang heavy on his hands*.—*Dickens*.

(b) And being in uneasy quarters, or the *time hanging heavy on his hands*, he requested hospitality from the abbess of a neighbouring nunnery.—*Froude*.

(c) Having no special object to struggle for, he finds *time hang heavy on his hands*.—*Smiles*.

Hang on = depend or rest on, নির্ভর করা ; be dependent on, নির্ভর করিয়া থাকা ; cling to, গলা জড়িয়া ধরিয়া থাকা ; listen with attention to, ইঁ করিয়া শুন।।

(a) And *on the life of the city the life of the kingdom seems to hang*.
Froude.

(b) *On what a slender thread hangs every thing in life* !—*Warren*.

(c) Oh, how wretched

Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours !—*Shakespeare*.

(d) Miranda *hung upon* her father, saying, "Why are you so ungentle ?"—*Lamb's Tales*.

(e) Thousands *hung upon* his words.—*Macaulay*.

Hang over = bend anxiously or affectionately over, (ইঁট হইয়া মুখপানে চাইয়া থাকা) ; overcloud, আচ্ছন্ন করিয়া থাকা ; impend over, থাকে থোলা ।

(a) He was laid on his bed, where the Duchess of Portsmouth *hung over* him with the familiarity of a wife.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Do you remember no kind woman who *hung over* you and *kissed* your lips and called you child?—*Dickens*.

(c) A mystery appeared to *hang over* his conduct.—*Scott*.

(d) A prosecution was still *hanging over* him for a treasonable address.

Froude.

Hanged, drawn and quartered, *be* = be hanged and subjected to the grossest insult that can be offered to the dead, ফাঁসি হওয়া এবং নাড়ী তুঁড়ি বাহির করিয়া মৃতদেহকে থেও থেও করিয়া কাটা।

(a) Eight and twenty Knights were *hanged, drawn and quartered*.

Dickens.

(b) They were all found guilty, all *hanged, drawn and quartered*.

Dickens.

Hard by = not far off, not far from, অতি নিকটে।

(a) There came a voice out of the wood *hard by*.—*Arnold*.

(b) To this House, Fuller, who lived *hard by*, found admission.

Macaulay.

(c) *Hard by* yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,

Muttering his wayward fancies he would rove.—*Gray*.

Hard of, *be* = be impervious to, সহজে করান যায় না। **Be hard of hearing** = be unable to hear well, কাণে থাট হওয়া।

(a) His father had been singularly *hard of belief*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The prince told her the story three times over, for she was *hard of hearing*.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) They drew their chairs closer, because possibly they were *hard of hearing*.—*Dickens*.

Hard up, *be* = be closely pressed by want or necessity, বড় দুরবহার পড়া, অর্থের টানাটানি হওয়া।

(a) Everybody knew that Pen was *hard up*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) I am infernally *hard up* for a little ready money just at the present moment.—*Trollope*.

Hard upon = very near (in point of time), কাটাকাছি (সময় বুঝাই)।

(a) It was *hard upon* one o'clock already.—*Dickens*.

Hard upon one, *be* = treat one unkindly or oppressively, কাহারও মহিত নির্দল বা কঢ়িন ব্যবহার করা।

* This was the usual punishment for high treason. The offender was *drawn* to the gallows on a sledge or hurdle, was *hanged* by the neck and then cut down alive; his entrails were then taken out and burnt and his body *divided* into four parts.—*Encyclopaedia Metropolitana*.

(a) The actors at the theatres complained of him wofully, and very likely he was too hard upon them.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Don't be too hard upon me.—*Dickens.*

Hard with one, go = expose one to serious trouble or danger, ৰচি বিপদে ফেলা।

(a) It would have gone hard with her, had not James interfered.

Froude

(b) I believe it would have gone hard with me had I been brought back to my old jail.—*Goldsmit.*

(c) Yet she feared it would go hard with Antonio, and she began to think if she could by any means be instrumental in saving his life.—*Lamb.*

Harm's way, out of = safe from harm or evil, কোন বিপদ না ঘটে এমন ভাবে।

(a) Could you not detain him in your own house, out of harm's way, till the storm blew over?—*Scott.*

(b) A warning came that Lord Morley was about to leave England to be out of harm's way, in some expected convulsion.—*Froude.*

(c) They were to teach the children their letters and keep them out of harm's way.—*Irving.*

(d) The efficacy of these qualities in keeping a man out of harm's way, is really immense.—*Kinglake.*

Haste, in = quickly, সহজ। Be in haste = be in a hurry (implying simply a strong desire to get on), তাড়াতাড়ি করা।

(a) And at the sound it shrunk in haste away,

And vanished from my sight.—*Shakespeare.*

(b) I was summoned in haste to visit a gentleman.—*Warren.*

(c) The men were in haste to be at work.—*Froude.*

Haste, make = proceed quickly, be quick, শীত্র শীত্র যাওয়া বা কোন কার্য করা।

(a) Pole made haste to London.—*Froude.*

(b) He made haste to print the document.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Make haste and get all over before he comes.—*Macaulay.*

Have been to = went to, (কোন স্থানে) গিয়াছিলাম বা গিয়াছিলেন।

(a) I have been to the library two or three times since.—*Irving.*

(b) I have just been into your room to see about the chimney.—*Helps.*

Have on = wear, পরিধান করা।

(q) He had on a gown of black taffety.—*Prescott.*

Hazards, at all = whatever the risk might be, যাহাই (যত বিপদই) ঘটুক না চেন। *

(v) Collis told him that it was a monstrous piece of wickedness and that at all hazards it must be prevented.—*Froude.*

(b) It was a French town which *at all hazards* he meant to keep.

Froude.

(c) They were determined *at all hazards* to vindicate their rights.

Buckle.

Head against, make—resist with success, অড়িয়া জয়ী হওয়া ; advance against, প্রতিকূলে যাওয়া।

(a) Small communities have sometimes *made head against* great monarchies weakened by factions and discontents.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He found his own party too weak to *make head against* the crown.

Buckle.

(c) The new consuls took the field and *made head against* the enemy with some effect.—*Arnold.*

Head and ears in, be over=be almost overwhelmed by ; be in an extreme degree in ; কোন কিছুতে ডুবিয়া থাকা।

(a) He *is over head and ears in debt*.—*Thackeray.*

(b) I am already *over head and ears in* literary engagements.

Macaulay.

(c) It is evident that the Major *is over head and ears in* love with her.

Thackeray.

Head, come or gather to a=suppurate like a boil, ফোড়ার মুখ হওয়া ও পাকিয়া উঠা ; (fig.) come to a crisis or climax, break out openly ; পাকিয়া উঠা, ঘটিবার উপকৰ হওয়া বা ঘটা।

(a) Upon this the quarrel *came to a head*.—*Dickens.*

(b) At last, under the harsher Government of Nero, the spirit of disaffection *came to a head*.—*Dean Merivale.*

(c) Insurrection did not *gather to a head* but the elements of it were everywhere.—*Froude.*

Head, gain or gather=gain strength, ক্রমে অবল হইয়া উঠা, পাকিয়া উঠা।

(a) If the rebellion of the Earls *gained head* in England, the Lords would immediately revolt.—*Froude.*

(b) The agitation began again at particular points to *gather head*.

Froude.

Head, it never entered one's=it did not occur to one, মনে এটী কখন উদ্দয় হয় নাই যে, এটী যোগায় নাই যে।

(a) *It never entered into the head of* Mr. C. *that the little lady might be making a purse for himself*.—*Thackeray.*

(b) But all their sermons are eminently deductive ; not one of them attempts an inductive argument. The bare idea of such a thing *never entered their heads*.—*Buckle.*

Head of, at the = occupying the place of command among, ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ; occupying the place of honor at, occupying the first place among, ସର୍ବପ୍ରଧାନ, ଅପ୍ରଗଣ୍ୟ । **At the head of affairs** = at the head of the government, ରାଜୋର ସର୍ବମୟ କର୍ତ୍ତା ।

(a) The same ambition that actuates a monarch *at the head of* (*i. e.* who is commander of) his army influenced my father *at the head of* (*i. e.* who occupied the place of honour at) the table.—*Irving*.

(b) Johnson was now *at the head of* intellectual society.—*Irving*.

(c) But *at the head of* the English watering-places, without a rival, was Bath.—*Macaulay*.

(d) When placed *at the head of affairs*, Richelieu pursued the same policy, and attempted in every way to conciliate the Protestants.—*Buckle*

(e) After the expiration of his consulship Flaminius continued *at the head of affairs* in the capacity of Proconsul.—*Mervielle*.

Head nor tail of it, can make neither = be able to make out neither beginning nor end ; be able to make out nothing distinct or definite about it, be unable to see through it or understand it clearly, ମାଥା ମୁହଁ କିଛୁଇ ବୁଝିତେ ନା ପାରା ।

(a) No madam, don't be uneasy, he *can make neither head nor tail of it*. He looks as if he was broke loose from Bedlam about it, but he can't find what it means for all that.—*Goldsmith*.

Head of, under the = included in the item of, ହିସାବେ ସେ ପୃଥକ୍ ପୃଥକ୍ ହେବେଥାଏ ସାଥୀ ତାହାରେ କୋନଟିର ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ । **Under this or that head** = as belonging to this or that class, ଏହି କଷ୍ଟା ସେଇ ଶ୍ରେଣୀତୁରୁ ।

(a) The expenditure *under the head of* Ordnance was a little above £60000 a year.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was considering *under what head* he could best charge the nursing in the bill.—*Dickens*.

(c) *Under this head*, may be mentioned the contests between the Popes and the secular princes.—*Froude*.

Head over heels = with the heels uppermost, ଠମ୍ଭି ଥେବେ ।

(a) They rolled *head over heels* upon the ground.—*Dickens*.

(b) He scampered after me as fast as he could, till his career was unexpectedly ended by his tumbling, *head over heels*, into a newly opened grave in his path.—*Warren*.

Head, put over one's = supersede one, place above one, ଡିଙ୍ଗିଯେ ଉପରେ ତୋଳା, ମୌଚେର କର୍ମଚାରୀକେ ଉପରେ ତୋଳା ।

(a) Men who have been serving in an office many years, do not like to see even a man of genius *put over their heads*.—*Trollope*.

(b) It was on account of his superior skill and experience that he had been *put over the heads of* so many English officers.—*Macaulay*.

Head, take it into one's = imagine, indulge a whim ; take a fancy, কাহারও কোন খেয়াল হওয়া।

(a) My wife *took it into her head* that the only way to thrive in this world was to save money.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) After this defeat, the King *took it into his head* to invade France in person.—*Dickens*.

(c) "Alas!" cries the tailor, "if people should ever *take it into their heads* to live without clothes, I am undone."—*Goldsmith*.

(d) One morning, the superintendent of the mosque *took it into his head* that infidels or not we were bound in common decency to act like orthodox Moslems.—*Palgrave*.

Head to foot, from = from top to toe, all over, আপাদমস্তক, সর্বশরীর।

(a) She negligently surveyed her *from head to foot*.—*Helps*.

(b) A cold feeling came over me *from head to foot*.—*Dickens*.

(c) When the appointed hour was close at hand, the stupid wretch trembled *from head to foot*.—*Dickens*.

Head or tails* = this side or that, the obverse or the reverse, টিঁ কি উপড়, এ পিটি কি ও পিটি।

(a) A conviction arises that she could not guess wrongly. She might have tossed up having coins in her pocket, *heads or tails*. But this kind of sortilege was then coming to be thought irreligious in Christendom as a heathen mode of questioning the dark future.—*De Quincey*.

Heads together, lay = consult together, একত্র হইয়া মন্তব্য করা।

(a) *Lay your heads together*, when you are by yourselves.—*Dickens*.

(b) George and Bourbon *laid their heads together*, pondering this little less than awful state.—*Carlyle*.

Hearing of one, in the = within reach of the ear of one so that one may hear, (কথা শুনিতে পাই) এবন তক্ষণ হইতে।

(a) The group had already become larger ; and he delivered his narrative *in the hearing of* seven.—*George Eliot*.

(b) And there was no one who dared dispute the verdict *in Johnson's hearing*.—*Black*

Hearing, within = near enough to be heard, কথা কহিলে শুনা যাব এত নিকটে।

(a) As soon as he came *within hearing*, I called out to him by name.
Goldsmith.

* The phrase is used in throwing a coin to decide a question or stake, *head* being the side of the coin having the principal figure, *the obverse* ; and *tail* the other side, *the reverse* ; বাজি রাখিয়া টাকা তোলা করিয়া ফেলিয়া দেওয়া।

(b) They talked and laughed so loud that it distressed the nerves of every good lady *within hearing*.—*Irving*.

Heart, after one's own = exactly according to one's liking, কাহারও ঠিক মনোমত, কাহারও ইচ্ছামত।

(a) “Sir William, you are a man *after my own heart* ! you do business in my own way.”—*Southey*.

(b) His advisers were by no means men *after his own heart*.

Macaulay.

(c) He led a happy, quiet, studious kind of life, *after his own heart*.

Dickens.

Heart and soul = heartily, earnestly, সর্বান্তকরণে।

(a) Amelia's maid was, *heart and soul*, in favour of the generous Major.—*Thackeray*.

(b) But he was soon, *heart and soul*, in the work.—*Kaye*.

(c) Every man felt himself bound to unite, *heart and soul*, with one of the two great parties that divided the town.—*Dickens*.

Heart, at = in one's true character or disposition, really, at bottom, বাস্তুপিক, মনে মনে, আসলটো।

(a) Though they might deride the austere manners of the Puritans, they were still *at heart* a religious people.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Queen had always been a Tory *at heart*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Mountjoy was a traitor *at heart*.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The students, the artizans, the tradesmen, were *at heart* with the Reformer.—*Froude*.

Heart fails one, one's = one loses courage or confidence, দমে যাওয়া, সাহসহীন হওয়া।

(a) He was naturally of a strong-nerved and gallant temperament; but *his heart* well nigh failed him at that moment.—*Lytton*.

(b) Their numbers were small; their general was gone; *their hearts failed them*, and they were proceeding to evacuate the fort.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His fearless spirit enabled him to maintain a defensive war through half the session. To the last *his heart* never failed him.—*Macaulay*.

Heart, get or learn by = commit to memory, কঢ়িয়ে করা। **Have or know by heart** = have a thing committed to memory, কঢ়িয়ে থাকা।

(a) Youths once studied critically the texts of poets and philosophers and *got them by heart*.—*Freeman*.

(b) They learned his poems *by heart* and did their best to write like him.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She read Voltaire, and *had Rousseau by heart*.—*Thackeray*.

(d) She knew *by heart* a good number of Latin phrases.—*De Quincey*.

Heart good, do one's - please one very much, be exceedingly gratifying to one's feelings, মনের খৃষ্টি করা।

(a) It would have *done any man's heart good* to see the merriment that took place here, as we banqueted on the grass under the trees.

Irving.

(b) It *did one's heart good* to see him of a Sunday, dressed in his best, so tall, so straight, so cheery, supporting his old mother to Church.

Irving.

Heart, go to one's - affect or pain one deeply, মর্দ করা, বড় ক্লেশ-কর ইওয়া।

(a) It *went to the heart* of these brave men to abandon any of their fellow-sufferers.—*Kaye.*

(b) During the whole of the time he did nothing but cry in a manner which *went to the heart* of all his hearers.—*Dickens.*

(c) The blow *went to Voltaire's heart*.—*Macaulay.*

Heart, head and - both in intellect as well as feelings, thoroughly, মুক্তিশৈলী।

(a) *Æschylus was, head and heart*, a lyric poet.—*Macaulay.*

Heart, lose - lose courage, মাহসহীম ইওয়া।

(a) He was a brave man who had seen service and never *lost heart* in peril.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Then the mutineers *lost heart*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They began to *lose heart*, and to talk of yielding the castle up.

Dickens.

Heart of, in the - in the innermost part of, অন্তর্দেশ, ভিতরে।

(a) Here *in the heart of* all the town I'll stay,

And timely succour, where it wants, convey.—*Dryden.*

(b) A bloody victory gained *in the heart of* the island would be almost as great a calamity as a defeat.—*Macaulay.*

Heart on, set one's - fix one's desires on, long earnestly for, কোন বিষয়ে তত্ত্ব ইওয়া, সমস্ত মন অর্পণ করা।

(a) Do not oppose me in this ; for I have *set my heart on it*.—*Macaulay*

(b) Sujah Dowlah had *set his heart on* adding this rich district to his own principality.—*Macaulay.*

(c) And it was very hard that he was to be crossed in a matter on which *his heart was set*.—*Macaulay.*

Heart sinks within one, one's - one is overwhelmed with depression, কাহারও মন দমিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) *Oliver's heart sank within him*, when he thought of his good kind friends.—*Dickens.*

(b) The Council refused to give the pledge which was demanded. Then the *King's heart sank within him*. Where he asked was he to look for protection?—*Macaulay*.

(c) The deputies went away dissatisfied. Then *his heart sank within him*. The mutual confidence . . . which he had relied so much was gone for ever.—*Kaye*.

Heart, take = gain confidence or courage, বুকঁবাধা হওয়া, সাহস পাওয়া।

(a) It was impossible not to *take heart* in the company of such a man as this.—*Dickens*.

(b) As soon as the news of his de-cition was known, many wealthy landowners *took heart* and hastened to Exeter.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The flying Britons now *took heart*.—*Freeman*.

Heart, take to = be much affected by, কোন বিষয় কাহারও লাগা (কষ্টক হওয়া বুঝায়); be sensibly impressed with, যত্ন পূর্ণক মনে স্থান দেওয়া।

(a) He did sorely *take to heart* this unworthy conduct of his mother Gertrude.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) He seemed to *take trifles* as well as sorrows too much to *heart*.

Smiles.

(c) If my hearers *take to heart* what I have said about liberal education, they will desire other things.—*Hueley*.

Heart upon one's sleeve, wear one's = have one's heart on one's sleeve as it were, so that others may easily see it; have an open heart; lay bare one's heart, কাহারও ভিতব বাহির এক হওয়া।

(a) He wore his *heart upon his sleeve* and was incapable of concealment or disguise.—*Kaye*.

(b) ——'Tis not long after

But I will *wear my heart upon my sleeve*.—*Othello*.

Heart, with all one's (with one's whole heart)—heartily, sincerely, সর্বাঙ্গঃকরণে।

(a) He revered the colonel *with all his heart*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) To them there was no difference between Pompey and Cæsar, both of whom they loved *with all their hearts*.—*Trollope*.

(c) No man should think of going forward in the expedition, who could not do so *with his whole heart*.—*Prescott*.

Heart, with half a = being wanting in true attachment, সর্বাঙ্গঃকরণে নহে ; reluctantly, বড় ইচ্ছাপূর্ণক নহে।

(a) Though they served the new government, they served it sullenly and *with half a heart*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Those who fought would fight *with half a heart*; and there would probably be numerous desertions at the most critical moment.—*Macaulay*.

Hearth and home = objects dearest to one, one's own country, স্বত্ত্ব
প্রিয়তম বস্তু, ঘরেশ্বর।

(a) The heroes who fought against them for *hearth and home* are nameless.—Freeman.

Heels, at one's = close behind one, পেছু পেছু (যাওয়া বুবায়), অনুগদ গমন।

(a) When he came, Kit was *at his heels*.—Dickens.

(b) The agents of the Elector were however *at his heels*.—Smiles.

(c) "Who is this Scotch cur *at Johnson's heels*?" asked some one when Boswell had worked his way into incessant companionship.—Irring.

Heels, take to one's (show a clean pair of heels) = take to flight, flee, run away, পলায়ন করা, চম্পট দেওয়া, পিট টান দেওয়া।

(a) On my approaching to grapple with him he *took to his heels* and ran.—Scott.

(b) With a joyous whoop the whole cluster of boys *took to their heels*.—Dickens.

(c) Folly will *show a clean pair of heels* and leave Valour to find out his way through the wood as best he may.—Scott.

Height, be at the = reach the climax (highest point or degree), চৰম সীমায় পৌছান।

(a) Her military glory *was at the height*.—Macaulay.

(b) The zeal and strength of the opposition *were at the height*.

Macaulay.

Help oneself to = appropriate to one's own use, আত্মসংৎ করা।

(a) To Carr, who has nothing of his own, it seems reasonable enough to *help himself to* what belongs to others.—Kingsley.

Here and there = in one place and another, lying in a dispersed manner, এখানে একটু দেখানে একটু।

(a) The cliffs of chalk, *here and there* adorned with stately beeches, possessed all the richness and grace of lowland scenery.—Knight.

(b) After all it was only *here and there* that the treachery of the gentlemen would be fatal.—Froude.

(c) Nothing of the conversation was distinguished beyond a few disjointed words *here and there*.—Dickens.

Hewers of wood and drawers of water = those who cut wood and procure water from wells; those who are employed in performing the most menial offices; slaves : ধারাগ্রাম অতি নীচ করণ নিযুক্ত, মুটেষ্টজুর গোলাম।

(a) The peasantry without discipline, without natural courage, were but *hewers of wood and drawers of water*.—Froude.

(b) The effect of the insane attempt to subjugate England by means of Ireland was that the Irish became *hewers of wood and drawers of water* to the English.—Macaulay.

(c) To the remains of the old population the conqueror granted a peace such as that which Israel granted to the Gibeonites. He made them *hewers of wood and drawers of water*.—*Macaulay*.

Hide and seek—a play in which some hide themselves and one seeks them, ମୁକେଚୁରି ଖେଳା ।

(a) The children whooped and ran and played at *hide and seek*.

Dickens.

(b) The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair.—*Gulliver's Travels*.

(c) Was there any ingenious plot, any *hide and seek* (*i. e.*, secret or concealed) course of action which might be detected by a careful telescopic watch?—*George Eliot*.

Hide one's light under a bushel=modestly conceal one's talents, ଆପନାର ଓଣ ଛାପିଯା ରାଖା ।

(a) Miss D. also did not *hide her light under a bushel*; though the rumour of her having made a speech to the electors was not founded on fact.—*Trollope*.

High life=the manner of life that prevails among the higher classes of men, ଏହି ଲୋକେରା ଯେତ୍ରପ କାରବା ଥାକେ ।

(a) Their former gay companions were cast off as mean acquaintance, and the whole conversation now ran upon *high life* and high-lived company.—*Goldsmith*.

High time=quite time (indicating that no further delay should take place), ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମୟ (ଆର ବିଲାସ ବିଧେୟ ନହେ, ଏହିଭାବ ବୁଝାଯା) ।

(a) It is *high time* that we should proceed to the consideration of the work which is our immediate subject.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I thought it therefore *high time* to make a retreat.—*Goldsmith*.

High words=angry words, ରାଗେର କଥା, ଚଡ଼ା କଥା ।

(a) *High words* were exchanged; and words were followed quickly by blows.—*Froude*.

(b) He had reproached S. so harshly that *high words* sprung up between them and they separated in wrath.—*Dickens*.

(c) *High words* had passed between them and de Feria had absented himself from Court.—*Froude*.

Higgle and haggle=be difficult in bargaining, be long in coming to the price, କ୍ରମବିକ୍ରୟର ସମସ୍ତେ ଦାମ ଲାଇଯା ରଗଡ଼ା ରମ୍ଭି କରା ।

(a) Now, without any *higgling and haggling* about it, what I want is to sell, and that's my price.—*Dickens*.

Hint at=allude to, touch slightly upon, ଆଜାମେ ଉପ୍ରେଷ୍ଟ କରା ।

(a) They *hinted at* a wish so odious that even they had not the front to speak it plainly.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And then he *hinted at* what he afterwards more fully matured.

Macaulay.

Hint, take the = make out a person's meaning or intention from a slight intimation or gesture made by him, ଅନ୍ୟେର ଇଞ୍ଜିତ ବା ଇମାରା ବୁଝିଲେ ପାରା ।

(a) "Let me speak a word with you in private," said L. ; Nicholas looked good-humouredly at Smike, who, *taking the hint*, disappeared.

Dickens.

(b) I took the *hint*, opened the door, and the nurse entered.—*Warren.*

Hint, throw out a = utter a hint, speak a word or two to give notice, ଇଞ୍ଜିତ କରା, ଠାରେଠୋରେ ବଳା ।

(a) If I might judge from the repeated *hints she threw out*, the coach-fare was always to be had of her for the asking.—*Dickens.*

(b) Just at this time, a *hint was thrown out* which united all suffrages.

Macaulay.

(c) And *hints were thrown out* to her of torture to be administered next day, if it was found that she had not told the whole truth.—*Helps.*

Hip, have or catch one on the = have the advantage over one, ବାଗେ ପାଇବା ।

(a) He has you on the *hip*, for you have pledged your taste and judgment to his genius.—*Hazlitt.*

(b) If I can catch him once upon the *hip*,

I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.—*Shakespeare.*

Hire oneself out = engage oneself in the service of another for a reward, ପରମା ପାଇବାର ଜନ୍ୟ କାହାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇବା ।

(a) He was glad to hire himself out at half a crown a night.—*Smiles.*

(b) They were mercenary generals who went about with bands of soldiers, *hiring themselves out* for any prince who would pay them.

Freeman.

Hit, a lucky = a happy attempt, ସେଟି ହଠାତ ହିସ୍ତା ପଡ଼େ ; a successful stroke, a fortunate guess, ସେଟି ହଠାତ ଯୋଗାଯା ।

(a) In business, practice wisely and diligently improved, is the great secret of success. Some may make what are called "*lucky hits*," but like money earned by gambling such hits may only serve to lure on to ruin.

Smiles.

(b) He had gained credit with the army by some predictions which had been verified by the event ; those *lucky hits* which make chance pass for calculation with the credulous multitude.—*Prescott.*

(c) It is no true judgment, but a *lucky hit*.—*South.*

Hit, a hard = a severe blow, a home-thrust, a taunt that tells, ଶକ୍ତ ଥା, ଆତେ ଥା ।

(a) This was a *hard hit* at Mr. G. who was a bachelor.—*Dickens.*

Hit hard=ridicule with the greatest effect ; oppose vehemently ;
ଅତେ ସା ଦେବ୍ରୁ ।

(a) Thackeray was no cynic, but he was a satirist and could now and then be a satirist in conversation, *hitting very hard* when he did hit.

Trollope.

(b) We are all party men in England, and I will stick to my party like a Briton. I will be as good-natured as you like to our own side and I will *hit* the enemy as *hard* as you like.—*Thackeray.*

Hit off=describe or represent exactly but briefly with a few touches, ଟିକ ଧରିଯା ବା ଆଚିନ୍ନା ବର୍ଣନ କରା ।

(a) I never saw a character so thoroughly *hit off*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Thus an eminent Frenchman *hit off* in a single phrase the characteristic quality of the inhabitants of a particular district.—*Smiles.*

(c) He concocted a series of epigrammatic sketches in which the characters of his distinguished intimates were admirably *hit off*.—*Irving.*

(d) The peculiar power of Rousseau's style has never been better *hit off* than in the following passage.—*Arnold.*

Hit the mark=touch an object aimed at as a mark, (as opposed to *miss*), ତୌର ଲାଗୀ ; ଟିକ ଜୟଗୀଯ ଧରା ; attain the object aimed at, ମହିଳର ହାମିଲ କରା ।

• (a) So hard it is to tremble and to *hit the mark* with a shaking hand.
South.

(b) I think you have *hit the mark*.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) He received no answer, but could easily discern that he had *hit the mark*.—*Dickens.*

Hit the nail on the head (*colloq.*)=hit or touch the exact point, ଟିକ ଜୟଗୀଯ ଧରା ବା ଆଇଦା ; do the right thing, ଟିକ ମାହା କରା ଉଚିତ ତାହାଇ କରା ।

(a) He shears down into the true centre of the matter and there not only *hits the nail on the head*, but with crushing force smites it home.

Carlyle

(b) In what he said at Edinburgh, he hardly *hit the nail on the head*.
Trollope.

(c) You have *hit the right nail on the head* (*i. e.* come to the right place) and are as safe here as you could be.—*Dickens.*

Hit upon=come to or light upon by chance, ହଠାତ୍ (କୋନ ଉପାର୍) ଉତ୍ସାହିତ ହୋଇ ବା ଘୋଗାନ ।

(a) I was in great despair, but at length *hit upon* the expedient of boiling it in water.—*Smiles.*

(b) He seemed to think that he had *hit upon* a wonderful expedient for expressing himself in a neat, and pointed manner.—*Dickens.*

(c) Who knows but a young man of your taste might *hit upon* something impracticable and unlikely in itself, but which I could put into shape.

Dickens.

Hold of, lay, (lay hold on)=seize, ধরা।

(a) Queen Mary's object was to *lay hold of* Elizabeth, and this was pursued with great eagerness.—*Dickens.*

(b) The contagion when it has once made head will *lay hold on* people in the soundest health.—*Dickens.*

(c) He determined to keep his design always in view and *lay hold on* any expedient that time should offer.—*Morley.*

Hold off- keep aloof, তফতে থাকা।

(a) He had himself *held off* all his life from cultivating Miss C's friendship.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He still *held off* from his former friend.—*Dowden.*

Hold on, have a=have power of seizing ; be firmly fixed in ; have an abiding place in ; have influence over ; এঙ্গিয়ার থাকা, দখল থাকা, প্রভৃতি বা ক্ষমতা থাকা।

(a) The law *hath* yet another *hold on* you.—*Shakespeare.*

(b) He acted unwisely in treating with such marked contempt a superstition which *had a strong hold on* the vulgar mind.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Perhaps no ruler in our time *had a stronger hold on* the affection of his subjects than the Emperor Francis.—*Macaulay.*

(d) He still *had a powerful hold on* the mind of the king.—*Froude.*

Hold on=proceed in, চলা ; continue to maintain one's ground without falling off, আক্রান্ত হইয়াও না হঠা, নিজের কেটি বক্তব্য রাখা ; keep oneself up বিপদে অটল থাকা।

(a) Day after day, his troops *held on* their march through this dreary region.—*Prescott.*

(b) Still indomitable they *held on* through three miserable months.

Froude.

(c) Hope continued to inspire me and I *held on* manfully.—*Smiles.*

Hold one's breath=cease respiration for a moment or two through great excitement, (ভয়ে বা অন্য কোন কারণে) দম বধ করা।

(a) At this part of the recital, he *held his breath*.—*Dickens.*

(b) He was wound up to such a pitch of eloquence and passion that every listener *held his breath* in an agony of horror.—*Morley.*

Hold one's own (hold one's ground)=maintain one's present ground or position without falling off or giving way. আক্রান্ত হইয়াও আপনার হান না ছাড়া বা আপনাকে রক্ষা করা ; compete successfully, সম্বক্ষ হইয়া সম্বাদ স্থান ধাওয়া।

(a) There was small chance of the British officer *holding his own* much longer in that isolated station.—*Kaye*.

(b) The devoted Englishmen *held their ground* till all their ammunition was expended.—*Kaye*.

(c) Hardly anywhere in France can the private boys' schools *hold their own* in the competition with the public schools.—*M. Arnold*.

(d) We are told that English manufacturers cannot *hold their ground* against foreign competitors.—*Froude*.

Hold one's tongue=keep quiet, cease speaking, চূঁ করিয়া থাক, কথা না কহ।

(a) You are a fool and had better *hold your tongue*.—*Dickens*.

(b) I had no course left me but to *hold my tongue*, and he did as he pleased.—*De Quincey*.

(c) Nobody knows anything out of the room ; and if you do this favour for me, I *hold my tongue*.—*Thackeray*.

Hold out=not to yield or give way, অগ্রের নিকট বশ্যতা থীকার না করা ; last ; maintain strength ; স্থায়ী হওয়া, টেক। **Hold out against**=maintain oneself against, আপনাকে রক্ষা করা।

(a) May passed away ; June arrived ; and still Londonderry *held out*.

Macaulay.

(b) Indeed it was thought strange that the supplies should have *held out* so long.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Candia could no longer *hold out*, and the whole island passed to the Turks.—*Freeman*.

(d) To *hold out against* such overwhelming odds was now wholly impossible.—*Kaye*.

(e) Enemies the most obstinate and courageous cannot *hold out against* starvation.—*Thackeray*.

Hold out = give or offer, make, put forward (কোন কিছু) সমূথে ধরা।

Hold out a hope = give hopes, (স্তবনা আছে বলিয়া) আশা দেওয়া। **Hold out a promise** = give assurance, (নিশ্চয়ই করিব বা হইবে বলিয়া) আশা দেওয়া।

Hold out an inducement = offer a motive to action, অনোভু দেখান।

Hold out a threat = express a determination to inflict punishment or loss, (কিছু করিব বলিয়া) ভয় দেখান।

(a) He *held out a hope* that the prohibition might not last for ever.

Froude.

(b) Hopes of high distinction and reward were *held out* to him if he would only be reasonable.—*Froude*.

(c) Do not *hold out false hopes* ; there is nothing more cruel.—*Helps*.

(d) I *hold out no promise* and leave you to judge for yourself.

Dickens.

(e) They *held out* no promises in this world except of suffering as their Great master had suffered.—*Froude*.

(f) She knew very well that this was *held out* as an additional *inducement* to her preserving the strictest silence regarding the event of the preceding night.—*Dickens*.

(g) I *hold out* no threat now, but I say that this boy should not have one penny of my money.—*Dickens*.

Hold to = cling to, কোন কিছু জড়িয়া ধরিয়া থাকা, কোন বিষয়ের প্রতি মৃচকপে লাগিয়া থাকা।

(a) Reluctant to fly, he *held to* his post for some days after the evacuation of Seetapore.—*Kaye*.

(b) Parma still *held to* his old opinions.—*Froude*.

(c) To the last he *held to* the great object of his life--the abolition of Slavery—*Smiles*.

Hold up one's head = keep oneself up, have no reason to be ashamed, মাথা তুলিয়া থাকা, অজ্ঞত হইতে হয় এমন দুরবস্থায় নহে।

(a) She hoped again to see the day in which we might *hold up our heads* with the best of them.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) With £120 more, they might live in decent comfort, and *hold up their heads* yet.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Many a man has done worse, and come to no wrong, and *holds his head up*.—*Thackeray*.

Hold up one's head high = look big, assume a proud demeanour, উচ্চ চেলে চলা।

(a) For a few days the whole Harold Smith party *held up their heads very high*.—*Trollope*.

(b) If some people in public life were acquainted with her real opinion of them, they would not *hold their heads up* quite as *high* as they do.

Dickens.

(c) I could still have offers, that some who *hold their heads higher* would be glad to accept.—*Swift*.

Hold up to (hold up as) = present to public view as being deserving of, (নিম্না বা অশংসন্তা) যোগ্য বলিয়া সাধারণ সমক্ষে তুলিয়া ধরা অর্থাৎ সকলের গোচর করা। **Hold up as a model** = put one forward as worthy of being imitated, অনুকরণ যোগ্য বলিয়া সকলের সমক্ষে আনা।

(a) And the king himself is *held up to execration* as a hypocritical tyrant.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I do not *hold up* Joubert as a very astonishing and powerful genius.—*Arnold*.

(c) They keep out of sight what is beneficial, and *hold up to* public imitation all that is defective.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He was holding up as a model a man whose talents and acquirements can never be too highly extolled.—*Macaulay*.

Home and abroad, at = in one's own country and elsewhere, ঘরে বাহিরে, দেশ বিদেশে।

(a) His name at once became great at home and abroad.—*Green*.

(b) Numerous claims for priority in making the discovery were set up at home and abroad.—*Smiles*.

Home, at = in one's own house, ঘরে, নিজের বাড়িতে ; in one's own country, নিজের দেশে।

(a) He stayed at home and worked.—*Helps*.

(b) At home there was nothing but confusion, abroad there was nothing but disaster.—*Buckle*.

Home, be at (feel oneself at home)=feel oneself comfortable and happy (as one is at home), নিজ বাসীতে থাকিলে যেমন অচল বোধ হয় তেমনি অচল বোধ করা (বাধ বাধ না ঠেকা, এই ভাব)।

(a) You see I am quite at home here, though you have never seen me before.—*Trollope*.

(b) They had been born and bred on the Continent. They never felt themselves at home in our island.—*Macaulay*.

(c) But he would have been equally at home under any other state of things.—*Freeman*.

Home in, be at—be conversant with or skilful in (some subject), কোন বিষয়ে দক্ষ বা পটু হওয়া।

(a) That kind of acting had been rendered familiar to him by long practice and he was quite at home in it.—*Dickens*.

(b) My father said, the prince was perfectly at home in the polemic doctrines of the reformed church.—*Carlyle*.

(c) It was a pleasure to converse with him on topics, in which he was thoroughly at home.—*Palgrave*.

Home with, be at—be thoroughly familiar with (some person), কোন ব্যক্তির সহিত ঘরের লোকের মত মিশা।

(a) She was at home with everybody in the place.—*Thackeray*.

Home, make oneself at=make oneself as comfortable and easy as one is at home ; feel at ease ; ঘরের মত ধোকা বা ব্যবহার করা।

(a) Make yourself at home.—*Dickens*.

(b) After all this, it will perhaps seem no great matter of wonder that she should have been rather out of sorts unable to make herself quite at home.—*Dickens*.

(c) But being bashful and not used to make herself at home on such occasions, she felt at a loss how to do it.—*Dickens*.

Home to, bring—convict one of, ଦୋଷୀ ପ୍ରମାଣ କରା ; make one fully sensible of, ହନ୍ତରଙ୍ଗମ କରା ।

(a) The opposition could not *bring home* to the king that species of misgovernment which alone could justify insurrection.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Treason had not been *brought home* to him by legal or even by tangible evidence.—*Macaulay*.

(c) It was easy to *bring* the guilt *home* to the offenders.—*Kaye*.

(d) There never was a politician *to whom* so many frauds and falsehoods were *brought home* by undeniable evidence.—*Macaulay*.

Honour, a point of=a matter which is looked upon as involving questions of character and reputation; a matter to do which is looked upon as honourable and to abstain from which is considered dishonourable, ଧାରା କରିଲେ ମାନ ବଜାଯ ଥାଇଲେ, ନା କରିଲେ ମାନ ହାନି ହୁଁ ।

(a) In Greece it was a *point of honour* for a man to cleave to his party against his country.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In that age it was a *point of honour* with many men to sacrifice their country to their religion.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Resistance therefore became a *point of honour* on the part of the Spaniards.—*Southey*.

(d) While courage was the *point of honour* in other countries, ingenuity became the *point of honour* in Italy.—*Macaulay*.

Honour, a sense of=a sense of that which is right, proper and honourable, with a course of life correspondent thereto, ନାୟବୁଦ୍ଧି ବା ମାନାପମାନ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଏବଂ ମେହି ଅଶ୍ଵମାରେ ଚଳା ।

(a) The true gentleman has a keen *sense of honour*, scrupulously avoiding mean actions.—*Smiles*.

(b) But a *sense of honour* restrained him from public apostacy.

Macaulay.

(c) Such was the true Roman *sense of honour* that they all kept their word and returned.—*Dean Merivale*.

Honour, an affair of=a dispute to be decided by a duel (to establish some point of honour), କୋନ ମାନାପମାନେର ବିଷୟ ମୀମାଂସା କରଗାର୍ଥ ହୁଇ ଜନେ ଜାନା ଗୁଣ କରିଯା ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରା ।

(a) But he was specially remarkable for having in the prosecution of an *affair of honour* slain two men, persons of rank and consequence.

Scott.

(b) I want your assistance, my dear fellow, in an *affair of honour*.

Dickens.

Honour of, in=by way of marking or glorifying (some important occurrence or person), କୋନ ବିଶେଷ ଘଟନା ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ବା କୋନ ସମ୍ମାନଯୋଗ୍ୟ ବାକ୍ତିର ମୟାନାର୍ଥ କୋନ ମୟାନମୂଳ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।

(a) In honour of the marriage of his daughter, Henry II. held a glorious tournaement.—*Froude.*

(b) About a year after the nuptials, there came into the world a young baron, in whose honour a great many fireworks were let off.—*Dickens.*

Honour, on one's=on the pledge of one's honour, নিজের মান পণ্ড করিয়া (যাহা বলা হইতেছে তাহার অস্থথা হইলে ভজ্জতাই থাকিবে না); (দিলি করিয়া বলা, কতকটা এই ভাব)।

(a) Every one had to rise separately and give in his verdict on his honour before a great concourse.—*Macaulay.*

(b) I declare to you upon my honour that he left home this morning with £1500 in his pocket.—*Thackeray.*

(c) It is but a month ago that you swore on your honour that you would accept no more bills.—*Thackeray.*

Honour to, do=be creditable to, reflect credit on, কাহারও পক্ষে সম্মানের বিষয় হওয়া; treat with respect, সম্মান প্রদর্শন করা।

(a) The decency, the gravity, the public spirit, the justice which appeared in every part of the transaction, would do honour to the most respectable public men of our time.—*Macaulay.*

(b) In every other department we have had a series of great and powerful thinkers who have done honour to their country.—*Buckle.*

(c) Do no honour to a rich man merely because he is rich.—*Helps.*

(d) The Greeks then united in doing honour to the brave warriors.

Golden Deeds.

Honours of, do the=show civility and attention to guests in the manner of a host ; act the host in (a certain place), অস্যাগত ব্যক্তির অভিবাড়ীর কর্তৃত ন্যায় যত্ন দেখান।

(a) And afterwards Miss Sedley did the honours of the drawing-room.

Thackeray.

(b) Having done the honours of his house in this hospitable manner, he went out to wash himself.—*Dickens.*

(c) He had no carver, but did the honours of the table himself, like a private gentleman.—*Craik.*

Honours to, pay=show some public mark of respect to, show respect to, সম্মান প্রদর্শন করা।

(a) It was usual with the Pizarros to pay these obituary honours to their victims.—*Prescott.*

(b) Adds joy to duty, makes me glad to pay

Such honours to thee as my numbers may.—*Cowper.*

Hook or crook, by (colloq.)=somehow, by any means direct or indirect, যেমন তেমন করিয়া হউক।

(a) Only leave him to us, and by hook or crook we will secure him.

Warren.

(b) When he tried to practise as a doctor, he got by hook or crook a black velvet suit and looked as big and grand as he could.—*Thackeray.*

(c) So his purse was replenished in the old way, by hook or crook.

Irving.

Hope against hope=hope for what is good when there are very slight grounds for hoping, আশা নাই বলিলেই হয়, তবুও আশা কর।

(a) I hoped against hope that some change might turn up in our favour.

Thackeray.

(b) Yet hoping against hope to hear the longed-for sound of the coming help from Meerut, the devoted Englishmen held their ground till all their ammunition was expended.—*Kaye.*

(c) With what despairing obstinacy will they persist in hoping against hope!—*Warren.*

Hot for one, make (a place) too=make one's position highly uncomfortable, (কোন স্থানে বা পদে কাহাকে অত্যন্ত জালাতন করিয়া তোলা (আর তিষ্ঠিয়ে পারা যায় না, এই ভাব)।

(a) But Caesar manages to make Illeida too hot for the Pompeian generals. They find that they must leave Illeida and escape over the Ebro.

Trollope.

Hour, at the eleventh*=very late, at the very last moment, যতক্ষণ অপেক্ষা করা যাইতে পারে তাহার পর; when likely to be of little use, যখন আর বড় একটা কাজে লাগিবে না, এমন সময়ে; when some decisive step is about to be taken, শেষ শেষ সময়ে।

(a) If, even at this eleventh hour, Charles had acted fairly towards his people, the House of Commons would have given him a fair chance of retrieving the public confidence.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Were his services, rendered at the eleventh hour, to be put in comparison with the toils and sufferings of those who had borne the burden and heat of the day?—*Macaulay.*

(c) That fatal indecision had again, at the eleventh hour, overthrown the bolder counsels which he had been persuaded to adopt.—*Kaye.*

How is it that=এটি কেমন করিয়া হইল যে?

(a) How is it that this still lives in your mind?—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) How is it, Sir, that this poor man is used thus hardly?

Goldsmith.

Howl, set up a=make a prolonged cry, like a wolf or dog, কুকুরের ন্যায় শব্দ টানিয়া শব্দ করা; raise an outcry, হাউ খাউ করা।

* The reference is to the parable in the Bible, Mathew ch. XX.

(a) Hereupon the dog *set up a dismal howl* and then began to bark furiously.—*Helps.*

(b) All the goldsmiths and pawnbrokers *set up a howl* of rage.

Macaulay.

Huff, in a (*collog.*)=in a fit of disappointment and anger, ৱাগে !

(a) "If you do not think me fit," replied Andrew *in a huff*, "give me my wages and I shall go back to Glasgow.—*Scott.*

(b) He came away in a fury, and Aboo had much ado to prevent his leaving the capital *in a huff* that very day.—*Palgrave.*

Hum and haw (*collog.*)= speak with interruption or hesitation, hesitate, কথা কহিতে কহিতে ঢেক গেলা। সংশয় করা।

(a) But no one of us can tell, without *humming and hawing*, who it was that rebuilt the Ephesian wonder of the world.—*De Quincey.*

Hum a tune=sing with the mouth shut, গুণ গুণ থারে গান করা।

(a) *Humming a tune* to show that he was quite at ease, he subsided into his chair.—*Dickens.*

(b) She hummed a tune and Morleena danced a dance.—*Dickens.*

Humble-pie, eat*=come down from the position one has assumed and be obliged to submit to some humiliation, ঘাইট মানা ; দাঁতে ঢুণ করা।

(a) Swift sickened, rebelled, left service—*ate humble-pie* and came back again.—*Thackeray.*

Humble to the dust=reduce the power of one to the lowest point, মাটি করা।

(a) To recover Silesia, to *humble* the dynasty of Hohenzollern *to the dust* was the great object of her life.—*Macaulay.*

Hurry, be in a=be in haste to do something (denoting generally a confusion and want of collected thought), কোন কাম্য করিবার নিমিত্ত ব্যস্ত সমস্ত হওয়া।

(a) He was again *in a hurry* to have the question settled.—*Froude.*

(b) I am *in a hurry* to get back, for he will be anxious while I am away.—*Dickens.*

(c) She was *in a hurry* to see her daughter established in the world.

Trollope.

Hush up=see that no further noise is made about (some disagreeable affair), suppress or keep concealed, নিষ্পাঞ্জনক বিষয় লইয়া আর পোলাশাল না করা, আর উচ্চবাচ্য না করা (মে.বিষয় সম্বন্ধে আর কোন কথা না হয়, এইজৰপ করা)।

* Probably originally a punning phrase. It is said to be derived from a pie made of the entrails or *humbles* of a deer.

(a) Notwithstanding Elizabeth's letter there was an evident desire to *hush up* the inquiry.—*Froude.*

(b) The matter was growing rather too serious to be *hushed up.*

Dickens.

I

Ill, take it = be offended, বিরক্ত হওয়া ; not to like, ভাল না লাগা।

(a) He could scarcely expect them to defend his cause against a government which had a regular army. He therefore informed them that he should not *take it ill* if they made their peace with the new dynasty.

Macaulay.

(b) But the matrons *took it* very *ill*, that Mr. P.'s mission was of so unimportant a kind.—*Dickens.*

(c) He once more sent up his card to B. by a messenger who *took it* very *ill* indeed that he should come back again.—*Dickens.*

Ill, be taken (fall ill) = be attacked with some illness, পীড়িত হওয়া।

(a) Tillotson *was taken* suddenly *ill* while attending public worship in the chapel.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He *fell* seriously *ill* and his dissolution was hourly expected.

Smiles.

Implication, by = not expressly and in direct terms but indirectly ; tacitly, impliedly, অঠাক্ষরে লিখিয়া পঢ়িয়া নহে, অকারান্তে বুধিয়া লওয়া যাইতে পারে এই ভাবে।

(a) The Company had, *by implication* at least, authorized its agents to enrich themselves by means of the liberality of the native princes.

Macaulay.

(b) I do not speak *by implication* about the man. He is, I say without disguise, a low mercenary wretch.—*Dickens.*

(c) By this treaty, the two powers bound themselves, not in express words, but *by the clearest implication*, to make war on England.

Macaulay.

Impression on, make an = become indelibly stamped on one's mind, দন্তয়ে অঙ্গিত হওয়া ; produce a perceptible effect or influence on, বিশেষ ফলদায়ক বা কার্যকর হওয়া।

(a) That passage *made a great impression upon* me when I was a boy.

Helps.

(b) The place appears to have *made a great impression on* him.

Arnold.

(c) He despaired of *making an impression* on the mass of ignorance with which he saw himself surrounded.—*Froude*.

(d) And finding that they could *make no impression* on the enemy's works, they sounded a retreat.—*Robertson*.

Impression, *be under the*=*be under* the belief, কাহারও মনে ধারণা থাকিব।

(a) The Earl *was under the impression* that if the lords were in extremity, he was to enter Scotland.—*Froude*.

(b) They do not like it to be known to their employers that they are saving money, *being under the impression* that it might lead to attempts to lower the wages.—*Smiles*.

Impunity, *with*=without being subjected to punishment, অবাধে (দণ্ডনীয় হইতে হয় না এই ভাবে); safely, অস্ফত হইয়া, নিবাপনে।

(a) As long as they faithfully discharge their obligations to the paramount power, they are permitted to oppress *with impunity* any subject who may incur their displeasure.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He suffered his subjects to neglect the laws *with impunity*.—*Lamb*.

(c) Enough was done to show the enemy that they could not *with impunity* come outside their own ports.—*Southey*.

Inasmuch as=because, যে হেতু।

(a) The gods themselves were deprived of their sacrifice, *inasmuch as* their worshippers were deprived of the means to offer it.—*Arnold*.

(b) He did look dampish, *inasmuch as* the rain was streaming from his neck.—*Dickens*.

(c) In one of his works he tells us that Bishop Spratt was very properly so called, *inasmuch as* he was a small poet.—*Macaulay*.

In and out=within and without, একবার বাহিরে একবার ভিতরে।

(a) He saw her passing *in and out* from her father's room.

‘*Thackeray*.

(b) All this time there had been a great whisking *in and out* of the other room.—*Dickens*.

(c) He was very restless too, constantly walking *in and out*.—*Dickens*.

Ins and outs, *the*=*the* nooks and corners; the secrets pertaining to, ভিতর বাহির সমস্তই।

(a) I don't much mind talking these things over with you, for you know all the *ins and outs* of the whole affair.—*Wurren*.

In that=because, for the reason that, যে হেতু।

(a) All men began to say all good things to him, and to extol his fortune, *in that* he had a son blessed with so excellent a disposition.

‘*Trollope*.

(b) She confessed, that she was more to blame than Claudio, *in that* she willingly consented to his dishonourable solicitations.—*Lugubri's Tales.*

Inch by inch (by inches)=every inch of it, এই পয় ; by slow degrees, অক্ষে অক্ষে।

(a) They disputed their ground *inch by inch*, fighting with the fury of despair.—*Iroing.*

(b) Through all such dangers, it was triumphantly brought *inch by inch*, and arrived at its journey's end in fine condition.—*Dickens.*

(c) The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gained ground upon the patricians *inch by inch*.—*Arnold.*

(d) I see I must wring the story from thee *by inches*.—*Scott.*

Inch of him, every=all over, in every respect, সর্বাংশে।

(a) Those who remembered the Captain his father, declared that Master George was his pa (papa) *every inch of him*.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He is a king *every inch of him*, though without the trappings of a King.—*Curlyle.*

(c) Havelock was *every inch* a soldier. —*Kaye.*

Inch of, within an=very near to, অতি নিকটে।

(a) There were certain indications that they were *within an inch of* a very desperate quarrel.—*Dickens.*

(b) They accuse you of attacking your master and being *within an inch of* qualifying yourself to be tried for murder.—*Dickens.*

Inch of one's life, within an=so severely that one is almost at the point of death, মৃত্যুর এমন কঠিন (প্রহর করা বুক্ত)।

(a) He got so insolent one day, that I was obliged to thrash him *within an inch of his life*.—*Thackeray.*

(b) I'll flog you *within an inch of your life*.—*Dickens.*

Initiate one into the mysteries of =instruct one in some subject not generally known, সাধারণের অপরিজ্ঞাত কোন দিশে দৈর্ঘ্যিত করা।

(a) He *initiated* little R. *into the mysteries of* the Latin Grammar. —*Thackeray.*

(b) He had been educated with the utmost care, had been *initiated* while still a boy, *into the mysteries of* diplomacy and court intrigue. —*Macaulay.*

(c) The youngest reader of romances must recollect how often the females during the dark ages were *initiated into the mysteries of* surgery. —*Scott.*

Initiative, take the =take the first step, lead the way, অক্ষের অক্ষে আবস্থ করা, পথ মেখা ব।

(a) A report reached him that the men of the detachments wished to speak to him on parade. He determined therefore to *take the initiative* and address them.—*Kaye.*

(b) The French ambassador suggested that he would do wisely to *take the initiative* himself, to send Renard his passports and commit the country to war with the Emperor.—*Froude*.

(c) Cecil *took the initiative* in complaining to the French ambassador of the charges against her.—*Froude*.

Instance, at one's (at the instance of)=at the urgent solicitation of one, কাহারও বিশেষ প্রার্থনায় ; under the orders of, কাহারও আদেশানুসারে।

(a) *At Grattan's instance* a meeting of the Dublin freeholders was held in the Exchange to petition the king.—*Froude*.

(b) I also, *at Mr. B's instance* called several times on her son.

Warren.

(c) I was arrested at Hamburg *at the instance of* the English minister.—*Froude*.

Instance, for=for example, যথা, উদাহরণ স্বরূপ।

(a) Why should a subject be compulsory in one part of the United Kingdom and excluded in another ? Why should agriculture, *for instance*, be compulsory in Ireland and forbidden in England ?—*Lubbock*.

(b) The instances of obstacles thus surmounted are numerous. Take, *for instance*, the remarkable fact that from the barber's shop came Jeremy Taylor the most poetical of the divines.—*Smiles*.

(c) There is no judging by appearances as a general rule. No one, *for instance*, would take him for a clever man without knowing who he was.—*Hazlitt*.

Instant, in an=in a moment, মুহূর্তের মধ্যে।

(a) *In an instant* the Parish church was unroofed.—*Froude*.

(b) But the name of Clive quelled *in an instant* all opposition.

Macaulay.

Instead of (in its or one's stead)=in place of, পরিবর্তে (যেটা হওয়া উচিত তাহা না হইয়া) ; far from, না হইয়া বরং।

(a) *Instead of* peace, she heard of nothing but murder and ferocity.—*Froude*.

(b) So saying, *instead of* a libation, he applied the goblet to his lips.—*Goldsmith.*

(c) *Instead of* a help, Miranda became a hinderance.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(d) The name of that lady no longer appeared on the door-plate, that of Miss K. being substituted *in its stead*.—*Dickens*.

(e) He requested that the learned young doctor Balthasar might be allowed to plead *in his stead*.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(f) *Instead of* diminishing employment, the loom increased it at least tenfold.—*Smiles*.

Instigation of, at the=being impelled or urged forward (to some evil course) by, কাহারও উদ্দেশ্যমায়।

(a) At the instigation of his friends the Remi, he spared the one city to please the *Ædui*, the other.—*Trollope*.

Intent upon = eager about, deeply engaged in, কোন বিষয়ে একাঞ্চিত্ত।

(a) Philip intent on the succession for himself was unwilling to embarrass himself with a youth of whom he thought as ill as possible.

Froude.

(b) So intent were the servants upon the sports, that we had to ring repeatedly before we could make ourselves heard.—*Irving*.

(c) Affecting not to see him, he feigned to be intent upon mending a pen.—*Dickens*.

Intents and purposes, to all = in all senses, practically, সর্বাঙ্গ, সর্ববিধায়ে, ফলিতার্থ।

(a) A man furious with jealousy is to all intents and purposes a mad-man.—*Thackeray*.

(b) All persons entitled to the use of lands were declared to be to all intents and purposes the lawful possessors.—*Froude*.

(c) There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see ; and to all intents and purposes he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.—*South*.

Interested in, be = have a care, concern or regard for ; have an interest in ; be solicitous about ; কোন বিষয়ে ইষ্ট থাকা, কাহারও প্রতি অসুরাগ থাকা ; be pleased or amused with, চিন্তৱশন হওয়া।

(a) Every man was deeply interested in the welfare of the society to which he belonged.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He talks to plain men, in language which everybody understands, about things in which everybody is interested.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She knew that Cecil was interested in the Grey family.—*Froude*.

(d) Norfolk the most interested in her acquittal said distinctly that he thought her guilty.—*Froude*.

(e) I declare seriously I am thoroughly interested in your story.

Helps.

Interest, make = (See *Supplement*).

Interest in, take an = take a delight in hearing, reading, or talking about, কোন বিষয়ের কথা কহিতে বা শুনিতে আমোদ বোধ করা ; feel pleasure in attending to, কোন বিষয়ে আমোদ বোধ করা ; feel pleasure at one's welfare, কাহারও মন্ত্রে আনন্দিত হওয়া ; endeavour to advance one's interests, কাহারও হিত চেষ্টা করা।

(a) William replied that he took a great interest in English affairs and would keep his attention fixed on them.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He took an interest in politics.—*Helps.*

(c) You don't seem to take the smallest interest in the garden.

Dickens

(d) I ask this because I *take an interest in* you.—*Dickens.*

Interests of, in the = for the benefit of, কাহারও বা কোন বিষয়ের হিতাবে।

(a) They govern solely *in the interests of* the ruling city.—*Freeman.*

(b) She had run into danger *in the interests of* the Church of Rome
Froude.

(c) The Earl of Lennox, it will be remembered, had lost his estates *in the interests of* England.—*Froude.*

Intervals, at = at times, সময়ে সময়ে, মধ্যে মধ্যে ; at periods intervening between one event and another, অন্তর ; here and there, at distances long or short from each other, মধ্যে মধ্যে।

(a) Nothing was to be heard in that place, but *at intervals* the distant barking of dogs.—*Dickens.*

(b) These visits, *at intervals of* a week (*i. e.* the period of a week intervening between one visit and another) she paid me and compelled me to take my fee on each occasion.—*Warren.*

(c) His plays appeared *at longer intervals* (*i. e.* a longer period intervened between the appearance of one play and another).—*Macaulay.*

(d) Night robberies prevailed in the by-streets where a feeble oil-lamp or two glimmered *at long intervals*.—*Knight.*

(e) These guns Schomberg had placed *at wide intervals* for the purpose of conveying signals from post to post.—*Macaulay.*

Invest in ~ lay out (money or property) so that it may be safe and yield a profit, টাকা খাটোন (আসল টাকা বজাও থাকিবে অথচ লাভ হইবে এমন করিয়া খাটোন) :

(a) It scarcely ever happens that any private man or body of men will *invest* property *in* a canal, a tunnel, or a bridge but from an expectation that the outlay will be profitable to them.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The proceeds of the subscription were *invested* by this council of the college *in* public securities.—*Knight.*

Issue with, be at = disagree with one on some disputed point, কেন বিস্ময়াদিত বিষয়ে অনেক হওয়া।

(a) On this point the leading members of the committee had *been at issue with* the allies.—*Froude.*

(b) She was *at issue with* her whole Council of all parties and shades of opinion.—*Froude.*

(c) They are naturally *at issue*, first *with* their neighbours, and next, *with* their contemporaries on all matters of common propriety and judgment.—*Hastings.*

Issue, a point at = a point in dispute, যে বিষয়ে বাদামুবাদ চলিতেছে।

(a) The *points at issue* between them were so many and so complicated that the Irish lawyers could not see their way through them.—*Froude.*

(b) After a long contention, the commons conceded the great *point at issue*.—*Arnold*.

(c) The *question at issue* was whether England had or had not a right to govern Ireland.—*Froude*.

J

Jack-of-all-trades, a = one who can turn his hand to any kind of business, but excels in nothing, যে ব্যক্তি সকল বিষয়েই কিছু কিছু জানে কিন্তু কোনটা ভাল রূপ জানে না, পরমপ্রাণী !

(a) He conceives that the business of the magistrate is not merely to see that the persons and property of the public are secure from attack, but that he ought to be a *jack-of-all-trades*, architect, engineer, school-master, merchant, theologian &c.—*Macaulay*.

Jar upon one's ears = sound discordant or harsh to one's ears, কর্কশ শব্দের মত কাণে লাগা। **Jar upon** = prove exceedingly disagreeable to one's feelings, বিরক্তিকর বোধ হওয়া ; interfere with, কোন কিছুর প্রতিবক্ত হওয়া।

(a) There was something in the manner of these words that *jarred upon his ears*.—*Dickens*.

(b) His laugh *jars on one's ears* after seven score years.—*Thackeray*.

(c) It *jarred upon her* to be obliged to commence instantly to tell lies in reply to so much confidence and simplicity.—*Thackeray*.

(d) Too much gaiety or laughter would *jar upon* their almost sacred quiet.—*Thackeray*.

Jealous of, be = be apprehensive of (owing to rivalship); be uneasy at the success of ; বিদ্রোহী হওয়া, নিজের প্রতি অননুরাগী ও অপরের প্রতি অনুরাগী এইরূপ আশঙ্কা করা।

(a) He was *jealous of* his colleagues and even of his brother.

Macaulay.

(b) We are *jealous of* the attention which Monsieur pays her.

Thackeray.

(c) To both these sisters have I sworn my love ;
Each *jealous of* the other, as the sting
Are of the adder.—*Shakespeare*.

Jest at = talk jestingly or lightly of, পরিহাস বড়বিজ্ঞপ্তকরা।

(a) He *jest at* scars that never felt a wound.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) He who had dared to *jest at* the minister, suddenly fell ill, and died there in presence of the whole party.—*Buckle*.

Jest, in (opposed to *in earnest*) = for mere sport and diversion, not in truth and reality, তামাস করিয়া।

(a) She observed more *in jest* than earnest that she feared her son led but a wild life at college.—*Dickens*.

(b) I believe that S. had said what he had *in jest*.—*Dickens*.

(c) And given in earnest what I begged *in jest*.—*Shakespeare*.

Joint, out of=out of place, like the head of a bone slipping from its socket, সক্ষিপ্ত হইতে সরিয়া যাওয়া; thrown into confusion, disordered, full of disturbance, বিপর্যস্ত, হাঁচুল বাঁচুল।

(a) On all sides the ancient organization of the country was *out of joint*.—*Froude*.

(b) The whole machinery of Government was *out of joint*; and he was not the man to set it right.—*Froude*.

(c) They believe easily that the world is *out of joint*, because they with their little bits of talents miss the instant recognition which they think their right.—*Froude*.

(d) The time is *out of joint*; Oh cursed spite!

That ever I was born to set it right.—*Hamlet*.

Joke, a practical=a joke the fun of which consists in something *done*, (কথার নহে) কাজে তামাসা করা, (চাষার গদি কাটের ঠোকোর)।

(a) He was full of *practical jokes*, and his delight was to tease his aunts and cousins.—*Irving*.

(b) In his youth he was, it seems, fond of *practical jokes*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) This vagabond genius has bequeathed us a whimsical story of his *practical jokes* upon Goldsmith.—*Irving*.

Jot down=make a memorandum of, টুকিয়া লওয়া।

(a) He lent me his note-book, in which he had *jotted down* a somewhat large list of archaeological subjects.—*Knight*.

Judge of=form an opinion of, বাহারও বা কোন কিছুর বিষয় বিচার করিয়া করা।

(a) It is thus that we ought to *judge of* the events and the men of other times.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They are capable of *judging only* of the surface of things.—*Irving*.

(c) No man's merits can be fairly *judged of* if he is not known.

Hawitt.

Juncture, at this=at this critical point of time, এই সম্ভিক্ষণে।

(a) The plain Christian people were unable to discover, amidst conflicting testimonies and arguments, to which of these worthless priests who were cursing and reviling each other, the headship of the church rightly belonged. It was nearly *at this juncture* that the voice of John Wickliffe began to make itself heard.—*Macaulay*.

(b) At this *juncture* it was rumoured that a Popish plot had been discovered. —*Macaulay*

(c) He reproved her and gave her his parental advice to correct herself. But at that juncture they were disturbed by the sound of voices in dispute.

Dickens.

Jury, pack a = bring together a body of jurors unfairly and fraudulently for the attainment of some unjust end, কোন অসদভিসকি সাধনার্থ যেমন হেমন করিবা একদল জুরি জোটান।

(a) To pack a jury was now the great object of the king.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He was forced to remove those who thwarted him by means of perjured witnesses, *packed juries*, and corrupt judges.—*Macaulay.*

Just as = exactly at the moment that, যে মডে, যেই; exactly as, ঠিক যেমন।

(a) Just as we approached, we heard the sound of music.—*Irving.*

(b) Here he arrived just as the abbess retired into the convent.

Lamb's Tales.

(c) 'Tis education forms the common mind,

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.—*Pope.*

(d) He would bully them, and knock them about just as his master did to him.—*Kingsley.*

Just now = at the present time, এখন ; a moment ago, এই মাত্র (এক মুহূর্ত হয় নাই)।

(a) I am rather hard up just now.—*George Eliot.*

(b) He was here just now.—*Trollope.*

Justice, do = if we are to speak justly of one, কাহারও স্বরক্ষে ন্যায় কথ বলিতে হইলে ; administer justice according to the law, আইনানুযায়ী ন্যায় বিচার করা।

(a) To do him justice, he seldom practised this sort of dissimulation.

Dickens.

(b) Some of them were indeed, to do them justice, men of parts.

Macaulay.

(c) He sent the strictest orders that justice should be done without delay. Justice was never done. Nobody was punished.—*Froude.*

Justice to, do = give one the praise one merits, speak justly of one, treat one justly, যে স্বৰ্য্যাতির উপর্যুক্ত তাহার স্বৰ্য্যাতি করা ; partake of or eat heartily, বীতিমত বা ভাল করিবা আহার করা।

(a) He had tried to do justice to both the contending parties.

Macaulay.

(b) They did not fail indeed to do justice to the ability of his Government both in peace and war.—*Merivale.*

(c) He had not much time to do justice to the good cheer placed before him.—*Scott.*

(d) Ample justice was done to the meal.—*Dickens.*

Justice to, in = with a view to justify or vindicate one (implying generally, a desire to clear one from any imputation or to prevent any misapprehension of motives), যে দোষ আরোপিত হইয়াছে বা হইতে পারে তাহা হইতে মুক্ত করিবার অভিপ্রায়ে।

(a) I do this *in justice to* myself ; because in the event of my name happening to be disclosed, the letter is calculated to work me much prejudice with my professional brethren.—*Warren.*

(b) We must make proper inquiries into his statements, *in justice to* him as well as to ourselves.—*Dickens.*

(c) Still we must say, *in justice to* the many eminent persons who concurred in it that nothing can be more absurd than the imputations which for the last 160 years it has been the fashion to cast upon them.

Macaulay

K

Keep alive—keep in a state of action, keep unextinguished, জীবন রাখা।

(a) An independent Parliament *kept alive* the dream of an independent nationality.—*Froude.*

(b) By his fondness for worthless minions, by the sanction which he gave to their tyranny and rapacity, he *kept* discontent constantly *alive.*

Macaulay

(c) His curiosity was excited and *kept alive* by these curious organic remains.—*Smiles.*

(d) The memory of other authors is *kept alive* by their works.

Macaulay.

Keep down=hold in subjection, restrain, দমন করিয়া রাখা।

(a) The real statesman is he who in troubled times *keeps down* the turbulent without unnecessarily harrassing the well-affected.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Cecils disliked him and did all that they could decently do to *keep him down.*—*Macaulay.*

(c) The hatred of the Whigs was *kept down* by fear.—*Macaulay.*

Keep one's own head above water=keep oneself from sinking; make both ends meet, avoid bankruptcy, মাথা তুলিয়া থাকা, সচ্ছল অবস্থায় থাকা।

(a) The farmers and the artizans objected naturally to bearing the entire charge—they who had sufficient trouble to *keep their own heads above water.*—*Froude.*

(b) There is something monstrous in compelling the petty shopkeeper, barely able to *keep his own head above water*, to contribute.—*Froude.*

(c) The secret of these worthy people *keeping their heads above water*, was that their ordinary habits were frugal.—*Knight..*

Keep late hours = be habitually late in retiring to rest at night, অধিক রাত্রি দোগরণ করা।

(a) That he *keeps late hours*, I know. — *Warren.*

(b) She *kept late hours* and he was often alone with her till midnight. — *Froude.*

Keep off = keep at a distance, দূরে থাকা বা রাখা ; prevent from coming upon one, নিকটে আসিতে না দেওয়া।

(a) Jeremiah, *keep off* from me.—*Dickens.*

(b) A guard of 300 men was barely sufficient to *keep off* the howling people. — *Froude.*

(c) With her apron as a hood to *keep the rain off* she ran crying up and down the enclosure.—*Dickens.*

Keep one's word = keep one's promise, অঙ্গীকৃত পালন করা।

(a) The Queen had promised that she would not allow herself to be moved by the remonstrances of strangers, and she had so far *kept her word*.—*Froude.*

(b) They took a solemn oath not to forsake their colours, and to their honour it must be said that they *kept their word*.—*Froude.*

(c) Kings of course, like other people, ought to *keep their word*.

Froude.

Keep out = exclude, prevent from affecting one ; prevent from obtaining possession ; বাহিরে রাখা, দখল করিতে না দেওয়া।

(a) If any ask me what would satisfy,

To make life easy, thus I would reply :

As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirst, and cold.—*Dryden.*

(b) Then advising her to draw up the window to *keep the cold air out*, he mounted the box.—*Dickens.*

(c) They will perhaps pass a resolution excluding women to make sure of *keeping out* the Queen of Scots. — *Froude.*

Keep pace with = go as fast as, keep up with, go hand in hand with, be proportionate to, hot to be behind, সমান সমান বাঁওয়া, পিছু পড়িয়া না থাকা।

(a) Helena endeavoured to *keep pace with* Demetrius when he ran away so rudely from her.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) It would have required the pen of a ready writer to *keep pace with* his utterances.—*Warren.*

(c) Their moral advancement *kept pace with* their material improvement.—*Smelles.*

(d) His possessions were great and his luxuries *kept pace with* the affluence of his fortune.—*Goldsmith.*

(e) In intellect and attainments he *kept pace with* his age.—*Southey.*

Keep the wolf from the door—keep out hunger or poverty, অস্কট
নিবারণ করা।

(a) His ten pounds would *keep the wolf from the door* until better times came round.—*Smiles.*

(b) The case of authors by profession was indeed a wretched one, when the greatest of their number had an incessant struggle to *keep the wolf from the door*.—*Leslie Stephen.*

Keep to = adhere strictly to, confine oneself to, লাগিয়া থাকা, না ছাড়া।

(a) I beg you to *keep to* the point and answer me.—*Helps.*

(b) He *kept* almost entirely *to* his own quarter of the house.

Thackeray.

(c) He *kept to* his own rooms until young Harry quitted Drummington.—*Thackeray.*

Keep to oneself=not disclose to others, পেটের কথা পেটে রাখ।

(a) For a time he *kept* his situation *to himself* and went about with a haggard countenance and a breaking heart.—*Irving.*

(b) He had indeed only one objection to their designs and that objection he *kept to himself*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But I *kept* these sentiments *to myself*.—*Dickens.*

Keep up=maintain without abatement, চালান ; preserve, বজায় রাখা, prevent from falling, কমিতে না দেওয়া, continue to hold, চালান ; keep awake, রাজি জাগা বা জাগাইয়া রাখ।

(a) Still the battle was stubbornly *kept up*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Meantime an incessant raking fire was *kept up* upon the "Victory." *Southey.*

(c) The excitement was *kept up*—by compositions of all sorts, from sermons to street-ballads.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The better Emperors were striving to *keep up* the old traditions of the Commonwealth.—*Freeman.*

(e) The interest of the story is *kept up* with a profound art.—*Morison.*

(f) *Keep up* your spirits, set to work like a man, and you will raise your head among the best of us.—*Smiles.*

(g) I will never be a party to the combination of the butchers to *keep up* the prices of meat.—*Dickens.*

(h) They had, ever since the peace of Nimeguen, *kept up* a friendly correspondence with Lewis.—*Macaulay.*

(i) He had *kept up* to the last an intercourse with his old comrades.

Macaulay.

(j) He *kept* thirty clerks *up* all night, writing out a charter.

Dickens.

Keep up with = keep pace with one ; equal one in, সমান সমান থাওয়া ।

(a) His ordinary pace was such that those who were admitted to the honour of his society found it difficult to *keep up with* him.—*Macaulay*.

(b) No attendants could *keep up with* his speed.—*Macaulay*.

Keeping with, be in = be in agreement with, be consistent with, মিল থাকা ।

(a) Her figure *was in keeping with* her countenance, slender, graceful, and delicate.—*Warren*.

(b) The edifice *is not at all in keeping with* the rectory.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The folly and insolence of the letter *were in keeping with* the whole of his conduct.—*Froude*.

(d) It would be quite *in keeping with* your character if you did threaten me.—*Dickens*.

Keeping, be in one's = be in one's charge or custody, কাহারও জেন্দান
বা হাতে থাকা ।

(a) The manuscript was *in Bentley's keeping*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) There is a small legacy of fourteen or fifteen pounds left him by his uncle which he understands to *be in the keeping of* his cousin.—*Black*.

(c) It would be strange indeed if our interests were safe *in the keeping of* a man whose gains consist in a percentage on our losses.—*Macaulay*.

Key to, a = something that enables one to get an insight into (a secret or anything difficult), যাইর ব্যাকা কোন শুল্ক বা কঠিন বিষয় জানা যাইতে পারে ।

(a) This most curious fact is the *key to* the history of Scotland in the 18th century.—*Buckle*.

(b) He had clearly no *key to* the mystery and could not hurt him who kept it close within his own breast.—*Dickens*.

(c) Our belief is that the *key to* this contrast between the two rivals is to be mainly found in their several feelings and positions.—*Freeman*.

Kick the beam = fly up and strike the beam (said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance) ; be found wanting in weight or importance ; lose importance ; ওজনে কম ইহস্য উপরে উঠা, ওজনে কম হওয়া, লম্বু বা মালম্বা গণ্য হওয়া ।

(a) If the whole world were put into one scale, and my mother into the other, the world would *kick the beam*.—*S. Miles*.

(b) Defoe's conduct, while the political balance was rocking, and after the Whig side had decisively *kicked the beam*, is a curious study.—*Minto*.

Kind, in = in produce or some kind of commodity and not in money, দেয় টাকার পরিবর্তে কোন জর্ব দিয়া ; like for like, in a similar way, এই ক্ষেত্রে মাপ দেই কাঠার শোধ ।

(a) The tax upon tillage was often levied *in kind* upon corn.

Arbuthnot.

(b) That the payment of these fines *in kind* would be often highly vexatious is obvious.—*Arnold*.

(c) Foul taunts were flung at her which she returned *in kind*.—*Froude*

(d) I admit that I was accessory to that man's captivity. I have suffered for it *in kind*. He has decayed in his prison ; I in mine.—*Dickens*.

Kith and kin to =related to, kinsman to, জাতি গোষ্ঠী।

(a) My grandfather is his cousin, --so he is *kith and kin* to me.

Dickens

(b) I love a Fool, as naturally as if I were of *kith and kin* to him.

Lamb

Knees, fall on one's—(See *Go down on one's knees*).

(a) The Queen fell upon her knees, and besought the King not to give her up to them.—*Dickens*.

Knock at the door =beat at a door for admittance, দুয়ারে ঘো মারা :

(a) The servant knocked at the door once, twice, thrice, but received no answer.—*Warren*.

(b) These words were addressed to some person who had knocked at the office-door.—*Dickens*.

(c) For harbour at a thousand doors they knocked.

Not one of all the thousand but was locked.—*Dryden*.

(d) And in her despair she is knocking at every door (i. e. applying on all sides for help).—*Carlyle*.

Knock down =strike down, prostrate by blows, আঘাত করিয়া ঢুকন্তু করা।

(a) He bore patiently from mendicants insults more provoking than those for which he had knocked down Osborne and bidden defiance to Chesterfield.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He suffered him to approach to within the requisite distance and then knocked him down.—*Dickens*.

(c) Though they almost knocked the door down, they could not gain admittance.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Knock out =force out of the socket by blows, আঘাত দ্বারা বাহিব করিয়া ফেলা।

(a) He struck the first blow which was returned by another that knocked out his eye.—*Goldsmit*.

(b) So let the woman go, or I will knock your brains out with my keys.—*Scott*.

Knock on the head =kill by a blow on the head, মস্তকে আঘাত করিয়া মৃহার করা ; destroy, নষ্ট করা ; frustrate, ব্যর্থভূত করা।

(a) He was to be regarded as a fox who was to be snared by any means, and knocked on the head without pity.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Campbells had *knocked* the Macdonalds *on the head*.

Macaulay.

(c) As it is, the great object of my voyage is *knocked on the head*.

Dickens.

Knock up = fatigue so as to render one unable to do more, অবসন্ন করা।

(a) My horse is quite *knocked up*. Can you not give me a night's lodgings?—*Scott*.

(b) And then all these races coming one after another—it's enough to *knock up* any fellow.—*Thackeray*.

(c) I wish you would pull off my boots for me; I am quite *knocked up*.—*Dickens*.

Know one for = know one to be, বলিয়া জানা।

(a) You *know me for* a gentleman?—*Dickens*.

(b) Anybody passing him in the street might have *known him for* a good man at first sight.—*Dickens*.

Know of (generally used with *no, none, one, some* &c.) = have knowledge of, কোন বার্তা বা পদাৰ্থের বিষয় জানা।

(a) I *know of* no single book which contains all these subjects.

Lubbock.

(b) Why not have a Danish dog? I *knew of* one as big as a came-leopard.—*Thackeray*.

(c) They desired no great pleasures, they *knew of* none greater.

Goldsmith.

(d) She *knew*, she said, *of* some who had their own secret reasons for what they advised.—*Goldsmith*.

Known to, be = be acquainted with one, be familiar to one, কাহারও পরিচিত বা বিদিত হওয়া।

(a) To William he *was* already slightly *known*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) All these were facts *known to* all the world.—*Freeman*.

(c) The secret must have been *known to* many persons.—*Froude*.

(d) The contents of the papers were well *known to* all the towns.

Macaulay.

Known to, make = tell or proclaim to, কাহাকে জাপিত করা বা জানান।

(a) His speculations were *made known to* the world in his treatise.

Green.

(b) His terms were *made known to* Elizabeth's Council.—*Froude*.

L

Labour, *in* = undergoing the pangs of child-birth, ଅସବ ବେଦନାଗ୍ରହଣ ।

- (a) The queen's *in labour* and 'tis feared
Will with the labour end.—*Shakespeare*.

Labour, *a division of* - a division of work among several persons, each having some particular portion, ଅମ୍ବ ବିଭାଗ ।

- (a) The utility of *a division of labour* became clearly recognised.

Buckle.

- (b) Without *a division of labour* the world could not go on.—*Buckle*.

(c) In these circumstances it was thought desireable that there should be *a division of labour*.—*Macaulay*.

Labour under = be afflicted with, suffer from; be subject to ; କୋନ କିଛୁ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୀଡ଼ିତ ବା ଚିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଥାଏ ; କୋନ ଭର୍ମ ବା ଅସ୍ଵିଧାଗ୍ରହଣ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

(a) She *labours under* an illness which altogether unfits her for such a journey.—*Scott*.

(b) The first glance showed me that he was *labouring under* high excitement.—*Warren*.

(c) Mr. Grote himself *labours under* a certain amount of misconception.—*Freeman*.

(d) The friends of liberty *laboured under* the disadvantage of which the lion in the fable complained so bitterly.—*Macaulay*.

Laid up, *be* = be confined to bed by illness, ପୀଡ଼ିତ ହଇଯା ଶ୍ୟାଗତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

(a) The king had *been laid up* all the winter and had directed the army from his sick-bed.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was ordered to Quebec, where, his surgeon told him, he would certainly *be laid up* by the climate.—*Sonthey*.

(c) For my part, though I have not *been laid up*, I have never been perfectly well since you left us.—*Corper*.

Large, at = generally, without restraint, in the mass, ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ।

- (a) The world *at large* is the arbiter of a nation's fame.—*Irving*.

(b) One is a parlour frequented by the public *at large*; to another room gentlemen in lively resort.—*Thackeray*.

- (c) The nation *at large* was still ardent for war.—*Green*.

Large, be at = be at liberty, be without restraint, ସାଧୀନ ଭାବେ ଥାକା ।

- (a) No Papist was suffered to *be at large* in the town.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was allowed to *be at large* on his own recognizances, but he was forbidden to leave England.—*Froude*.

(c) The ministers and courtiers of the King of Oude were *at large* in Calcutta and the neighbourhood and might journey whithersoever they pleased.—*Kaye*.

Lash into fury—render furious, তোল্প পাড় করা, রাগে ঝলিয়ে দেওয়া।

(a) The sea was lashed into fury, and, swelling into mountain billows, threatened every moment the crazy little bark.—*Prescott*.

(b) The presence of Lennox and Darnley had lashed the Scottish factions into fury.—*Froude*.

(c) Defoe lashed them into fury by his exhortations to the study of peace.—*Minto*.

Last, at = at the end, শেষে।

(a) The truth is that he had at last succeeded in procuring the aid of France.—*Green*.

(b) They hurried away without stopping or speaking. At last they halted and confronted each other with blank and rueful faces.—*Dickens*.

Last but one = the one preceding the last, সব শেষের আগে যেটা।

(a) In the last chapter but one, I have attempted to ascertain what those circumstances were which prepared the way for the French Revolution.—*Buckle*.

Last but not least = last in order, but not on that account the least in importance, সকলের শেষে বটে, কিন্তু মেই জন্য যে সামান্য বা অগ্রহ তাহা নহে।

(a) But besides these, an ample provision of cloth, handkerchiefs, glass, necklaces and the like filled up our saddle-bags. Last, but not least, two large sacks of coffee formed alone a sufficient load for a vigorous camel.—*Pulgrave*.

(b) He drew fresh students to his lectures by the attractions of his wit, his arguments, and last, but not least, his unrivalled cook and cellar.

Kingsley.

Last, to the = to the end of one's life, শেষ পর্যাপ্ত, আজীবন।

(a) To the last he held to the great object of his life—the abolition of Slavery.—*Smiles*.

(b) To the last, however, his intellect retained all its keenness and vigour.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Those who suffered denied their guilt to the last.—*Macaulay*.

Late, of = lately, ইদানীঃ, সংপ্রতি।

(a) His letters to his mother at home had become of late very rare and short.—*Thackeray*.

(b) She had not been quite so happy as she used to be, of late.

Dickens.

(c) The attention of the country has of late been much directed to our Foreign and Colonial Policy.—*Lubbock*.

Late than never, better = it is better to have something that is desirable at a late period than not to have it at all, মূলে না পাওয়া অপেক্ষা গৌণে পাওয়াও ভাল।

(a) Leignitz ours now, *better late than never*; after so many years, the King has his own again.—*Carlyle*.

Late, too=of little use, the proper time being past; after the proper time, উপস্থুতি সময় অতীত হইয়া গেলে, যখন কোন কাজে লাগিবে না তখন।

(a) Now when *too late*, it was seen how large an error had been committed in permitting the Princess's escape.—*Froude*.

(b) By the fatal indecision of the Ministry, Prussia was left unaided till it was *too late* to aid her.—*Green*.

(c) When it was *too late* to save Ritzio, Elizabeth revealed to Melville the secret information which she had received.—*Froude*.

(d) He rallied a little under the pills which I administered to him; but alas! it was *too late*.—*Thackeray*.

(e) Her letter came a day *too late*.—*Macaulay*.

Latest, at the=not later than, not beyond, বড় জোর এত বিলম্ব হবে, তাহার পর কথন নয়।

(a) He was to sail *at the latest* at the end of December.—*Froude*.

(b) On Monday next *at the latest*, (i. e. *not later than* Monday next) I expect to be with you.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He is coming home shortly, by 1 o'clock this afternoon *at the latest*.—*Warren*.

(d) They had expected him *at the very latest*, two hours ago.—*Dickens*.

Laud to the skies (see *Ertol*).

(a) Garrick *lauded* the work to *the skies* and prepared to bring it out with all possible stage-effect.—*Irving*.

Laugh at=ridicule, উপস্থান করা।

(a) He *laughed at* the jokes.—*Thackeray*.

(b) When the world *laughs at* me, I *laugh at* all the world and so we are even.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) I may perhaps be *laughed at* by some for noticing such an apparently insignificant circumstance.—*Warren*.

Laugh in one's sleeve=laugh at a person, not openly but in secret preserving a serious face towards him, এমন ভাবে ইস্দা যে উপহস্তি ব্যক্তি তাহা ভাবিতে না পাবে (যুগ মুছকে ইস্রা, কতকটা এই ভাব)।

(a) Pen *laughed in his sleeve* at the manner in which his uncle began to imitate the great man.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He *laughed in his sleeve* when Dr. Parr reverently knelt down and rendered thanks. - *Knight*.

(c) The Regent's troops were in mutiny for want of wages, and Maitland *laughed in his sleeve* as he watched her wearing out their patience.

Froude.

Laugh off = laugh so as to imply that the matter is of little moment,
କୁମେ ଉଡ଼ାଇଥା ଦେଓଯା ।

(a) Though I felt faint at heart while listening to her, I *laughed it off* and said it must have been fancy.—*Warren*.

(b) He *laughed off* her apprehensions, assuring her that they were groundless.—*Warren*.

Laugh to scorn = treat with contempt and scorn, deride, ହୃଦୀ ଅର୍କାଶ ପାଯ ଏମନ ଭାବେ ହାସା କରା, ଉପହାସ କରା ।

(a) In our country a writer who should venture on it, would be *laughed to scorn*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) —*Laugh to scorn* the power of man,

For none of woman born shall harm Macbeth.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) The tyrant *laughed* his request *to scorn*.—*Golden Deeds*.

Laughing matter, no = no joke but a very serious affair, ହେଲ୍‌ମି ସମ୍ବାର ଏହମ ନାହେ (ଶୁଭତର ବ୍ୟାପର ଏହି ଅର୍ଥେ) ।

(a) If that steam had been a little, only a little stronger, or if the rock above it had been only a little weaker, it would have been *no laughing matter* then ; the village would have been shaken to the ground, and the rocks hurled into the torrent.—*Kingsley*.

(b) To one who had so narrowly and so lately escaped, it was *no laughing matter* to hear of new affidavits in preparation.—*De Quincey*.

Law, go to = seek legal redress for some wrong ; refer a dispute to judicial decision; ଆଦାଳତେ ଯାଓୟା, କୋଣ ବିବାଦ ମୌମାଂଶାର୍ଥ ଆଇନେର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରା ।

(a) The neighbours *went to law* to settle who was the true owner of them.—*Kingsley*.

(b) These patentees fell out and *went to law* with each other.—*Smiles*.

(c) But people who *go* voluntarily *to law* for the first time may be allowed to labour under some temporary irritation and anxiety.—*Dickens*.

Law into one's own hands, take the = usurp the functions of a court of justice ; inflict punishment on one without going to law ; ଆଇନ ଆଦାଳତ ନା କରିଯା ନିଜ ହାତେ (ଜ୍ଵରଦତ୍ତ) ଦିଲ ବିଧାନ କରା ।

(a) Declaring that certain acts ought not to be committed, they *took the law into their own hands*, and punished those who had committed them.

Buckle.

(b) He was ready on every possible occasion to *take the law into his own hands* and to execute upon the Native races the wild justice of revenge.

Kaye.

(c) The country people only refrained from *taking the law into their own hands*, from a confidence that the government would do their duties.

Froude.

Law, Lynch=punishment by a mob or by unauthorized persons, without a judicial trial ; बिचार ना होया यार तार हाते पहार।

(a) If a pickpocket were detected, he had *Lynch law*.—*Knight*.

Law, make one's will the=have one's will obeyed, be absolute, याहा इच्छा ताहाई करा।

(a) Russia was so placed in reference to the Principalities that at any moment and without any very hard effort, she could *make her will the law*.—*Kinglake*.

Law, one's word is=one's orders are obeyed as strictly as if they were the law ; one is supreme, सर्वेसर्वा हওয়া অর্থাৎ যাহা বলেন তাহাই শব্দ।

(a) He was very powerful ; in his dominions neither plunder nor other violation of public order was permitted ; and from Wadi, south and east, *his word was law*.—*Pulgrave*.

Law to, give=command, rule, lead, হকুমের তলে আনা, যাহা বলেন তাহাই শব্দ

(a) Frederick had no longer reason to fear that Maria Theresa would be able to *give law to Europe*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In literature France *gave law to the world*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The Emperor's arms had been everywhere victorious ; he had *given law to all Europe* at the late Peace.—*Robertson*.

Lay about=strike or throw the arms on all sides, চতুর্দিকে শক্তকে আঘাত করা (হাত পা ছুড়িলে যেমন হয়, মেই ভাবে)।

(a) And he *laid about* him with hearty good-will, cuffing this man, pushing that.—*Dickens*.

(b) He flourished his cudgel and dancing round the combatants *laid about him*, in a most desperate manner.—*Dickens*.

Lay aside=put away, রাখিয়া দেওয়া, পরিহার করা।

(a) He folded the garment once more and *laid it aside*.—*Dickens*.

(b) He *lays aside* his distance and reserve and is glad to enter into the honest, heart-felt enjoyment of common life.—*Iring*.

(c) But he could not *lay aside* his natural severity and pride.

Robertson

Lay a bet or wager=hazard something on the event of a contest or some unsettled question, বাজি রাখা।

(a) Arthur *laid a bet* with the baronet that his scheme would never be established.—*Smiles*.

(b) They then *laid a wager* that if Lachimo did not succeed in this wicked design, he was to forfeit a large sum of money.—*Lamb*.

(c) Upon this match *wagers were laid* by the courtiers, as both Hamlet and Laertes were known to excel at this sword-play.—*Lamb*.

Lay a finger upon = do the slightest injury to, বিন্দুমাত্র ক্ষতি করা ; interfere in the slightest degree with, কিছুমাত্র ইন্তেগ্রেপ করা। **Lay one's finger on** = lay one's hand on, find out, বাহিব করা।

(a) There the greatest lord dare not *lay a finger upon* the meanest peasant.—*Sydney Smith.*

(b) Burke's unflinching reverence for the Constitution, and his reluctance to *lay a finger upon* it, were it seems excessive.—*Morley.*

(c) Let them *lay their fingers on* a single article in the Declaration of Right, which Charles is not acknowledged to have violated.—*Macaulay.*

Lay asleep = lull, শূন্য পাড়ান, অনবশিষ্ট করা।

(a) When the King had thus *laid asleep* the vigilance of those whom he most feared, he dissolved the Parliament.—*Macaulay.*

Lay bare = reveal, unfold ; show clearly, খুলিয়া বলা, প্রকাশ করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) He *laid bare* in a series of letters the scheme of which Ireland was being made the victim.—*Froude.*

(b) Rage, astonishment, indignation rushed through the listener's heart, as the plot was *laid bare*.—*Dickens.*

(c) The enunciation of such ideas unfolds the character of the men, and *lays bare* their inmost spirit.—*Buckle.*

Lay before = put something before one for consideration or information, সর্বীপে উপস্থিত করা, গোচরে আনা।

(a) He *laid* the proposal *before* Elizabeth.—*Froude.*

(b) An account of the interview was sent to Randolph to be *laid before* the Queen of Scots.—*Froude.*

Lay by = save, সংরক্ষণ করা।

(a) To *lay by* a rupee from such scanty pay was impossible.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He every day *laid* some money *by* which he would at times count and contemplate with much satisfaction.—*Goldsmit.*

Lay damages at = state the money-value of damages in a suit, নির্ণয়ে নাম বা খেদারতের পরিমাণ দেওয়া।

(a) They *laid their damages at* the enormous amount of £40,000.—*Southey.*

(b) This is an action for a breach of promise of marriage, in which the *damages* are *laid at* £1500.—*Dickens.*

Lay down = resign, give up, relinquish, ত্যাগ করা।

(a) Is it my life they seek ? I will *lay it down* cheerfully.—*Scott.*

(b) He could not endure to act with such associates and was therefore resolved to *lay down* his office.—*Arnold.*

(c) He promised publicly that if they would *lay down* their arms, all that had been done should be forgotten.—*Froude.*

Lay down as a rule = prescribe as a rule, কোন নিয়ম নির্দেশ করা।

(a) It is impossible to *lay it down as a general rule* that the love of wealth in a sovereign always produces misgovernment.—*Macaulay*.

(a) He *laid it down as a rule* not to injure even the smallest creature
Helps.

(c) In truth it may be *laid down as an almost universal rule* that good poets are bad critics.—*Macaulay*.

Lay eggs—produce eggs, ডিম পাঢ়।

(a) The swallow *lays* from four to six white *eggs*.—*White*.

Lay on=beat, অহার করা ; criticize, দোষ ধরিয়া গালি দেওয়া। **Lay on thick**=bestow liberally, চেলে দেওয়া (অশংসাবাদ বা তোষামোদ অর্থে)।

(a) I watched him when you were *laying on* to little Bolder this afternoon.—*Dickens*.

(b) I have *laid it on* Walpole so unsparingly that I shall not be surprised if he should cut me.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Sometimes the praise is *laid on thick* for simple-minded people.
Macaulay.

(d) Voltaire writes much more expansively, with touches of flattering unction, which he is aware must not be *laid on too thick*.—*Carlyle*.

Lay one's hand on one's heart and say=say conscientiously, honestly and sincerely, ধন্তব্য বলা (*Laying one's hand on one's heart* is a solemn mode of affirmation being the same thing as, ছেলের মাথায় হাত দিয়া বলা।)

(a) He should put it to them to *lay their hands upon their hearts and say* whether they as Britons approved of informers.—*Dickens*.

(b) If at this moment you can *lay your hand on your heart and say*, "Before God I am innocent of this deed," I will depart—I will believe you.—*Lyton*.

(c) The lady *with her hand on her heart* (*i. e.* solemnly) protested that her husband was falsely accused.—*Macaulay*.

Lay oneself open to=expose or subject oneself to, কেন কিছুর আপত্তি, ভাঙ্গন বা অধীন হওয়া।

(a) He has doubtless by so doing *laid himself open to* the charge of inconsistency.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He did not like to say so, lest he should *lay himself open to* the charge of sacrificing principle to expediency.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He thus *laid himself open to* the attacks of the prejudiced and the selfish.—*Merivale*.

Lay out=expend, ব্যয় করা ; plan, বিনামুস করা ; arrange, পোছান।

(a) He enlarged a little garden and *laid out* some money in ornamenting his house there.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He *laid out* all his gains in purchasing land.—*Macaulay*.

(c) It was certainly a delightful residence, happily situated and *laid out* with much taste and elegance.—*Warren*.

(d) The grounds about the house were *laid out* in the old formal manner of artificial flower-beds.—*Irring*.

(e) He assisted in *laying out* such articles of consumption as had not been duly arranged the previous night.—*Dickens*.

Lay to heart=take to heart, feel deeply, কিছু মনে করা (মনে কষ্ট পাওয়া হইব তাৰ) ; consider seriously and intently, মনে মনে বিশেষ বিদেশী কৰা।

(a) I did not *lay* it much *to heart* that my only occupation during the first 6 months was to hurry through the streets, as if in attendance on numerous patients.—*Warren*.

(b) He *laid* what I said *to heart* and began to furnish himself with the best writers upon the controverted points.—*Cörper*

Lay to one's account=attribute to, কাৱণ থকপ নিৰ্দেশ কৰা।

(a) They are troubled with giddiness and fulness of the head, all which they *laid to the account of* philosophy.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The very abuses against which he had waged an honest, resolute, and successful war, were *laid to his account*.—*Macaulay*.

Lay up=reserve for future use, সংয় কৰিয়া রাখা।

(a) William had by strict economy *laid up* against a great emergency a treasure amounting to about £250000.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I tried to *lay up* as much as I could for the dearth which was to follow.—*Neriman*.

(c) The treasure *laid up* by Cheyt Sing had been popularly estimated at a million sterling.—*Macaulay*.

Lay waste=destroy, desolate, নষ্ট বা উজাড় কৰা।

(a) He *laid waste* the gardens and villas of the gentlemen of the English settlement.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The country all along the road had been completely deserted and *laid waste* by bands of robbers.—*Macaulay*.

Lead astray=misguide, বিপথগামী কৰা।

(a) Murray, Argyle and Maitland had been *led astray* by vanity and idle ambition.—*Froude*.

(b) So appeared England and England's chances to spectators not wholly *led astray* by Catholic sympathies.—*Froude*.

Lead one by the nose=drag, as a bear by his ring; lead one blindly, cause one to follow another's direction ; নাকে দড়ি দিয়া টানিয়া লইয়া যাওয়া; ৰে ফিক হিছু লইয়া যাওয়া।

(a) Sergeant S. is at the very top of his profession.—He *leads the court by the nose*.—*Dickens*.

(b) While the world lasts, fashion will continue to *lead it by the nose*.
Conqueror.

(c) He was capable of being coaxed about, and *led by the nose*, to a strange degree.—*Carlyle.*

Lead one to the altar—conduct an unmarried lady to church for the purpose of marrying her, marry a lady, অবিবাহিতা কান্দির পাণিপ্রহণৰ ফিঙ্গায় লহঘা যাওয়া, বিবাহ কৰা।

(a) Many years after her ladyship's demise, Sir Pitt *led to the altar* Rosa, daughter of Mr. Dawson.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Until Augustus *leads me to the altar*, he is not sure of me.
Dickens.

Lead, take the—take the foremost place, be foremost ; act as the leader ; take the most prominent part ; সক্ষাত্তে যাওয়া, কোন কথে অগ্রসর হওয়া, নেতৃত্ব প্রদণ কৰা।

(a) For many years, England has *taken the lead* in the endeavours to put down slavery.—*Lubbock.*

(b) Holland *took the lead* in acts of open hostility to the new power.
Garrison.

(c) For myself, I was not the person to *take the lead* of a party.
Freeman.

(d) They *to' the lead* in its debates and have the chief management of its business.—*Freeman.*

Lead the way—go before and show the way, act as a guide, মুদ্দেশ্বাহ্য লহঘা যাওয়া।

(a) She *led the way* to the dining-room whither I followed with my little pupils.—*Thackeray.*

(b) The Palmer to whom every path in the wood appeared to be familiar *led the way*.—*Scott.*

(c) So saying, she *led the way* to the library, and I followed.—*Scott.*

Leading strings, in—under the guidance or control of another (like a child just learning to walk who is held up by strings); (পিতৃ ক্ষমতা শিখিবার সময় থেমল একজন হাত না ধরিলে পারে না, মেই কৃপ পরের অধীন হওয়া), in a state of absolute dependence, প্রগল্পণ।

(a) I do not know what there can be in that woman that she is able to hold both you and Lufiton *in leading strings*.—*Trollope.*

(b) The public is pusillanimous and cowardly, because it is weak. Yet it is unwilling to appear *in leading strings*.—*Hazlitt.*

League with, be in—be in alliance with another, (generally, for a bad purpose), কোন দ্রুং অভিট্টিসাক্ষর জন্য অন্যার সহিত ঘোগ দেওয়া।

(a) There was a suspicion that the old adherents of the Raja of Satara were *in league with* the representatives of the Peshwas.—*Kaye.*

(b) There could no longer be any doubt that he too was in league with the Prince of Orange.—*Macaulay*.

(c) It might have been thought that he was in league with Mary to throw Elizabeth off her guard. —*Froude*.

Leak out—become public in a clandestine or irregular way, ছুটিয়া পড়া, বেরিষ্যে পড়া।

(a) Some of these jocose conversations have at times leaked out.—*Iring*.

Least, at (at the least)=if nothing else, to say no more, to say the least, at any rate; অন্ততঃ (আর কিছু নাই হউক)।

(a) Lewis had a far stronger mind than James. He had at least an equally high sense of honour.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In intellectual gifts Mary Stuart was at least Elizabeth's equal. —*Froude*.

(c) Alfred was a lawgiver; at least he collected and arranged the laws.—*Freeman*.

(d) If he persevered in his attentions, she would endeavour to discourage them, or at the least would render him no countenance.—*Dickens*.

Least, not in the=not in the smallest degree, মূলেও নেই, কিছু মাত্র নহে।

(a) Clarendon was a man of another generation and did not in the least understand the society which he had to govern.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But the print fell blank upon his eyes; and he did not know in the least what he was reading.—*Thackeray*.

(c) A strict friendship subsisted between these ladies, which the disagreement between their fathers did not in the least interrupt.—*Lamb*.

Least, to say the=not to say all that might be said, সকল কথা না বলিলেও, অন্ততঃ।

(a) The extent of her worldly knowledge was to say the least, very questionable.—*Dickens*.

(b) How very impudent, to say the least of it, Mrs. D's conduct had been with young S., sitting up with him on deck until all hours.—*Thackeray*.

Leave no stone unturned=do everything that can be done, use all practicable means to effect an object, কিছু বাকি না রাখা, উদ্দেশ্য সাধনার্থ যত দূর সাধা চেষ্টা করা।

(a) I walked home resolving to leave no stone unturned in their behalf and raise the £40 we had already collected for them to a hundred.

Warren.

(b) But Irwine will leave no stone unturned with the judge, you may rely upon that.—*George Eliot*.

Leave off=desist from, ছাড়া, stop, থাম।

(a) Never leave off hoping.—*Dickens*.

(b) He took up the poem at the place where he had left off.—*Dickens*.

Leave of, take = bid farewell to, বিদায় গ্রহণ করা ; lose, হারান।

(a) But the breach was irreparable ; and Voltaire took his *leave of* Frederic for ever.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Rogers asked to be allowed to *take leave of* his wife and children.
Froude.

(c) The child has *taken leave of* her senses.—*Dickens*.

Leave one in the lurch = leave one in an embarrassed or helpless situation, অসহায় বা দুর্দশিত্বে অবস্থায় ফেলিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) Spain made its own terms with France when it could and *left England in the lurch*.—*Dickens*.

(b) Government, I suppose, will do what is right, and not *leave me in the lurch*.—*Southey*.

(c) That the Emperor himself disgracefully *left them in the lurch* proves nothing as to the original feeling.—*Freeman*

Leave one to one's fate = think no more of one or take no more care of one, but suffer one to undergo what fate ordains, অন্তক্ষে যাহা আছে তাহাই যত্ক এইভাবে কাছাকে পরিভ্যাগ করা।

(a) Philip if pushed too far might make his own terms and *leave England to its fate*.—*Froude*.

(b) If she refused she would be *left to her fate*.—*Froude*.

Lecture, a curtain = a lecture or reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed, মৃহিলীর পরামর্শ বা তাড়না, স্টেয়া স্টেই়া যে কথাবার্তা হয়।

(a) A *curtain lecture* is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long suffering.—*Irring*.

(b) In a *curtain lecture* she took her husband to task for his cruel conduct to Joe.—*Thackeray*.

Lecture, read one a = administer a formal reproof to one, reprove one, তৎসনা করা।

(a) The old Lord took this opportunity to *read a very sharp lecture* on his vanity and want of respect for his betters.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She abused him and *read him lectures* with sisterly frankness.

Thackeray.

(c) Sir F. Knollys on his way down *read a lecture* to Northumberland and the Council of York for their forwardness.—*Froude*.

Led away by, be = be led astray by, সম্যক্রমে নীত বা চালিত হওয়া।

(a) She warned them not to be *led away by* sinister influences.

Froude.

Left to oneself = left alone, একাকী হওয়াতে ; permitted to follow one's own desires, নিজের ইচ্ছামত চলিতে পাওয়া ; অন্ত কর্তৃক পরিভ্যাস্ত।

(a) *Left to himself* again, he was naturally in a thoughtful mood.

Dickens.

(b) He fixed his regular expenditure at a trifling sum which, if *left to himself*, he never exceeded.—*Irving*.

(c) *Left to himself*, he now began to elaborate his own system.

Max Muller.

Legs, be on one's = stand to speak, পাঁচা হওয়া, বক্তৃতা করিবার জন্য দাঢ়ি।

(a) Scarcely six weeks from the day of the duel *was* this indefatigable Mr. S. *on his legs* in the House of Commons.—*Warren*.

(b) He *was on his legs*; he was very tedious; and he had only one topic, the merits and wrongs of Hastings.—*Macaulay*.

Legion, their name is = their number is large, they are innumerable, তাইদের সংখ্যা বেসীমান নাই।

(a) And canst thou tell me the number of those banditti? Gallant Sir, *their name is legion*.—*Scott*.

(b) She had smitten but a few of the heretics here and there, when like the evil spirits, *their name was legion*.—*Froude*.

Leisure, at = free from occupation, conveniently, অবকাশক্রমে।

(a) Reflect afterwards when you are *at leisure*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He will be in London in a fortnight, quite *at leisure*, and anxious to attend to our affairs.—*Knight*.

(c) Newman left him to sip his own *at leisure*.—*Dickens*.

Lend oneself to = give oneself up to, কোন অসৎ কায়ে অস্ত্রমর্পণ করা; and a person in (something bad), কোন অস্থিময়ে কাহারও সহায়তা করা; join, যোগ দেওয়া।

(a) Men who *lend themselves* unconsciously to lies become eventually deliberate rogues.—*Froude*.

(b) He remodelled the bench by dismissing four judges who refused to *lend themselves* to his plans.—*Green*.

(c) She had been banished from the royal presence and was ready to *lend herself* to any desperate scheme.—*Froude*.

(d) Yet he *lent himself* to the party-cry that Pitt was taking his first measures for the re-enslavement of Ireland.—*Morley*.

Length and breadth of the land, the = the whole extent of the country, দেশের সর্বত্র, চতুর্দিকে।

(a) The note of warning was sounded across *the whole length and breadth of the land*.—*Kaye*.

(b) They were tampering with the troops at the Presidency and sowing dangerous lies broadcast over *the length and breadth of the land*.—*Kaye*.

Length, at = after a very long time, অবশ্যে; largely, extensively, fully, সর্বস্তর বর্ণনা (কথায় বা লিখিয়া দুইই হইতে পারে)।

(a) And at this row of houses, after traversing a very dirty and dusty suburb, he *at length* arrived with a palpitating heart.—*Dickens*.

(b) For some minutes they walked along in silence, until *at length* young W. burst out into a loud laugh.—*Dickens*.

(c) On this point Mr. Hallam dilates *at length* and with conspicuous ability.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The question was argued *at great length* and decided by a majority of the Judges in favour of the Crown.—*Macaulay*.

Length, lie or fall at full = lie prostrate, fall flat, ମୁହେ ପତିତ ହୋଇ, ସଟାନ ହଇଁଯା ଶୋଯା ବା ପଡ଼ା ।

(a) And Squeers striking his head against it in his descent, *lay at his full length* upon the ground, stunned and motionless.—*Dickens*.

(b) He *fell at his full length* on the floor and began to yell in a frightful manner.—*Warren*.

Less, none the (not the less) = not on that account in a less degree, ମେଇ କାରଣେ ଯେ ଏକଟ୍ଟିଓ କମ ତାହା ନହେ ।

(a) The children could not understand it, but they liked it *none the less* for that.—*Kingsley*.

(b) The story of Newton and the apple may be a legend. Yet *none the less* Newton discovered and revealed the law of gravitation.—*Fronda*.

(c) His hope of ending his sorrow was gone ; but *none the less* he nerved himself to complete the advantage gained.—*Golden Deeds*.

(d) The crime was of course publicly denied, but it was *not the less* believed.—*Mercile*

(e) We restrained ourselves from the expression of any decided conviction in this matter. But *not the less* did I feel that Caroline was an injured wife.—*Knight*.

Lesson, learn a = gain some knowledge by personal experience (often of a painful or a trying character), ଶିକ୍ଷା ପାଇସା, ଠିକେ ଶେଖା ।

(a) I have *learned a lesson* which I hope I may never forget.—*Trollope*.

(b) There can be no doubt that Cesar got the worst of it in this struggle, and we may surmise that he *learned a lesson* which was of service to him in subsequent campaigns.—*Trollope*.

Lesson from one, take a = gain useful instruction from one, become with advantage the pupil of one, କାହାର ଓ ନିକଟେ ପାଠ୍ୟ ଲାଗେଇଲା (ଅନେକ ଶିଖିତେ ପାରା ଯାଯୁ, ଏହି ଛାବି) ।

(a) The finest diplomats in Europe might have *taken a lesson from* the corporal.—*Lytton*.

Let down = lower, ଉପର ହଇତେ ନୀତେ ନାମାଇୟା ଦେଓରା ।

(a) In default of ladders, the men of the 69th *let down* a rope and he was drawn up unhurt.—*Kaye*.

(b) He *let* himself *down* out of a window 90 feet from the ground by a cord.—*Froude*.

(c) It was impossible that in such circumstances he should remain at the head of the Scottish administration. He was however gently *let down* from his high position.—*Macaulay*.

Let in—admit, ভিতরে প্রবেশ করিতে দেওয়া।

(a) He told N. to wait at the front door, while he went round and *let him in*.—*Dickens*.

(b) What boots it at one gate to make defence

And at another to *let in* the foe ?—*Milton*.

(c) The windows were opened to *let in* the fresh air.—*Thackeray*.

Let loose=set at large, set free from restraint, বন্ধন থেলিবাব দেওয়া, আবক্ষ অবস্থা হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া।

(a) They *let loose* two immense blood-hounds at night which all last night were yelling and howling.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The playful children just *let loose* from school.—*Goldsmit*.

Let loose on=set at (like a dog); suffer to fall upon; কঙ্কালের মত নেমায়া দেওয়া, দৌরাত্ম্য করিতে দেওয়া।

(a) Tens of thousands of Cossacks had been *let loose on* Pomerania and Brandenburg.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Scots, finding that the Irish were to be *let loose on* them, threatened to send a force to Ulster.—*Froude*.

Let off=suffer to go free from some penalty, ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া ; discharge, মনুক বা বাজি ছোড়া।

(a) But Dodwell was far too good a churchman to *let off* dissenters easily.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Charging my pistol with powder, I *let it off* in the air.—*Swift*.

(c) In honour of them fireworks were *let off*.—*Dickens*.

Let one into=admit one into (generally, a secret); make one acquainted with, কোন গুপ্ত কথার ভিতরে প্রবেশ করিতে দেওয়া, অবগত করা।

(a) The sooner you *let the world into* the secret the better.—*Irring*.

(b) Dr. Johnson *let us* a good deal *into* the secret of judicious reading.—*Helps*.

(c) I was briefly *let into* his history by Bracebridge.—*Irring*.

Letter of the law, the=the exact wording of the law, the strict import of the words in which the law is expressed; আইনে ঠিক যাহা লেখা আছে তাহা, আইনের লিখিত বাকের অক্ষত মর্ম।

(a) He had so great a reverence for the *letter of the law* that he was not a serviceable tool of arbitrary power.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Be his rule ever so bad, still if he does not break the *letter of the law* he must be endured till the end of the year.—*Freemantle*.

(e) The Queen found herself with a war upon her hands and with a rival claimant to her crown whose right by *the letter of the law* was better than her own.—*Froude*.

Letter, to the =literally and strictly, অবিকল, ঠিক, একচুলও তফাং নচে।

(a) The King's promise was observed *to the letter*.—*Morley*.

(b) It need hardly be said that he resolved to follow this advice *to the letter*.—*Warren*.

(c) His prophecy was fulfilled *to the letter*.—*Morley*.

Letters, a man of=a learned man, পঞ্জি।

(a) The practice of conferring on *men of letters* honorary or pecuniary rewards, is agreeable no doubt to those who receive them.—*Buckle*.

(b) The first⁴ was a rude but able soldier, the other an orator and a *man of letters*.—*Marivale*.

Liberties, take - use language or do things in an improperly familiar way (generally indicating neglect of the laws of etiquette or propriety), অমর্যাদাব বথা কহা বা কাজ করা ; তামাসা করা (কাজে বা কথায়)।

(a) The chief--who, as a famous jester and an old friend of Mir Jaffer, could venture to *take liberties*,--answered, "I affront the Colonel ! I who never get up in the morning without making three low bows to his jackass !" —*Macaulay*.

(b) The fact is, he is my servant, but I allow him to *take* a good many *liberties*.—*Dickens*.

(c) But woe to those who *took liberties* with her !—*De Quincey*.

Liberty, be at=be free or unrestrained, আধীন থাকা, নিজের ইচ্ছামত কাজ করিতে পারা।

(a) We are not *at liberty* to say whether the rumours were well or ill founded.—*Thackeray*.

(b) For a time therefore every man *was at liberty* to believe what he wished.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The King *was now at full liberty* to exact full vengeance for years of restraint and humiliation.—*Macaulay*.

Liberty of the press = freedom to print or publish anything without legal supervision, মুদ্রায়স্থের স্বাধীনতা।

(a) An incident took place which seemed likely to be fatal to the infant *liberty of the press*.—*Macaulay*.

Liberty, set at =set free from confinement, কারাবস্থা হইতে মুক্ত করা।

(a) Lord Grey immediately *set him at liberty*.—*Froude*.

(b) Ferrars was *set at liberty*.—*Froude*.

Lie down =place the body on the ground, go to rest, শয়ন করা।

(a) He *lay down* on his back, on the table. - *Dickens*.

(b) He *lay down* upon his bed with some of its coverings over him.

Dickens.

(c) The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid.—*Bible.*

Lie in wait = lie concealed with a view to surprise or seize an enemy,
ওথ করিয়া থাকা।

(a) They *lay* sometimes *in wait* for her.—*Macaulay.*

(b) An armed boat *lay in wait* for him and he was taken and brought back to the Tower.—*Froude.*

Lie on the head of = be imputable at one, (কোন দোষ) কাহারও শিরে পড়া।

(a) If Castro drove him to hostilities, the blood spilt in the quarrel would *lie on the head of* that commander.—*Prescott.*

Lie, tell a = utter a falsehood, মিথ্যা কথা কহা।

(a) One of Young's two wives *told a lie* invented by her husband, to explain how a paper of such importance had come into her hands.

Macaulay.

(b) If Bede *tells us lies*, we will disbelieve his stories.—*Froude.*

(c) For some purpose of your own you *told a lie*—*Dickens.*

Lie to, give the = charge one with falsehood, prove an imputation to be false ; মিথ্যাবাদী বলা, কোন অপরাধ মিথ্যা প্রমাণ করা।

(a) Lewis complained that, in return for the greatest service which he could render to the English government, that government had *given him the lie* in the face of all Christendom.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The behaviour of Wyatt's followers *gave the lie* to the queen's charges against them.—*Froude.*

(c) If the tongue of scandal and envy is busy with you, you must be extraordinarily on your guard to let your conduct *give them the lie.*

Warren.

Lieu of, in = instead of (generally, some *thing*), কোন কিছুর পরিবর্তে।

(a) So she went to the cupboard, and *in lieu of* a dinner made herself some tea.—*Thackeray.*

(b) *In lieu of* his rights, Charles accepted a grant of £100,000 a year.

Green.

(c) Similar debentures were issued afterwards for Cromwell's army and were given to the soldiers *in lieu of* their pay.—*Froude.*

Life and death, a matter of = a matter involving the risk of the loss of life ; a serious matter; জীবন মরণের বাপার ; অতি গুরুতর বাপার।

(a) Friends indeed asserted that he was conscientious even to scrupulousness, in *matters of life and death*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) It appeared that Religion, which was the plaything of the nobles, was to the people a clear *matter of life and death*.—*Froude.*

(c) To tame the Parlement, to fill the king's coffers—these are now life and death questions.—*Carlyle.*

Life and death, a struggle for = a struggle which ends either in victory or destruction; a desperate struggle for existence; প্রাণের নিরিষ্ট জড়।

(a) The struggle with Hyder Ali was a struggle for life and death
Macaulay

(b) The Anglicans had betrayed their true tendencies, in a life and death struggle with the Papacy.—*Froude.*

(c) This was one of the most important battles in the history of the world ; it was a struggle for life and death between the Aryan and Turanian races. *Freeman.*

Life and death, hover between = lie in a precarious state, মৃত্যুর সংশয় একপ অবস্থায় থাক।

(a) Edwin had for a month been hovering between life and death.
Holmes

Life, for = for the whole period of one's life, as long as one should live, যত দিন জীবিত থাকিবে।

(a) The power being conferred on him for life, he became the red king.—*Mericale.*

(b) Napoleon was appointed first consul for life.—*O'raik.*

Life, for one's (on one's life)—if one wants to save one's life at the risk of forfeiting one's life, বন্ধু নিজের প্রাণ বক্ষ কবিতে চাহ।

(a) You dare not for your life lay a finger on me.—*Scott.*

(b) Hush ! hush ! not a word for your life.—*Dickens.*

(c) The rebel leaders bade them, on their lives, be still.—*Froude.*

(d) Kent, on thy life, no more. *Shakespeare.*

Life to, give = animate, পুনঃজীবিত কর।

(a) The confidence of their leader gave life to the desponding.—*Prescott.*

Life, lead a (live a life) = live in a certain manner, (কোন ভাবে জীবন ধাপন কর।)

(a) If she did not wish to lead a virtuous life, at least she desired to enjoy a character for virtue.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He had lived a life of stainless purity.—*Froude.*

(c) Self-respect and a fine sense of the becoming were not to be expected from one who had led a life of mendicancy and adulation.
Macaulay.

Life, in early = during the first part of one's life or career, প্রথম অবস্থায়।

(a) Chaucer was in early life a soldier.—*Smythes.*

Life is a lie, one's whole = one has been a hypocrite all his life, one has never in all one's life acted honestly and truthfully, যাহার সমগ্র জীবন সত্তা ও নায় বিকল্প আচরণেই ঘাপিত হয়।

(a) A tyrant, whose whole life was a lie, who hated the constitution because he had been compelled to feign respect for it, and to whom his own honour and the love of his people were as nothing, would select such a crisis for some appalling violation of law.—*Macaulay*.

Life of me, for the=even if I were to give my life ; by any means in my power, কোনো রকমেই।

(a) I can't for the life of me make you out, doctor.—*Warren*.

(b) But what that something is, I cannot for the life of me make out. *Helps*.

(c) But for the life of him he could not recollect at that precise moment what the anecdote was.—*Dickens*.

Life, through (all one's life)=during the whole period of one's life, আজীবন, ব্যাপৰ।

(a) He was through life taciturn and bashful.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And through life I have striven to act upon these principles.

Warren.

(c) He has been addling his brains with figures and book-keeping all his life.—*Dickens*.

Life, to the =exactly, টিক ; in exact representation of the original, টিক কৃতিত্বস্থায় যেমন দেখিকলে।

(a) We will go down and look at the picture. There you are to the life.—*George Eliot*.

(b) "The guest while in the house is its lord" is a trite saying with them, and expresses to the life the deference with which they treat whoever has once been received under their roof.—*Pulgrave*.

(c) He meditated on actors and acting and the powerful effects which a good play represented to the life has upon the spectator.—*Lamb*.

(d) Caricatured as this may seem to others, I need not assure you that it is to the life.—*Lyttton*.

Life in one's hand, take one's=be in imminent danger of losing one's life, অগ্রহাতে নিপুণ থাকা।

(a) Tallien, taking his life in his hand, led the onset.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Thus every man who then meddled with public affairs took his life in his hand.—*Macaulay*.

Light, according to one's=according to the knowledge or conviction one has, নিজের দৃষ্টি যেমন আইনে।

(a) Everyman pursues happiness, according to his light, and always has pursued it, and must pursue it.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Every one was to judge according to his own light and nothing could be gained by inducing men to profess sentiments contrary to their convictions.—*Buckle*.

(c) Such men as Berkeley, Butler, and Paley, each according to his light fought the battle fairly, on the common ground of reason and philosophy.—*Kingsley.*

Light, bear the = can be made public, সাধারণ সমক্ষে প্রকাশ করিবার মোগ্য হওয়া।

(a) They were negotiating for the recovery of some stolen papers which would not bear the light.—*Dickens.*

Light, bring to = reveal, discover, প্রকাশ করা।

(a) Every day brought to light some new falsehood or contradiction in the stories of Oates and Bedloe.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The letters were intercepted ; and a formidable plot was brought to light.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Every fresh record which is brought to light is a fresh evidence in its favour.—*Froude.*

Light, come to = be discovered or revealed, প্রকাশিত হওয়া।

(a) The facts did not come to light till after his death.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Meantime other secrets came to light. —*Froude.*

(c) New features of the Queen of Scot's misdemeanour in England were coming perpetually to light.—*Froude.*

Light of, look upon in the = look upon, consider, or regard as, কোন কিছু বলিয়া গণ্য করা।

(a) Any other topic grave or gay is looked upon in the light of impertinence.—*Hazlitt.*

(b) I consider myself in the light of a cosmopolite.—*Goldsmith.*

(c) He regarded me in the light of a public character.—*Dickens.*

(d) He regarded it in the light of an indignity that a poor friar should be placed on a level with his august sovereign.—*Prescott.*

Light of, make = treat anything as of slight or no consequence, treat with indifference, অধ্যাহ করা, কিছুই নয় মনে করা।

(a) Lord Holland made light of her fears.—*Macaulay.*

(b) I am not one of those who make light of political offences.—*Froude.*

(c) Like his master, he made light of difficulties.—*Froude.*

(d) But the Carthaginians had made light of the summons, and easily evaded the obligation he would have imposed upon them.—*Merivale.*

Light, see the = be born, মাতৃগর্ভ হইতে তুমিষ্ট হওয়া ; be made public, come out, সাধারণের সমক্ষে প্রকাশিত হওয়া।

(a) Many persons were in the royal bed-chamber when the child first saw the light.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They have some manuscript work in hand which is of too much importance hastily to see the light.—*Hazlitt.*

(c) Why am I asked what next shall *see the light* ?

Heavens ! was I born for nothing but to write ?—*Pope*.

Light, strike a = produce a light by means of a flint and steel or a match, চকমকি টুকিয়া বা বিলাতি মেসলাই দিয়া আগুণ বাহির করা ; light a candle or lamp, আলো জ্বালা।

(a) I instantly arose, *struck a light* and wrote the letter.—*Scott*.

(b) But wait, I will *strike a light* ; I do not love darkness.—*Lytton*.

Light up = kindle, বহু অঙ্গিলিত করা ; animate, cheer up, উজ্জ্বল করা, মান ভাব দূব করা ; elucidate, পরিষ্কৃট বা পরিকার করা।

(a) She is now aware that she cannot *light up* a continental war.

Froude.

(b) And as I looked upon it, a tranquil smile *lighted up* her pale features.—*Dickens*.

(c) His joy was too great for concealment. It *lighted up* his dark and melancholy features.—*Macaulay*.

(d) His eye was on the alert, now as always, for anything that might *light up* the sovereign problems of human government.—*Morley*.

(e) Every writer considers it his bounden duty to *light up* some portion of Shakespeare's character or works.—*Irving*.

Light upon = come to by chance, happen to find, কোন কিছুতে আসিয়া পড়।

(a) Indeed we cannot open any volume of this work in any place, without *lighting on* a blunder.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Who knows but I may *light upon* some legendary traces of Dame Quickly and her guests.—*Irving*.

(c) Turning over the leaves of his book, he soon *lighted upon* something which attracted his attention.—*Dickens*.

Light upon, throw = dispel the darkness hanging over; give a knowledge of ; enable one to understand ; দীপ্তি প্রদান করা, বিকাশিত করা।

(a) The physiological researches of Willis first *threw light upon* the structure of the brain.—*Green*.

(b) He tells us that men's behaviour in small matters often *throws* more *light on* their character than their behaviour in great matters.—*Freeman*.

(c) The story deserves to be fully told ; for it *throws* great *light on* the character of the parties which then divided the church and the state.

Macaulay.

(d) The journals *throw no light upon* the debate, if debate there was.

Froude.

Lightly on, sit = be slighted or not thought much of, আহেয়ের মধ্যে গুণ না হওয়া।

(a) Their official duties *sit lightly on* them.—*Froude*.

(b) Elizabeth was embarrassed by a rash engagement which would have *sat lightly on* any previous sovereign. But she gave the Queen of Scots an opportunity of clearing her reputation.—*Froude*.

(c) Her faith however, if she had any, *sat lightly on* her.—*Froude*.

Lightning, be struck with = be injured or destroyed by lightning, কোন কিছুর উপর বাজ্ঞা পড়া।

(a) The statue of Jupiter on the Alban mount was *struck with lightning*, and caused general consternation as a presage of impending revolution.—*Merivale*.

Like to have, had = had nearly, আম (যাব যাব) হইয়াছিল।

(a) But the dwarf *had like to have* been killed more than once.

Goldsmit.

(b) In this exercise I once met an accident which *had like to have* cost me my life.—*Swift*.

Likelihood, in all = in all probability, most probably, সম্ভবতঃ।

(a) Philip *in all likelihood* would give her Don Carlos for a husband
Froude.

Liking for, have a = have a fancy for ; like ; পছন্দ বা মনোমত হওয়া।

(a) I *had no particular liking*, that I could discover, *for* anything.
Dickens

(b) He *had a great liking for* some diversions, quite harmless in themselves, but condemned by the rigid precisians among whom he lived.

Macaulay.

(c) He evidently *has a liking for* the American institutions.

Macaulay.

Liking, to one's = exactly as one wishes it to be, exactly suiting one's taste, টিক পছন্দ সহি, টিক মনের মত।

(a) He swore and was savage, if the cooking was not *to his liking*.
Thackeray.

(b) A person who cannot build a house or a carriage will decide for himself whether a house or carriage is built *to his liking*.—*Lewis*.

Line, a hard and fast = a limit or line of demarkation that cannot be crossed ; a strict distinction, a strict injunction that cannot be violated, যে সীমা, প্রভেদ বা নির্দম অতিক্রম করিবার জো নাই।

(a) The Bulgarian imitated the Greek tongue and Greek manners ; he was willing in other lands to be himself looked on as a Greek. It is only in quite modern times, that *a hard and fast line* has been drawn between Greeks and Bulgarians.—*Freeman*.

(b) It lays down *a hard and fast line* which fetters some banks and is superfluous for others—*Lubbock*.

Line of conduct—course of conduct, ধৰণ।

(a) It was necessary that the king should determine on some *line of conduct*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He determined to change his *line of conduct* and to proceed in a new course.—*Macaulay*.

Lion's share of, the*—the larger part of, all or nearly all, প্রায়সমস্তই।

(a) So Richard certainly got the *lion's share* of the wealth of this wretched treasurer, whether he had a Lion's heart or not.—*Dickens*.

(b) It little mattered to them whether one Prince or another was recognised as the head of the family and the recipient of the *lion's share* of the pension.—*Kaye*.

(c) Burke was the least popular at the time when our blind Schlosser assumes him to have run off with the *lion's share* of popularity.

De Quincey.

Lists, enter the=engage in a contest, বিবাদে অবৃত্ত হওয়া (the allusion is to the jousts in the days of chivalry, the place fenced off for the combat being called *lists*).

(a) The young king himself *entered the lists* against Luther with an "Assertion of the seven sacraments."—*Green*.

(b) But Ichabod was too conscious of the superior might of his adversary to *enter the lists* against him.—*Irving*.

(c) At the same time Francis I. a powerful rival *entered the lists* against him.—*Robertson*.

Little, a=somewhat, slightly, অন্ত স্তর, কিছু কিছু; for a short time, অন্ত ক্ষণের নিমিত্ত।

(a) The truth is that Mr. S. was *a little* addicted to drinking.

Dickens.

(b) I am obliged to wait here till the rain holds *a little*.—*Dickens*.

(c) Pray you, stay *a little*, my lord.—*Shakespeare*.

Little, not a=not in a very small degree, very much, অন্ত, অত্যন্ত।

(a) He was *not a little* startled one morning by Miss H.'s abruptly entering his study.—*Warren*.

(b) The next morning he repaired to the English quarters, *not a little* uneasy as to the reception which awaited him there.—*Macaulay*.

Little by little, (by little and little)=gradually, by small degrees, ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে, অল্পে অল্পে।

* Several beasts joined the lion in a hunt, but when the spoil was divided, the lion claimed one quarter in right of his prerogative, one for his superior courage, one for his dam and cubs, "and as for the fourth, let who will dispute it with me." Awed by his frown, the other beasts silently withdrew.

(a) *Little by little*, the handful of Blacks who had helped Robert Clive to win the battle of Plassey had swollen into the dimensions of a gigantic army.—*Kaye*.

(b) But, *little by little*, this power was taken out of his hands.—*Kaye*.

(c) So *by little and little*, and not living high, I managed to scrape up the hundred pounds at last.—*Dickens*.

Live by=earn one's livelihood by (some occupation), কোন ধরণে বা কার্যের দ্বারা জীবিকা অধৃত করা।

(a) If you make Literature a trade to *live by*, you will be tempted to take your talents to the most profitable markets.—*Froude*.

(b) He that would *live by* traffic must hold himself at the disposal of every one claiming business with him.—*Scott*.

(c) Every man who had to *live by* his wit wrote plays, whether he had any internal vocation to write plays or not.—*Macaulay*.

Live from hand to mouth=live precariously without provision for the future ; obtain food and other necessaries as want requires, without having an abundant previous supply, দিন আনে দিন খাও।

(a) No class ever accomplished anything that *lived from hand to mouth*—*Smiles*.

(b) They *lived from hand to mouth*.—*Dickens*.

(c) While Goldsmith was literally *living from hand to mouth* by the forced drudgery of the pen, his independence of spirit was subjected to a sore pecuniary trial.—*Ireing*.

Live on=maintain oneself by eating, subsist on, (কোন ধরণ) খাইয়ে জীবন ধারণ করা ; be supported by, (কোন নির্দিষ্ট বেতন বা দানের দ্বারা) জীবিকা নির্বাহ করা।

(a) The people planted little or no corn but *lived upon* the flesh of their flocks and cattle.—*Dickens*.

(b) The great majority of the nation *lived* almost entirely *on* rye, barley and oats.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The allowance is not much, but still enough to *live upon* in this spot.—*Dickens*.

(d) He *lived* for a time *on* the charity of the Queen.—*Macaulay*.

Live up to=conform one's life and conduct to, কোন কিছুর মত ঠিক চলা।

(a) I am one of your disciples, and endeavour to *live up to* your rules.—*Addison*.

Live up to one's means=spend all that one earns, সমস্ত আয় ব্যয় করিয়ে ফেলা।

(b) The family has been *living up to their means*, if not beyond them; and the issue is, that they are thrown suddenly bankrupt upon the world.

Smiles.

Loaves and fishes, the = the emoluments of office, ମୋଟା ବେତନେର କର୍ଷ୍ଣ ।

(a) The insinuation is that bishops generally take more of the *loaves and fishes* than they ought.—*Trollope*.

Lock and key, under = securely locked up, ଚାଲି ଦିଆଯା ବକ୍ଷ ; confined, ଘରର ଭିତର ଅବରୁଦ୍ଧ ; with closed doors, in secret, ଦୋର ବକ୍ଷ କରିଯା ବା ଗୋପନେ ।

(a) He kept every document *under lock and key*.—*Warren*.

(b) He was *under lock and key*.—*Dickens*.

(c) Still more singular, what incessant printing is this that goes on at the King's Chateau, *under lock and key*.—*Carlyle*.

Loggerheads, go to (be at loggerheads) (colloq.) = fall out, quarrel, ଝଙ୍ଗା ବା ବିବାଦ କରା ।

(a) He is such a tremendous fellow that he could never contain himself but would *go to loggerheads* with the father before he had been in the place five minutes.—*Dickens*.

(b) They are *at loggerheads* amongst themselves about the meaning of the inscription.—*Freeman*.

Long and short of it, the = the whole of it, ମୋଟି କଥା ।

(a) *The long and short of it* is that this affair will not be allowed to go further.—*Warren*.

(b) I have not the money to travel, that's *the long and short of it*.

Thackeray.

(c) I would not mind patronising the Company. But I want to know what sort of security there is for the Company's going on. That's *the long and short of it*.—*Dickens*.

Long, as happy as the day is = happy all the day ; perfectly happy, ନିରବଛିନ୍ନ ସୁଖୀ ।

(a) He is *as happy as the day is long*.—*Warren*.

(b) Not three weeks ago he was a light-hearted busy creature and *as happy as the day was long*.—*Dickens*.

Long run, in the = in the end, ultimately, ଅତ୍ୟେ, ଶେଷ, କାଳେକେ ।

(a) *In the long run*, the honest man succeeds better than the dishonest. *Froude*.

(b) This is the issue which they are sure to come to *in the long run*. *Froude*.

(c) The Romans did not always obtain the victory, but there was a staunchness about them that was sure to prevail *in the long run*. *Golden Deeds*.

Look after = take care of, ଦେଖିବାନା, ଧର୍ତ୍ତ କରା ; attend to, ମନୋଯୋଗ କରା ।

(a) *Look after* their horses and mules and see their train lack nothing. *Scott*.

(b) I should like to know where you would have been now, and in what sort of a position in society, if I had not *looked after* you.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He was fully employed in *looking after* his own interests and those of France, at the Court of that prince.—*Macaulay*.

Look a gift-horse in the mouth—examine the quality or value of a gift received, যে দ্রব্য অমুগ্ধহৃত স্বরূপ পাওয়া গিয়াছে তাহার দোষ শুণিবিচার করা। (“ভিক্ষার চাল কাঢ়া আৰ আকাঢ়া কি,” সচৰাচৰ এই কথা বাবদ্বৃত হয়।)

(a) Much obliged, I don't want to *look a gift-horse in the mouth*, which is not a gracious thing to do.—*Dickens*.

(b) Come, don't you think it worth your while to count the notes? I thought I was not to *look a gift-horse in the mouth*, Sir. But I should be very happy to count them.—*George Eliot*.

Look at=direct one's eyes to, দৃষ্টিপাত করা ; examine, view, দেখা।

(a) *Look at* that lady in blue, seated by the Ambassador.—*Thackeray*

(b) Portia now desired Shylock to let her *look at* the bond.—*Lamb*.

(c) They are all characteristics which, when rightly *looked at* really make the history more instructive.—*Freeman*.

Look down on=command a distinct view of something lying below, বেধান হইতে নীচের কোন পদার্থ দেখিতে পাওয়া যায় এমন উচ্চে খাকা ; despise, অবজ্ঞা-সূচক দৃষ্টি নিষেপ করা, হীন জ্ঞান করা, উপেক্ষা করা।

(a) He began to build a great house on the top of the hill which *looks down upon* the forum.—*Arnold*.

(b) An interview took place in the fortress which *looks down on* the waters of the Ganges.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He utterly *looked down on* his fellow-creatures.—*Freeman*.

(d) He *looks down upon* us country-people as so many blackamoors.

Thackeray.

Look for=expect, wait expectantly for, আশা করা, প্রতীক্ষা করা ; seek, অনুসন্ধান করা ; পাইবার চেষ্টা করা।

(a) They would have shown no mercy themselves and they *looked for* none.—*Froude*.

(b) Wellington was absent and his arrival was anxiously *looked for*.

Smiles.

(c) An immediate answer was *looked for*, but *not* answer came.

Froude.

(d) Where now were we to *look for* help ?—*Warren*.

(e) What do we *look for* in studying the history of a past age ?

Thackeray.

(f) It was necessary to *look for* recruits who were not mercenaries.

Macaulay.

Look forward to=expect, await, আশা করা, প্রতীক্ষা করা।

(a) They had long *looked forward to* the accession of their patron.

Macaulay.

(b) He might look forward to a dukedom.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The day was fixed for the trial, and Realmah looked forward to it with a feeling of utter dismay.—*Helps*.

Look in=call, come in, আইসা।

(a) Mr. S. replied that he should look in at seven minutes past six.

Dickens.

(b) I heard voices, and I looked in.—*Newman*.

(c) He had hardly concluded, when little Dorrit looked in to see how they all were.—*Dickens*.

Look into=inspect closely, examine, ভাল করিয়া ভিতর পর্যাপ্ত দেখা।

(a) Look into the matter more steadily.—*Newman*.

(b) While Mary was repairing acts of injustice, Gardiner, with Sir William Petre, was looking into the public accounts.—*Froude*.

(c) If we look into the bottom of this matter, we may find, I think, three reasons for it.—*Addison*.

Look on=regard (in a certain manner), কোন ভাবে দেখা ; be a mere idle spectator (without feeling any interest in the affair), অবলোকন করা, দৃশ্যকের নাম দেখা।

(a) The Queen looked coldly on him.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The emperor looked graciously on the plan and favoured him with some prudent counsels.—*Prescott*.

(c) The archers waved their caps and cheered, but the crowd looked on impassively.—*Froude*.

(d) He looked on, in mute astonishment.—*Dickens*.

Look on one as=regard one (or something) as, কাহাকে বা কোন বস্তুকে (কোন কিছুর) মত বিবেচনা বা গণ্য করা।

(a) Distant nations looked on the Pope as the Vicegerent of the Almighty.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Jacobites at heart, they looked on the Catholics as their natural friends.—*Froude*.

(c) In the latter part of the seventeenth century France was looked upon as the wealthiest power in Europe.—*Macaulay*.

Look out for=seek, তফসি করা।

(a) I have been watching and watching for you, and running down the lane and looking out for you.—*Irving*.

(b) A friend is now looking out lodgings for me in the neighbourhood.

Warren.

(c) He therefore looked out for a pretext and was fortunate enough to find one.—*Macaulay*.

Look-out, one's=one's business or concern, (in which one is to expect no assistance from others), কাহারও কাজ।

(a) Of course, there is one impediment, we all know that. That must be *your look-out*.—*Trollope*.

(b) That's *your look-out*.—*Thackeray*.

Look-out for, be on the—carefully looking for, সাবহিত হইয়া অতীক্ষ্ণ করা, কাছারও সন্ধানে থাকা।

(a) Helen was on the *look-out* for this expected guest, and saw him from her window.—*Thackeray*.

(b) They found the stable-yard full of soldiers who were on the *look out* for Charles.—*Dickens*.

(c) She is not equal to the work of superintending that vast mansion and must be on the *look-out* for a successor.—*Thackeray*.

Look over=examine carefully (generally, some writing); read, কোথা কাগজ পত্র বা বহি পরীক্ষা বা পাঠ করা।

(a) He wished me to *look over* and revise some of his works.—*Irving*.

(b) I shall *look over* these papers and tell you what they are.—*Dickens*.

(c) His practice was to *look over* a page or two of a Greek or Latin author and then to read the passage straightforward into his own language.

Macaulay.

Look sharp (*colloq.*)=be very careful, উসিয়ার হওয়া; be quick or ready, সতৰ হইয়া কার্য্য হাসিল করা :

(a) *Look sharp* with the light, or I shall knock my head against something in this confounded hole.—*Dickens*.

(a) If they wanted to be married that morning they had better *look sharp*.—*Dickens*.

(b) Come now, reader, be quick *look sharp*, and ask what you have to ask.—*De Quincey*.

Look through=penetrate into, see or understand perfectly, ভিতৰে পর্যাপ্ত প্রবেশ করা, নিরীক্ষণ করা।

(a) He is a great observer, and he *looks*

Quite *through* the deeds of men.—*Shakespeare*.

Look to=take care of, attend to, দেখাশুনা করা, মনোযোগ করা; expect to receive from, কাছারও নিকট পাইবার প্রত্যাশা করা।

(a) Private persons and private companies *looked to* their own interests.

Froude.

(b) Then restraining himself, he ordered his own surgeon to *look to* the hurts of the captive.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Let him *look to* himself, or the state may find a tighter girdle for himself.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He *looked to* Ashley and his party for support.—*Green*.

(e) The Court of Versailles, in this peril, *looked to* Frederic for help.

Macaulay.

Look up = show a tendency to rise or improve, বৃক্ষি বা উন্নতি হইবে এমন গতিক দেখা।

(a) And by and by my practice might *look up*.—*George Eliot.*

Look with an evil eye = regard one with jealousy or ill-feeling (as being the source of some evil), কাহারও বিষ নয়নে পড়া।

(a) She *looked* upon Wolf with an evil eye, as the cause of his master's going so often astray.—*Irving.*

Look up to = raise one's eyes to something high, উচ্চদিকে দৃষ্টিপাত করা ; respect, esteem, সম্মান করা ; regard one as, কাহারও মত গণ্য করা ; expect help from one in need, অসময়ে কাহারও মুশ্পানে চাওয়া।

(a) Blessings be on her ! he prays, as he *looks up to* the stars overhead.—*Thackeray.*

(b) She *looked up to* him as to a being of a superior order.—*Irving.*

(c) The Lord Mayor is *looked up to* by the inhabitants of Little Britain as the greatest potentate upon earth.—*Irving.*

(d) At the beginning of the Persian wars, Sparta was generally *looked up to* as the chief state of Greece.—*Freeman.*

(e) They have few to *look up to*, besides myself, during the time they are at sea.—*Southey.*

Loose, a screw = something amiss (used literally of joinery kept together by screws), ঢিলা হওয়া, সব টিক্ক ঠাক্ক না হওয়া।

(a) There are signs that there is somewhere a *screw loose* in Mr. Kirk's treatment of these events.—*Freeman.*

(b) My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, that there was a *screw loose* somewhere.—*Dickens.*

(c) Ah ! there must be a *screw loose*, something wrong here.—*Warren.*

Loose to, give a = give vent to, ব্যক্ত করা ; indulge freely in, অসংহত করা, ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া।

(a) They *give a loose to* their feelings on proper occasions.—*Thackeray.*

(b) While he was present, respect prevented the soldiers from *giving a loose to* their feelings.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He *gave a loose to* his imagination.—*Thackeray.*

(d) On these occasions, a man *gives a loose to* every passion and every thought that is uppermost.—*Addison.*

Lord it over = play the lord over, সদর্পে অধিপতির স্থায় চলা ; rule with despotic sway, একাধিপত্য করা।

(a) When the ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and careering gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears—how she seems to *lord it over* the deep !—*Irving.*

(b) To such humble circumstances was the man now reduced who had so lately *lorded it over* the land with unlimited sway.—*Prescott*.

(c) His friends affirmed that his only crime was his dislike of foreigners who were *lording it over* his countrymen.—*Macaulay*.

Lose one's head—lose the power of judging calmly, মুক্ত যুরে শাওয়া, বুদ্ধির হিস্তা না থাকা।

(a) It would be a great mistake to say that Pitt ever *lost his head*.
Morley.

Lose the thread of=lose the chain of, খেই হারান।

(a) He *lost the thread of* his discourse, hesitated and repeated the same words several times.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In the course of his speech he faltered, stammered and seemed to *lose the thread of* his reasoning.—*Macaulay*.

Loss, be at a (generally followed by *how, what*, or an infinitive)=be unable to determine, be puzzled, be unable ; দিশাহারা হওয়া, কিংকর্তব্যমিট হওয়া। **At a loss for**=in want of, কোন কিছুর অভাব।

(a) Mr. Jonas was evidently disconcerted, and *at a loss* how to proceed.—*Dickens*.

(b) I confess that I *was at a loss* how to conduct myself.—*De Quincey*.

(c) I really *was at a loss* what to say.—*Warren*.

(d) Laura *was at a loss* to account for her cousin's sulky behaviour.

Thackeray.

(e) Why you should suspect me of it, I am *at a loss* to think.—*Dickens*.

(f) He was seldom *at a loss for* an expedient ; and he knew Impey well.—*Macaulay*.

Lost in wonder, be=be greatly surprised, ডাক্ত লাগা।

(a) The more she saw of Alice, the more *was she lost in wonder* at the romance of which this beautiful girl had been the heroine.—*Lytton*.

Lost to, be=be destitute of, be insensible to, (কোন সম্পর্ক) হীন হওয়া।

(a) Had she *been* herself so far *lost to* honourable feeling, she would have been saved by Burghley from her own weaknesses.—*Froude*.

(b) No divine, not utterly *lost to* all sense of religious duty and professional honour, could refuse to answer such a call.—*Macaulay*.

(c) When men are openly abandoned, and *lost to* all shame, they have no reason to think it hard if their memory be reproached.—*Swift*.

Lost upon, be=be without effect on, be thrown away on, ব্যর্থ হওয়া।

(a) The warning, however, *was lost on* the dull, stubborn, self-willed tyrant.—*Macaulay*.

(b) This early display of loyalty *was probably not lost on* his vigilant sovereign.—*Prescott*.

(c) These arguments were no more lost upon him, than the smallest iota of his demeanour, was upon Ralph.—*Dickens*.

Love or money, for—for any consideration, টাকা বা প্রশ়ংসন কিছুতেই।

(a) An inch of room in the front row of the gallery could not be procured for love or money.—*Dickens*.

Love with, be in = fall in love with, প্রেমানুরক্ত হওয়া ; be fond of, ভালবাসা।

(a) Cato, it seems, was in love with a daughter of Scipio.—*Macauley*.

(b) I cannot conceive how it is that people are in love with their own persons or astonished at their own performances.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) Speaking of the insipid smoothness with which some readers are so much in love, Pope has the following verses.—*Addison*.

(d) A man who is truly in love with philosophy will often make light of sufferings and privations which to another would be almost intolerable.

Craik.

Lucid interval = an interval of reason enjoyed by an insane person between two fits of insanity ; an interval of consciousness enjoyed by one bereft of reason; উদ্বাদ বা অজ্ঞান অবস্থায় সময়ে সময়ে বেঁচে থাকা।

(a) His sobriety of demeanour is no other than a *lucid interval*, and his passion mere delirium.—*Smollett*.

(b) Scott returned to Abbotsford to die. One of the last things he uttered, in one his *lucid intervals*, was worthy of him.—*Smile*.

(c) No *lucid interval* occurred between the frantic paroxysms of two contradictory illusions.—*Macauley*.

Luck, a run of = a succession of chances favourable or unfavourable, পঁঢ় শি (পুরুষ কুমুদ) ; a course of events, ঘটনা প্রবাহ।

(a) Frederic's situation had at last been such, that only an uninterrupted *run of good luck* could save him from ruin.—*Macauley*.

(b) She required stimulus and excitement to sustain her mind under the perpetual *run of ill luck* she had.—*Warren*.

(c) The *run of luck*, went against Mr. Nickey.—*Dickens*.

Lump, in a (in the lump) = in the gross, collectively, মৰ্মসাকলে।

(a) "I suppose, my dear," cried he, "we shall have it all in a lump."

Goldsmith.

(b) The principal gentlemen of several countries are stigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being Papists.—*Swift*.

(c) After having thus surveyed, this great magazine of mortality as it were, in the *lump*, I examined it more particularly by the accounts which I found on several of the monuments.—*Addison*.

Lustre upon, shed a = confer honour on, raise to distinction, অলক্ষণ প্রকাশ হওয়া।

(a) I deeply grieved for such an end of his career, in which he had in various ways *shed a lustre upon* journalism.—*Knight.*

(b) In his political life, he is an equitable mediator between king and people ; in his civil life, a firm promoter of all that *sheds a lustre upon* his country.—*Sydney Smith.*

M

Mad, drive one=make one mad, খেপাইয়া তোলা, পাগল করা।

(c) If he stands there, looking calmly upon those who know his black and dastardly heart, he will *drive me mad*.—*Dickens.*

(b) The oppression of his half-brother Odo, whom he left in charge of his kingdom *drove* the people *mad*.—*Dickens.*

(c) Some of the persecuted Covenanters *driven mad* by oppression had taken arms against Government.—*Macaulay.*

Mad, go=become mad, পাগল হওয়া, বুদ্ধিশক্তি হীন হওয়া। **Go mad with**=become mad through or out of ; রাগ, ঘৃণা, আনন্দ, ইত্যাদি কোন এবন মনের বেগে উন্মত্ত হওয়া।

(a) His daughters' ill usage had really made him *go mad*.—*Lamb.*

(b) Then the prisoners *went mad* with despair.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The capital and the whole nation *went mad with* hatred and fear.

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Made man, be a=become what a man ought to be, become possessed of the qualities necessary to ensure success in life, মানুষ হওয়া (হুমিয়াদারিতে আনন্দের যে সকল শুণ ধাকা আবশ্যিক তাহা পাওয়া, এই অর্থে)।

(a) Mr. Bright has said of boys, “Teach a boy arithmetic thoroughly, and he *is a made man*.” And why ?—Because it teaches him method, accuracy, value, proportions, relations.—*Smiles.*

Made of, be=be formed of (some material), { কান উপাদানে } গঠিত বা নির্মিত হওয়া।

(a) The vessels had *been made of* such wretched timber that they were unfit to go to sea.—*Macaulay.*

(b) I am *made of* that self-same metal as my sister.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) Ambition should *be made of* sterner stuff.—*Shakespeare.*

• **Made up of, be**=be composed of (heterogeneous objects); consist of, যে যে উপকরণে সংগঠিত (ভিন্ন ভিন্ন প্রকার উপকরণ মুক্তায়)।

(a) He describes the mob as being *made up* rather of unruly and dissolute than of fanatical malignants.—*Morley.*

(b) The complicated state of society which we call the British People was, at this period, *made up of* various elements, which I will briefly notice.
Knight.

(c) And the mass *being made up of* individuals, it is clear that were each to improve himself, the result would be the improvement of the whole.
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(d) Much of what commonly passes for Roman history, is really *made up of legends*.—*Freeman.*

Maiden speech = the first speech of a new member in a public body, কোন সভার সভা ইয়ে কেহ প্রথম যে বক্তৃতা করেন।

(a) In two years from the time when he had made his *maiden speech* Brougham had become an authority in the House.—*Knight.*

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(a) If they violate all laws of decorum or courtesy, it is out of sheer ignorance, not *malice prepense*.—*Palgrave.*

Make after = go after, পিছু পিছু যাওয়া।

(a) He *made after* them with such indifferent appearance of being a casual passenger on his way as he could assume.—*Dickens.*

Make a merit of = claim or take credit for, take the credit of, কোন কিছুর দক্ষণ বাহাদুরি লওয়া।

(a) The Nabob of Oude pressed him to accept a large sum of money. Clive, courteously but peremptorily refused ; and it should be observed that he *made no merit of* his refusal, and that the facts did not come to light till after his death.—*Macaulay.*

(b) His associate *made a merit* with their sovereign of the ingratitude with which they abandoned their protector.—*Robertson.*

(c) We will *make a merit of* dealing plainly with you, when we know we can't help it.—*Dickens.*

Make a mess of it (colloq.) = bungle, create confusion or embarrassment ; manage clumsily ; খিচড়ি পাঁকাইয়া ফেলা (ভাল করিয়া করিতে না পারা, এই অর্থে)।

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(a) The rule is, first think and then write ; don't write when you have nothing to say ; if you do, you will *make a mess of it*.—*Newman*.

(b) I can see he is *making a mess of* his practice, and getting into debt too, by what I hear.—*George Eliot*.

Make away with = kill, destroy, সংহার করা, নষ্ট করা ; take away surreptitiously, গোপনে তক্ষণ করা ; transfer or appropriate to oneself without authority, বিনা অনুমতিতে আসন্ন করা।

(a) Gonerill found means to *make away with* her sister by poison.

Lamb's Tales.

(b) Nevertheless, in this vast metropolis, about 240 persons every year *make away with* themselves.—*Buckle*.

(c) Tell me how much money has my son *made away with* since he left.

Warren.

(d) The Bishop introduced a measure to prevent his order from *making away with* church-property.—*Froude*.

Make believe = pretend, ছল করা।

(a) After a little more pleasantry concerning this same pudding and the tremendous expectations he *made believe* to entertain of it, she blushingly resumed her occupation.—*Dickens*.

(b) I am not a snob if I eke out my own dozen silver forks with plated ware ; but if I *make believe* that my plated ware is true silver, then I am a snob.—*Trollope*.

Make both ends meet = preserve a balance between income and expenditure, so that the latter may not exceed the former ; keep out of debt or insolvency ; আয়ব্যয়ের সমতা রক্ষা করা, ঋণগ্রস্ত না হইতে হয় এমন করিবা চল।

(a) The most rigorous economy on the part of his wife barely sufficed to *make both ends meet*.—*Warren*.

(b) I suppose there is no man in this Vanity Fair of ours so extremely charitable as not to wonder how his neighbour Jones or his neighbour Smith, can *make both ends meet* at the end of the year.—*Thackeray*.

(c) His mother was obliged to pinch and manage to *make both ends meet*.—*Thackeray*.

Make for = direct one's course towards, কোন দিক লক্ষ্য করিবা যান্ত্রয়।

(a) She got clear of her assailants and *made for* the coast of Normandy.

Macaulay.

(b) Still holding the bloody knife in his hands he *made for* the gates and hastened out of the city.—*Arnold*.

(c) He was to *make direct for* the North Foreland, turning neither to right nor left.—*Froude*.

Make merry = feast with mirth, আনন্দের সহিত ভোজ করা ; amuse oneself, কোন বিষয় লইয়া কৌতুক বা আমোদ করা ।

(a) They went out into the fields, and gathered their vineyards, and trode the grapes and *made merry*.—*Bible*.

(b) In every country it has been usual to *make merry* at marriages.

Buckle.

(c) His short and clumsy figure and his face pitted with the small-pox rendered him a ludicrous figure in the eyes of the musician, who *made merry* at his expense.—*Irring*.

(d) When the phantom was really no longer visible, he told the whole to Mr. D. and *made* very *merry* with her fears.—*Warren*.

Make mouths at = make faces at, মৃপভঙ্গী করা, ডেঙ্গুন।

(a) And then Ariel in the likeness of an ape would *make mouths at* him.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) The ministers employ their time at the Council-board in *making mouths at* each other and taking off each other's gestures for the amusement of the King.—*Macaulay*.

(c) A sitting in council would have been insupportable to him, if the Duke had not been there to *make mouths at* the Chancellor.—*Macaulay*.

Make much of = treat with great esteem or attention, বিশেষ যত্ন বা সমাদৃত করা ; look upon as of great value, জাক করা ।

(a) Be comfortable to my mother, your mistress, and *make much of her*.

Lamb.

(b) He was consigned to the care and guardianship of M. who was specially enjoined to take him below and *make much of him*.—*Dickens*.

(c) He was *made much of* by the company now, on account of his wealth and position in the world.—*Thackeray*.

(d) Practical wisdom is inclined to *make much of* what it possesses.

Helps.

Make nothing of = understand nothing about, মাত্তা মুও কিছুই বুঝিতে না পারা ।

(a) His sight was so confused with agitation, that I saw he could *make nothing of it*.—*Warren*.

(b) She could *make nothing of* them, nor they of her.—*Froude*.

(c) They could *make nothing of* his odd, ironical answers.—*Froude*.

Make of, not know what to = not know how to consider or view a thing, not well understand a thing, এ সবকে কি করা যাইতে পারে তাহা বুঝিতে না পারা ।

(a) For a while I knew not what to *make of it*.—*Warren*.

(b) They hear a remark which they do not know what to *make of*.

Hazlitt.

(c) It is quite clear that the author does *not know what to make of* the episode of Olivia and her husband.—*Black.*

Make off = escape, go away, সরিবা পড়া বা যাওয়া, পর্যায়ন করা।

(a) Cobham *made off* with booty which the English themselves admitted to be worth 50,000 ducats.—*Froude.*

(b) This being refused, *he made off* from his father in the night.

Dickens.

(c) He *made off* as fast as he could lay his feet to the ground.—*Dickens*

Make or mar = make or ruin ; cause to thrive or injure ; হয় উন্নতি না হয় সর্বনাশ করা ; হয় খুব ভাল হইবে না হয় খুব মন হইবে।

(a) The power to *make or mar* the fortune of every man in Bengal had passed into the hands of the new Councillors.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The work, that he had deemed the crisis that was to *make or mar* him, was the most brilliantly successful of all he had yet committed to the public.—*Lytton.*

Make one's mark = make a permanent impression of one's activity or character ; distinguish oneself, খাতি লাভ করা।

(a) He was too young to be admitted as an equal amongst men who had *made their mark* in the world.—*Smiles.*

(b) Sloth never *made its mark* in the world, and never will.—*Smiles.*

(c) He had *made a mark* in literature and it was to literature rather than to public affairs that his ambition turned.—*Morley.*

Make out = establish by evidence or argument, সাব্যস্ত করা ; prepare, make ready, প্রস্তুত করা ; discover, understand clearly, নিকৃগণ করা, পরিকল্পনাপে বুঝিতে পারা।

(a) Any person who could *make out* a better right by blood to the crown should call on a late posterity to acknowledge him as King.

Macaulay.

(b) Hastings pronounced that the charge had not been *made out*.

Macaulay.

(c) He walked into the bar to *make out* the bill, which took a long time in *making out*—*Dickens.*

(d) The accounts are *made out*. I have them here.—*Dickens.*

(e) The president's commission had been *made out* before the news had reached Spain.—*Prescott.*

(f) They are *making out* a list of the things. — *Trollope.*

(g) In a corner of the room was something nearly covered up. I could not *make out* what that was.—*Dickens.*

(h) It is very difficult to *make out* at this distance of time, whether Elizabeth really was a human woman or desired to appear so.—*Dickens.*

Make over to = transfer something absolutely to another, পৰি কোন কিছু অন্যের হস্তে অপৰণ কৰা।

(a) The king *made over to* the Long Parliament the entire management of Ireland.—*Froude*.

(b) The administration of the provinces was *made over to* a council of which he himself was president.—*Froude*

(c) All on the soil and under it were alike *made over to* the proprietor.

Arnold.

Make political capital of = increase one's own power or influence by taking advantage of ; turn to account ; কোন কিছু হইতে নিজের ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি আনা মূলের হাসিল কৰিবার পথ।

(a) This high ecclesiastical functionary, the bishop, is said to have given much trouble, as he seemed bent upon *making political capital of* the situation.—*Kaye*.

(b) When workmen, by their industry and frugality, have secured their own independence, they will cease to regard the sight of others' well-being as a wrong inflicted on themselves ; and it will no longer be possible to *make political capital of* their imaginary woes.—*Smiles*.

Make short work of or with = make away with, সঁহাই কৰা ; make brief, সংক্ষেপ কৰা।

(a) If there was any attempt at flight, Elizabeth feared they would *make short work of* their charge, Mary Stuart.—*Froude*.

(b) And either they must *make short work with* Puxley or Puxley would make an end of them.—*Froude*.

(c) It would require a great deal of writing on my part, and a great deal of reading on yours ; so I will *make short work of it* for both of us.

Dickens

Make the most of = derive the greatest possible advantage or benefit from, গত্তয়ের হইতে পারে লাভ কৰিবার লওয়া।

(a) The Court seeing their end approaching *made the most of* the time remaining to them.—*Froude*.

(b) He had never felt so happy in his life, and at no time so much disposed to *make the most of* the passing moment.—*Dickens*.

(c) Untroubled by scruples, religious or political, Henry cared only to *make the most of* the situation.—*Froude*.

Make towards = go in the direction of, কোন দিকে যাওয়া।

(a) She *made towards* the door.—*Dickens*.

(b) He *made towards* the group in question.—*Lytton*.

Make up = constitute, form, সংগঠিত কৰা ; supply (what is wanting), অভাব পূরণ কৰা ; compensate, make good, পোষাইয়া লওয়া ; reconcile or compose a quarrel or a breach, বিবাদ খিটান ; settle, adjust, হিসাব প্রস্তুত কৰা।

(a) These two classes *made up* nineteen-twentieths of the nation.

Macaulay.

(b) So many were challenged that there was some difficulty in *making up* the number twelve.—*Macaulay.*

(c) We should try so far as we can to *make up* our shortcomings.

M. Arnold.

(d) If I don't get a profit upon this or that particular article, why, I *make it up* in the long run.—*Dickens.*

(e) The difference between the English and Irish prices was *made up* by an export duty in the Irish harbours.—*Froude.*

(f) The French and Scots might *make up* their quarrel and combine to support Mary Stuart's pretensions to her crown.—*Froude.*

(g) A matrimonial alliance between young Juliet and Romeo might happily be the means of *making up* the long breach between the Capulets and Montagues.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(h) An old clerk who *made up* the master's accounts gave Jacquard some lessons on Mathematics.—*Smiles.*

Make up for=compensate for (some loss or deficiency), পোষাইয়া দেওয়া
বা মন্তব্য।

(a) He *made up for* his lack of talent by meritorious industry.
Thackeray.

(b) He ran as fast as he could to *make up for* lost time.—*Dickens.*

(c) They think the style is *made up for* by the beauty of the sentiments.—*Froude.*

Make up matters with (make it up with)=settle differences with, be reconciled to, বিবাদ ভঙ্গন করিয়া কাহারও সহিত পুনরায় মিল করা।

(a) In his eagerness to *make up matters with* his wife, he had overlooked Miss N. hitherto.—*Dickens.*

(b) He struggled on, holding out hopes that if she would *make up matters with* Spain, Spain would assist her in recovering Calais.—*Froude.*

(c) Come, shake hands and be friends. *Make it up* like men of sense.
Warren.

(d) After having *made it up with* my mother, she kneeled down and *made it up with* me.—*Dickens.*

Make up to=approach, go up to, নিকটে যাওয়া।

(a) Nancy *made straight up to* the officer.—*Dickens.*

(b) A boy *made up to* Leicester and spoke with him.—*Scott.*

'Make up one's mind=determine, decide, যাহা করিতে হইবে সে বিষয়ে
মনস্থির করা, সংকল করা। **Make up one's mind to**=decide to abide by,
be prepared to suffer, কোন কিছু সহ্য করিতে বীকৃত বা অস্তুত থাকা।

(a) He *made up his mind* to remain where he was.—*Dickens.*

(b) She desired him to tell the Emperor that she had at last *made up her mind* to marry.—*Froude*.

(c) Opposition only strengthens the resolution of a woman whose mind is once *made up*.—*Warren*.

(d) On one point *his mind was unalterably made up*.—*Macaulay*.

(e) He could not at once *make up his mind* to what was so disagreeable to him.—*Macaulay*.

(f) We who are good-natured and hate severity can *make up our minds* to a great deal of inconvenience.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

(g) A wise man always *makes up his mind* to what is inevitable, and appears to welcome it.—*Helps*.

Man and boy=from youth upwards, বাল্যকাল হইতে, এপর্যাপ্ত।

(a) He had lived in Stratford, *man and boy*, for eighty years.—*Irving*.

(b) I have been sexton here, *man and boy*, thirty years.—*Shakespeare*.

Man, as one=all together, *en masse*, সকলেই একমোগে।

(a) The people in the box rose *as one man* waving their hats and handkerchiefs.—*Dickens*.

(b) Instantly the people of that town uprose *as one man*.—*Dickens*.

Man for man(*man to man*)=one man against another, এক পক্ষের এক জন অশ্ব পক্ষের এক জনের সহিত তুলনা করিলে।

(a) *Man for man* in a good cause and under discipline, the Irish were a match for any soldiers in the world.—*Froude*.

(b) The European in fair battle, *man to man*, was more than a match for the Asiatic.—*Froude*.

(c) *Man for man* the Romans were at least equal to the Macedonians.

Mericale.

Man in the moon, *the*=a nameless and unknown person, purely fictitious and imaginary, চান্দেলোকের কোন পুরুষ, কর্তৃত বাণি (আকাশকুম্ভবৎ অনৌরূপ পদাৰ্থ)।

(a) I know no more about her, than about *the man in the moon*.

Thackeray.

(b) She is to be his guide and travelling companion where to, he knows no more than *the man in the moon*.—*Dickens*.

(c) Any glimmering of these can only come from a scientific culture, of which country practitioners have usually no more notion than *the man in the moon*.—*George Eliot*.

Man of mark=a distinguished person, বিখ্যাত বাণি।

(a) And when any *man of mark* dies, if there be cause for suspicion his wives are examined under torture.—*Trollope*.

Man of straw=a puppet; one who has no character or influence, অসামান্য পুরুষ।

(a) In the spring of 457 Recimer condescended to bestow the vacant throne upon another Suev. This nominee was no *man of straw*. He had served under Aetius.—*Merivale*

Man of the world, a = a man keenly attentive to his own interest, পাকা বিষয়ী লোক ; one devoted to this life and its enjoyments ; সংসারী (ফিরি ঐহিক জুখে রত)।

(a) He was a *man of the world*, the most unlikely of all persons to have adopted a course so marked without some ulterior purpose.—*Froude*.

(b) The *man of the world* became a saint. He was weary of the earth and its vanities, and desired to spend his remaining days in meditation.

Froude.

Man, the child is father of the = in one's childhood are to be seen the germs of those virtues and vices which are afterwards developed in manhood, কোন বাস্তির পরিণত বয়সে যে সকল দোষ ও গুণ দেখা যায় তাহার অঙ্কুর বাল্য। বস্তাতেই থাকে।

(a) The child's character is the nucleus of the man's ; all after education is but superposition ; the form of the crystal remains the same. Thus the saying of the poet holds true in a large degree, “*The child is father of the man* ;” or, as Milton puts it, “The childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day.”—*Smiles*.

(b) “*The child*” says Wordsworth, “*is father of the man* ;” thus calling into conscious notice the fact that whatsoever is seen in the maturest adult, blossoming and bearing fruit, must have pre-existed by way of germ in the infant.—*De Quincey*.

Man, to a = one and all, without any exception, সকলেই, একজনও বাদ নাই।

(a) The clergy in the north were disaffected to a man.—*Froude*.

(b) It was believed that the English in Meerut had been slain to a man.—*Kaye*.

(c) And rushing on the enemy with a frantic courage, they were cut off to a man.—*Robertson*.

Man's estate = manhood, সীবালকামশ্চ।

(a) I have come legally to *man's estate*. I have attained the dignity of 21.—*Dickens*.

(b) The youths who bore the names of Romulus and Remus, as they grew to *man's estate*, excelled in beauty, strength, and courage.

Dean Merivale.

Manger, the dog in the = a churlish fellow that will not do something himself nor allow any one else to do it, আপনিও করিবে না এবং অস্কেও করিবে দিবে না।

(a) To lie like a *dog in the manger* over South America, and say snarling, "None of you shall trade here, though I cannot"—what Pope or body of Popes can sanction such a procedure?—*Carlyle*.

Manner, after one's = as is usual with one, যেমন কাহারও হইয়া থাকে।

(a) Egan, *after his manner*, had spoken coarsely and roughly.—*Froude*.

(b) He seized them, dashed them on the ground, and devoured them, *after the manner of giants*.—*Collins*.

Manner, in a = in a certain sense, to a certain extent, এক রকম; in a way, এই ভাবে।

(a) It is *in a manner* done already.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) He is *in a manner* his own master.—*Smiles*.

(c) This had not made her angry, for she was, *in a manner*, conscious that it must be so.—*Trollope*.

(d) He shook his head, *in a manner* which intimated that he feared it was very possible.—*Dickens*.

Mark, be up to the = come up to the required standard of skill or excellence; possess the knowledge or power requisite; possess the quality expected; যতদূর জানা আবশ্যিক তাহা অবগত থাকা, ঠিক যাহা হওয়া উচিত তাহাই হওয়া।

(a) In those days, Ireland had no adequate champion; the Hoods and the Grattans were not *up to the mark*.—*De Quincey*.

(b) I may not myself be *up to the mark* on some other subject; but on the subject of Amy I am *up to the mark*.—*Dickens*.

(c) I think of getting Garth to manage for me, he has made such a capital plan for my building; *L.* is hardly *up to the mark*.—*George Eliot*.

Mark one out = point one out, destine one, কাহাকে নির্দেশ করা।

(a) The personal insolence with which he had treated the deceased Queen had *marked him out* as a man fit to be made an example.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The singular character of this man, and the extraordinary qualities which *marked him out* for that office at this juncture, merit a particular description.—*Robertson*.

(c) Even the sons of Mac Jan who had been especially *marked out* for destruction contrived to escape.—*Macaulay*.

Mark, wide of the = far away from the point or truth, erroneous, অসম বিষয়ের নিকট দিয়াও নহে।

(a) A peasant who is weather-wise may be simply unable to assign intelligible reasons why he thinks it will be fine to-morrow, and if he attempts to do so he may give reasons *wide of the mark*.—*Kingsley*.

(b) At home too, there is prophesying enough, vague hope enough, which for the most part goes *wide of the mark*.—*Carlyle*.

Mass, in the = collectively, মিটেমাটে।

(a) If we take human life *in the mass*, we cannot fail to recognize the uncertainty of life as much as we do the certainty of death.—*Smiles*.

(b) His poems, taken *in the mass*, stand far higher than his prose-works.
Macaulay.

Master of the situation, *be* = be without a rival or have none to contest one's supremacy, সমকক্ষ নাই।

(a) Put a pen into his hand, and shut him up in a room; then he *was master of the situation*, nothing could be more incisive, polished, and easy than his playful sarcasm.—*Black*.

Match for, *a* = equal to another in strength or ability, able to cope with another, কাহারও সহিত তুলাবল।

(a) Among the rising men, none could be considered as, on the whole, *a match for Pitt*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He thinks we are none of us *a match for him*.—*Froude*.

(c) The priests might have been *a match for them* in reasoning.

Froude

Match for, *be more than a* = be superior to another in strength or other quality, শারীরিক বলে বা কোন শুণে অনোর অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ হওয়া।

(a) The English soldiery *were more than a match for* the mutineers within and without.—*Kaye*.

(b) The European in fair battle, man to man, *was more than a match for* the Asiatic.—*Froude*.

(c) But Clive *was more than Omichand's match* in Omichand's own arts.—*Macaulay*.

Matters little, *it* = it is of little consequence, এতে কিছু এসে যায় না!

(a) He had in reality no claim at all, but *that mattered little* in those days.—*Dickens*.

(b) *It matters little* though he be slow, if he be but diligent.—*Smiles*.

Matter, what is the = what is the trouble or difficulty, what mischief has happened, হইয়াছে কি, যাপারটা কি?

(a) *What's the matter*, why weepest thou?—*Shakespeare*.

(b) With some difficulty I prevailed on him to tease his confounded clamour and explain to me *what the matter was*.—*Scott*.

(c) He demanded from above-stairs *what was the matter* and what the cause of all the noise and hurry. —*Dickens*.

Matter with, *what is the* = what mischief has happened to, তোমার কিম্বা তাহার কি হইয়াছে?

(a) Why, *what on earth is the matter with you*? Why can't you speak slower and tell me *what is the matter*?—*Warren*.

(b) I cannot conceive *what has been the matter with that woman*.

Dickens.

(c) *What is the matter with the dog's legs ? —Dickens.*

Matter, mend the (mend matters)=improve the state of things, কোন কিছু ভাল অবস্থায় সৌভ করাইনার চেষ্টা করিয়া সকল হওয়া।

(a) This mood of his depressed Tom ; and neither that morning's parting, nor yesterday's dinner helped to *mend the matter*. So the hours dragged on heavily enough.—*Dickens*.

(b) Complaining that the laws are bad and that the taxes are heavy will not *mend matters*.—*Smiles*.

(c) Walsingham did not like his commission and Elizabeth did not *mend matters* by threatening him with the stocks.—*Froude*.

Matter, no=it is of no consequence or importance, তাহাতে কিছু আইনে যাই না।

(a) A majority must be secured, *no matter* by what means.

Macaulay.

(b) If a man had ability he was sure to rise, *no matter* what his birth or former avocations might have been.—*Buckle*.

(c) He had, however, drunk in the company of Europeans;—*no matter* whether voluntarily or involuntarily—the offence was committed and he lost his caste.—*Sydney Smith*.

Matter of that, for the=so far as that is concerned, তা ধরিতে গেলে।

(a) *For the matter of that*, you speak true and sensible enough as you always do.—*Dickens*.

(b) Why sir, *for the matter of that*, everybody that is here might say the same thing.—*Dickens*.

(c) "What is the rest of the mystery ?" asked Martin. *For the matter of that*," said Tom, "it is no mystery, and you won't think much of it ; but it is very pleasant to me."—*Dickens*.

Matter-of-fact=treating only of facts, confined only to facts, precise ; fond of sticking to facts, prosaic, অকৃত কথায় পূর্ণ, নীরস।

(a) His passion for *matter-of-fact* narrative sometimes betrayed him into a long relation of common incidents.—*Lamb*.

(b) All that he said in the House wore a *matter-of-fact*, business-like air.—*Warren*.

Matter of fact is, the (the fact of the matter is)=the fact is, অকৃত কথা বা ব্যাপার এই।

(a) *The matter of fact is*, that the matron was in no way overpowered by his scowl, but on the contrary treated it with disdain.—*Dickens*.

Matters, mince=suppress the truth out of delicacy, লজ্জা বা অন্য সঙ্গেচ বশতঃ সত্য গোপন করা ; express half and suppress half, অর্কেক ছাপিয়া অর্কেক প্রকাশ করা।

(a) I do not see why I should *mince matters* by hesitating to state that the house in which I found myself was one of ill fame.—*Warren*.

(b) When Palgrave dislikes a thing, he feels no pressure constraining him either to try his dislike closely or to express it moderately ; he does not *mince matters*, he gives his dislike all its own way.—*Arnold*.

Means, by all = without fail, certainly, অবশ্যই, সর্ববিধায়ে।

(a) If our readers can deduce any satisfactory inferences from these facts, we beg them *by all means* to do so.—*Dickens*.

(b) Let His Majesty know it *by all means*.—*Carlyle*.

Means, by no = not in any degree, certainly not, কোন মতেই নহে, নিশ্চয়ই নহে।

(a) Anne was *by no means* without the feelings of a mother.

Maryat

(b) The public of the time were *by no means* deficient in courage or ability.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other.—*Iddison*.

Means of, by = by having recourse to (কোন উপায়) অবলম্বন করিয়া।

(a) His career presented a remarkable example of how much a man of comparatively moderate powers can accomplish *by means of* assiduous application and indefatigable industry.—*Smiles*.

(b) He undertook by hard labour to support his father ; and afterwards, *by means of* teaching, to keep himself at college.—*Smiles*.

Means fair or foul, by = by means honest or dishonest, সচ্চপায়েই হটক বা অসচ্চপায়েই হটক, ষেমন তেমন করিয়া।

(a) There was a belief that the English Government was bent upon bringing, *by fair means or foul*, all the nations of India under the single yoke of the White Man's faith.—*Kaye*.

(b) And this much they had determined that *by fair means or foul*, Ireland was to be swept clean of heretics.—*Fronde*.

(c) The finances were in an embarrassed state, and this embarrassment he was determined to remove *by some means fair or foul*.—*Macaulay*.

Means to an end, a = a means to effect some object, কোন উদ্দেশ্য সাধনের উপায়।

(a) In Bacon's opinion Philosophy was made for man ; it was *a means to an end* ; and that end was to increase the pleasures and mitigate the pains of millions who are not and cannot be philosophers.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The problem was for Rome to preserve a direct and unshaken dominion over Italy ; everything beyond that was only *a means to an end*.

Freeman.

(c) An armed force is *a means to an end* ; the end is victory.—*Knight*.

Measure one's length = fall prone, সটান্ হইয়া পড়িয়া যাওয়া ।

(a) The blow descended with such violence on his crest, that he *measured his length* on the paved floor.—*Scott*.

(b) Making a violent effort to disengage himself, he lost his balance and *measured his length* upon the ground.—*Dickens*.

Measure one's strength = judge of one's strength, কাহারও বল কুৎকরা ; enter into a controversy, কাহারও সহিত বিচারে অব্যুত্ত হওয়া ; pit one-self against, প্রতিযোগিতা অবলম্বন করা ; come into open conflict, প্রকাশকরণে বিবোধ করা ।

(a) It was growing dusk and there was not light enough for him to *measure his enemy's strength*.—*Froude*.

(b) He was the keenest and most labourious of that host of controversialists who manfully defended the Protestant faith. He had the courage to *measure his strength* with no less a champion than Bossuet and came out of the conflict without discredit.—*Macaulay*.

(c) By the rising men of letters Congreve was considered not as a rival, but as a classic. He had left their arena ; he never *measured his strength* with them.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The two parties were still regarding each other with cautious hostility and had not yet *measured strength*.—*Macaulay*.

Measure of, fill up the = render complete, কোন কিছুর একশেষ বা চূড়ান্ত করা ।

(a) Having long foully injured his people, the tyrant had now *filled up the measure of* his iniquities by more foully injuring his children.

Macaulay.

(b) To *fill up the measure of* his misfortunes, his own followers began to plot against his life.—*Irving*.

(c) This *filled the measure of* poor Goldsmith's humiliation.—*Irving*.

Measure of, take the = compute the dimensions of, মাপ লওয়া ; form an idea of the capacity or powers of, আবত্তন নিরূপণ করা ; form an idea of, কুৎকরা ; judge fully of, সম্পত্ত সম্যক্করণে বুঝিতে পারা ।

(a) He threw himself all along upon the ground to *take the measure of* his grave.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) But they had *taken the measure of* his mind and satisfied themselves that he was not a man for that troubled time.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She was *taking the measure of* her position and doing all that mind could suggest to strengthen her cause.—*Froude*.

(d) But Grey had *taken the measure of* the situation.—*Froude*.

Mercy of, be at the (lie at one's mercy) = be wholly in the power of, সম্পূর্ণকরণে অন্ধের অনুগ্রহাদীন থাকা ।

(a) He was at the mercy of opponents far inferior to him in capacity.

Macaulay.

(b) The lives of Watts, of Meer Jaffer, of all the conspirators were at his mercy.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He was at the mercy of those whom he had injured.—*Macaulay.*

(d) Your life lies at the mercy of the Duke.—*Lamb.*

Mettle, put one upon one's = rouse the spirit of one, excite one, stir one up, উৎসজিত করা।

(a) It may put the younger men of the present aristocracy upon their mettle, and stir them up to prove that they are not in the same effete condition as was the French noblesse in 1789.—*Kingsley.*

(b) He reached the scene of action more promptly than his predecessors in command. He brought with him considerable reinforcements. Thus put upon his mettle he was determined to act strenuously.—*Merivale.*

Mickle, many a little makes a = many small things or amounts put together make a large quantity or amount in time, অল্প অল্প করিয়া জড় করিলে ক্রমে অনেক হইয়া দাঁড়ায় (দশের লাঠি একের বোধা, কতকটা এই ভাব)।

(a) All savings are made up of little things. *Many a little makes a mickle.* Many a penny makes a pound.—*Smiles.*

Midst of, in the = among, মাঝে ; though surrounded by, চতুর্দিকে ঘেষিত হইয়াও ; when overwhelmed by, অভিভূত হইয়া।

(a) In the midst of them was the banner which had come from Rome. *Freeman.*

(b) It was determined that they should be left unarmed in the midst of an armed and hostile population.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The stubborn courage which he had shown in the midst of disasters made him an object of great interest.—*Macaulay.*

(d) In the midst of his despondency and perplexities there came to him a most welcome aid.—*Thackeray.*

(e) In the midst of the public distress one class prospered greatly, the bankers.—*Macaulay.*

Might and main, with = with the utmost strength one has, যত জোর আছে তত জোরে ; with all one's power, সাধ্যানুসীরে।

(a) He plied the knocker with all his might and main.—*Dickens.*

(b) Mr. S. had hooked him at the coat-collar with the handle of his umbrella and was hanging on at the other end with all his might and main. *Dickens.*

(c) It is not any longer his fault if he is not agreeable ; he strives to be so with might and main.—*Lytton.*

Milk of human kindness, the = softness of heart, কোমল অনুভব।

(a) ————— Yet I do fear thy nature ;

It is too full of the milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) Sir Walter Scott was a man full of the milk of human kindness.
Everybody loved him.—*Smiles*.

Milk, bring grist to one's =be profitable to one, add to one's income or profits ; পৰস্ব আনে।

(a) Meantime the fools *bring grist to my mill*, so let them live out their day and the longer it is the better.—*Dickens*.

(b) The shrewdest Railway director, the one who will *bring most grist to the mill* will be that man who learns to appreciate all the peculiar conveniences which each class travelling by the railway desires, and all the inconveniences which each class seeks to avoid.—*Helps*.

Mind, absence of =inattention to what is passing or present, অবস্থাত।

(a) What nation but the French would have tolerated that monstrous fiction about La Fontaine, by way of illustrating his supposed *absence of mind*—viz, that on meeting his own son in a friendly house, he expressed his admiration of the young man, and begged to know his name ?

De Quincey.

(b) The city rang with stories of his *absence of mind*, his folly, and his gluttony.—*Merivale*.

(c) When he returned, his *absence of mind*, and an unusual expression of thought and anxiety upon his features, struck the ladies whom he joined.—*Scott*.

Mind, bear in =keep in mind, not to forget, স্মরণ রাখা।

(a) We must *bear in mind* the real extent and position of Switzerland at the time.—*Freeman*.

(b) And blushing a little at his uncle's remonstrances, he said that he would *bear them in mind* and be cautious.—*Thackeray*.

Mind, be of one (*be of the same mind*) = be of the same opinion or inclination ; be unanimous ; একমত হওয়া।

(a) Tillotson, Patrick, Sherlock, and Stillingfleet declared that they were of the same mind.—*Macaulay*.

(b) On this subject Englishmen were of one mind.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The House of Commons was all of one mind.—*Macaulay*.

Mind, out of one's (*gone out of one's mind*) = deranged in intellect, বিকৃতবুদ্ধি ; insane, উমাদ।

(a). He was actually *out of his mind* when he composed the pieces for which he has been most widely admired.—*Morley*.

(b) He sits moaning by the bedside, as if he was *going out of his mind*.

Lytton.

(c) It became known one day in the autumn of 1788, that the King had *gone out of his mind*.—*Morley*.

Mind, cross one's = occur to one, মনে উন্নত হওয়া।

(a) It never *crossed his mind* that Fanny was about to take a step on which the whole happiness of her life was to depend.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It never *crossed his mind* as being possible that two young hearts could by any means, in different stations of society, be warmed into a feeling of love for one another.—*Warren*.

(c) It might have *crossed the mind* of a man of fifty, who had seen a great deal of the world, that people sometimes do what they think wrong.

Macaulay

Mind, have a = have a desire (to do something), (কোন কার্য করিবার)
মানস বা ইচ্ছা থাকা।

(a) I had now a *mind* to try how many cobwebs a single spider could furnish.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) Suppose that he has a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make?—*Addison*.

(c) But they had no *mind* thus to implicate themselves, by affixing their names to such a paper.—*Prescott*.

Mind misgives one, one's = one's mind is filled with apprehension or uneasiness (about something), আশঙ্কা বা উদ্বেগপূর্ণ হওয়া, মনে সন্দেহ হওয়া।

(a) Wotton's *mind misgave him*, and although Granville assured him that all was well, his uneasiness was visible in his report to the king.

Froude.

(b) His *mind misgave him* that he had committed a dreadful crime.

Macaulay.

(c) My heart heavily *misgave me* that a more wretched prospect was before me.—*Warren*.

(d) So doth my heart *misgive me* in these conflicts

What may befall him to his harm or ours.—*Shakespeare*.

Mind, never—do not heed, it is of no consequence, গ্রাহ্য করিবারা, বেথে নাও!

(a) Never mind what he says.—*Warren*.

(b) Never mind that matter now. I want to speak to you about something else.—*Dickens*.

Mind of, put one in = remind one of, মনে পড়াইয়া বা করাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) I have a lodging that *puts me* continually in *mind of* our summer excursions.—*Couper*.

(b) The pitiful humiliations of the gentlemen you are describing put me in mind of a custom among the Tartars.—*Goldsmith*.

Mind, to one's=in one's view or opinion, কাহারও চক্ষে বা মতে।

(a) Mr. Grote is to our mind greatest as the historian of Athenian Democracy.—*Freeman*.

(b) The most dreadful part of slavery, to my mind, is its outrages on the feelings and affections—the separating of families for instance.

Uncle Tom.

Mind, turn of=bent or disposition of mind, মনের গতি বা ভাব।

(a) With such a turn of mind he could not long continue to act cordially with my body of men.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I have naturally but little imagination and am not of a sanguine turn of mind.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) I am naturally of a dreamy turn of mind—*Dickens*.

Miniature, in=much smaller than the object represented ; on a small scale ; ছোট খাট রকমের।

(a) Some pictures were in miniature, and among these were no less than three of the Empress.—*Prescott*.

(b) Norwich had also a court in miniature.—*Macaulay*.

More and more=with continual increase, উন্নয়নের, আরো।

(a) And then the nation began to clamour more and more for his death.—*Dickens*.

(b) Antonius grew more and more insensible to the opinion of his countrymen.—*Merivale*.

(c) In the midst of these intrigues and fine parties, he felt himself more and more isolated every day.—*Thackeray*.

More or less=perhaps more, perhaps less, কিছু কমই হউক বা কিছু বেশি হউক ; in a greater or smaller degree, অধিক বা অল্প পরিমাণে।

(a) The price was twenty-two thousand pounds, more or less.—*Morley*.

(b) Such were the causes of the decline of the Empire. They were all more or less in operation long before the establishment of the Imperial Government.—*Dear Merivale*.

(c) Amongst other much more marvellous powers, the lady claimed one which most women have more or less.—*Kinglake*.

More, the more—the=by how much more—by so much more, যে পরিমাণে দেহ পরিমাণে, যতই—ততই।

(a) The more a ruling race becomes conscious of its duty, the more it learns to regard its peculiar powers as entrusted to it for the good of men.—*Kingsley*.

(b) Yet the more men knew him in England the more they liked him.

Kinglake.

(c) *The more we read of the History of past ages, the more do we feel our hearts filled and swelled up by a good hope for the future destinies of the human race.*—*Macaulay.*

Most, at (at the most)=and not more, উর্কসংখ্যা (ইহার অধিক বা অতিরিক্ত নহে, এই বুকাস)

(a) Half a dozen noblemen *at most* were really Protestants.—*Froude.*

(b) Of the 24 Directors, only six or seven *at the most* will vote against me.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Three years *at the most* were to elapse between the assembling of one Parliament and another.—*Green.*

Mould, cast in a=form into a particular shape, ছাচে ঢালা ; shape (something) in accordance with (something else), এক জিনিস অন্য জিনিসের মত করিয়া লওয়া ; form of a (certain) make, কোন বিশেষ ধারে গঠিত। **Be cast in the same mould**=be formed in the same mould ; be identical in nature or character, একই ছাচে নির্মিত, একই প্রকৃতি ও স্বত্ব বিশিষ্ট হওয়া।

(a) He must possess sufficient self-command to abstain from *casting* his facts *in the mould* of his hypothesis.—*Macaulay.*

(b) His body, though *cast in a sturdy mould*, trembled whole days together with the fear of death and judgment.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They would have been as like as two bullets *cast in the same mould.*

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

(d) He knew himself well, and choosing to imagine that all mankind *were cast in the same mould*, hated them.—*Dickens.*

(e) Their minds *were not certainly cast in the same mould* ; yet there must have been deep sympathies between them.—*Knight.*

Mounted with, be=be laid over with (gold or silver), কুপা কিম্বা সোনা দিয়া বাধান।

(a) The weapons of the Line lords *were frequently mounted with gold or silver.*—*Prescott.*

Mountain of a molehill, make a=make great out of little difficulties, তিল্কে তাল অশান করা।

(a) I admit as a practical man that we do, in families, magnify our troubles and *make mountains of our molehills*, that is calculated to be rather trying to people who look on.—*Dickens.*

Mouth, take the bread out of one's=deprive one of the means of subsistence, মুখের আস কড়িয়া লওয়া।

(a) There is nothing in the world so easy as for the eminent members of our profession to *take the bread out of the mouths* of their younger brethren, with the best grace in the world.—*Warren.*

(b) The workmen looked upon the new loom as fatal to their trade, and feared lest it should at once *take the bread from their mouths.*—*Smiles.*

Mouth waters, one's = one's mouth gives out an increased flow of saliva at sight of food ; one feels a longing desire for (generally, some food) ; (কোন খাদ্য সমগ্রী দেখিয়া) কাহারও মুখে লাল পড়।

(a) The pedagogue's *mouth watered* as he looked upon his sumptuous promise of luxurious winter-fare.—*Irving*.

(b) The dates peculiar to this district which *make all mouths water* from Bombay to Mosoul, formed an excellent outport trade.—*Palgrave*.

Move heaven and earth = make a most powerful movement, use one's utmost powers, (কোন কিছুর জন্য) ষষ্ঠ মর্ত্ত পাতল এক করা।

(a) He threatens to *move heaven and earth* against the author of his son's wound.—*Scott*.

(b) He was good-natured and willing to *move heaven and earth* to do a friend a good turn, if it came in his way to do so.—*Trollope*.

(c) Last night after *moving heaven and earth* to get an invitation to Madame B, I arrived there.—*Thackeray*.

Much, as = the same thing, তাই।

(a) I thought *as much* when you came in.—*Dickens*.

(b) She assured him that she had for sometime been suspecting *as much*.—*Warren*.

Much as to say, as = meaning thereby to say, তাহা হাঁরা এই বলা বা ভাব প্রকাশ করা হয় ; equivalent to saying, এ বলাও যা ও বলাও তা।

(a) At this Prospero smiled and nodded his head, *as much as to say*, "This goes on exactly as I could wish."—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) He looked round with a patronising air, *as much as to say* that so long as they behaved properly he would never desert them.—*Dickens*.

(c) In those days in England to say "Long live Bonaparte !" was *as much as to say* "Long live Lucifer !"—*Thackeray*.

(d) That is *as much as to say* that he had rather not accept the place. *Dickens*.

Much for, so = this is all that I have to say about (often conceyng the idea of that which has been said not being sufficient), ওসম্বৰে এইত, বা এই পর্যন্ত।

(a) *So much for* historical facts and the value of human wisdom.

Froude.

(b) *So much for* the first part which after all is but of little moment. *Froude*.

Much so, so = to such a degree, এত দূর।

(a) Her inward satisfaction evidently increased, *so much so* indeed that she smiled.—*Dickens*.

(b) The last great appointment he had made had been terribly unpopular, *so much so* as to subject him to a screech from the whole nation. *Trollope*.

(c) Julia was extremely ill, *so much so* that I was induced to throw up my command and return to Europe.—*Scott.*

Much, this (thus much) = so much, so far, এতটু।

(a) Foley having ascertained *this much*, determined to make himself master of the new process.—*Smiles.*

(b) And *this much* they had determined that by fair means or foul, Ireland was to be swept clean of heretics.—*Froude.*

(c) *This much* is certain, that he was not restrained from exercising the office of censor by any scruple of conscience or honour.—*Macaulay.*

(d) It was plain that for the Sultan to yield *this much* would be to make the Czar a partaker of his sovereignty.—*Kinglake.*

Muster, pass = pass without censure (through a muster) ; pass without objection made or fault found ; be approved (as of mediocre excellence) ; চলে যাওয়া (কেহ ওজৰ আপত্তি কৰে না বা দোষ ধৰে না, এই অর্থে)।

(a) I am hypocrite enough for Mark ; but my hypocrisy won't *pass muster* before you.—*Trollope.*

(b) When these are fairly estimated, we think that his integrity may be allowed to *pass muster*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But such excuses will not *pass muster* with God.—*South.*

(d) He could under no circumstances have been a great man ; but with other opportunities he might have *passed muster* among sovereigns, as considerably better than the average of them.—*Froude.*

Muster strong = come in a large body, মনে পুৰু হইয়া আইসা।

(a) Roman Catholic priests *mustered strong* of course.—*Arnold.*

Muster up = gather or summon up, সাহস বাধা ; সংগ্ৰহ কৰা।

(a) Keeping the curtains carefully closed with his hand and putting on his spectacles, he *mustered up* courage and looked out.—*Dickens.*

(b) He remained silent for a few minutes ; but at length *mustered up* resolution to inquire whether Miss A. was in Kent.—*Dickens.*

(c) And *mustering up* all his small stock of literary attainment, he conceived the bold idea of writing a letter.—*Uncle Tom.*

N

Name, by (of the name of) * = named অমুক মানা ; uttering the name of any one, কাহারও নামেকারণ কৰিল্পা বা নাম ধৰিল্পা।

(a) You and another man Ralph Nickleby *by name* have hatched this plot between you.—*Dickens.*

* *By name* generally comes after the name ; *of the name of*, before the name.

(b) An old gentleman of the name of Peacham was accused of treason.

Macaulay.

(c) They censured no delinquent by name.—*Macaulay*

Name for, another = the same thing as, under a different name ;
একই পদার্থ, নামান্তর মাত্র।

(a) This kind of liberty is, indeed, another name for justice.—*Morley*.

(b) He had a special aversion to goodness of heart, which he regarded as another name for a quality properly called extravagance or vice.—*Morley*.

Name, in = nominally, not in reality, নাম মাত্র।

(a) A king who might be checked and have his ministers called to account was but a king in name.—*Green*.

(b) Though in name an independent kingdom, she was during more than a century really treated as a subject province.—*Macaulay*.

Name of, go by the = be known or pass under the name of, কোন বাসে লোকের নিকট বিদ্যিৎ হওয়া (যে নামে লোকে কাছে জানে, এই অর্থে)।

(a) Sir Walter Scott when at Edinburgh College went by the name of "The Greek blockhead."—*Smiles*.

(b) One of the party went by the name of Count de Deux Pouts.
Southee.

(c) Mr. Hardy was the name he chose to go by in these parts.—*Warren*.

Name of, in the = in behalf of, কাহারও নাম করিয়া, কাহারও পক্ষ হইতে ; clothed with the name or authority of ; by (implying adjuration) ; কোন কিছুর নাম করিয়া বা কাহারও দোহাই দিয়া ; having regard to, কোন কিছুর অতি দৃষ্টি ধারিয়া, for the sake of, কোন কিছুর জন্মে বা কোন কিছু মনে করিয়া।

(a) All these things the Convention claimed in the name of the whole nation, as the undoubted inheritance of Englishmen.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Don't refuse what I ask in Arthur's name.—*Dickens*.

(c) How many great men and thinkers have been persecuted in the name of religion!—*Smiles*.

(d) In the name of God, I charge you to be silent.—*Warren*.

(e) In the name of common sense and justice, tell me why!—*Thackeray*.

(f) In the name of all that is horrible, do not make that noise outside.
Dickens.

(g) In the name of all that I have suffered for you, and all you doom me to undergo, answer me this one question.—*Dickens*.

Narrow escape, have a (escape narrowly) = escape at great risk, get out of some danger in which death or destruction was imminent, বড় মাঝে যাওয়া, অল্পের জন্য বেঁচে যাওয়া।

(a) The "Albemarle" had a narrow escape upon this cruise.—*Southee*.

(b) Without doubt you were in great danger. You had a narrow escape, a most fortunate one, indeed.—*Courper*.

(c) England escaped, but she escaped very narrowly.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He had *narrowly escaped* the block for conspiring against James.

Macaulay.

Natural to = belonging to, characteristic of, যত্নাবতঃ যাহা হইয়া থাকে, কাহারও যত্নাবসিক্তি।

(a) He beheld the rapid success of the Duke of Guise with the envy, *natural to* a rival.—*Robertson.*

(b) This mode of extending the use of a single name is *natural to* a barbarous people.—*Buckle.*

(c) He has in fact the faults *natural to* an isolated thinker.

Leslie Stephen.

Nature, by = naturally, যত্নাগতঃ।

(a) Children are *by nature* eager for information.—*Lubbock.*

(b) Cringing and cowardly to the core *by nature*, Arthur humbled himself in the dust before Ralph.—*Dickens.*

(c) I am, *by nature*, of a frank and unreserved disposition.—*Scott.*

Nature, in a state of = naked, as when born ; unclothed, বিদ্রুত ; in a natural or wild state, আবণ্ণি অবস্থায় বা যথন জন্মলে থাকে।

(a) He was at the moment, comparatively speaking, *in a state of nature*, having nothing on, but an extremely short shirt.—*Dickens.*

(b) The difference between animals *in a state of nature*, and domestic animals is so considerable, that Buffon has taken this as a principal distinction in classing them.—*Goldsmith.*

(c) *In a state of nature*, there is no law but physical force.—*Froude.*

Necessary for (necessary to) = needful or requisite for, কোন কিছুন বা কাহারও পক্ষে আবশ্যিক।

(a) Are not cleanliness and ventilation as *necessary for* men as for women ?—*Lubbock.*

(b) Its possession was *necessary to* Cæsar.—*Trollope.*

(c) She felt it *necessary for* their natural peace and happiness to take a decided step.—*Dickens.*

(d) He was in danger of being deprived of the restricted power which was absolutely *necessary to* his personal safety.—*Macaulay.*

(e) The sanction of a Parliament was *necessary to* his system.

Macaulay.

Necessity for = need of, দরকার।

(a) As he has himself permitted the story of his life to be published, there is no *necessity for* concealing his fame.—*Smiles.*

Necessity, of = unavoidably, necessarily, কাজে কাজেই।

(a) The mayor though *of necessity* a Churchman by profession, yet wore his churchmanship as a cloak.—*Froude.*

(b) Our rates were *of necessity* much higher than theirs.—*Smiles.*

(c) All these doubts the widow laid before Pen during the two days which had of necessity to elapse ere the uncle came down.—*Thackeray.*

Necessity of, be under the = find it necessary to do something, কোন কার্য করা আবশ্যক হওয়া।

(a) He and his companion were under the necessity of providing against every possible contingency.—*Scott.*

(b) A public man is often under the necessity of consenting to measures which he dislikes.—*Macaulay.*

(c) If there were nothing to struggle or compete for, there would be nothing achieved. It is well therefore that men should be under the necessity of exerting themselves.—*Smiles.*

Necessity, make a virtue of = submit to circumstances and turn them to the best account ; do or suffer that patiently which cannot well be avoided ; কোন অবস্থায় পড়িয়া অনঙ্গতি প্রযুক্ত ভাব হইতে যে লাভ করিয়া নওয়া যাইতে পারে, তাহাই করা বা সহা করিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) While I endeavoured to make a virtue of necessity and recall my attention to the sermons, I was again disturbed by a singular interruption.

Scott.

(b) —— You are a banished man.

Are you content to be our general ?

To make a virtue of necessity,

And live, as we do, in this wilderness !—*Shakespeare.*

(c) France was determined to insist on the pretensions of her Queen and make a virtue of necessity.—*Froude.*

Neck and heels * = with the whole body, entirely, যাতে পায়ে এক করিয়া, সম্পূর্ণকর্পে।

(a) He rushed to the scene of unhallowed festivity and turned his astonished guests neck and heels out of doors.—*Irving.*

Neck and neck † = side by side, স্বামান স্বামান, বেসা বেসি।

(a) Dante is a superior poet to Milton and runs neck and neck with Homer.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Marvels, however, were occasionally accomplished by the "Times" and other Morning Papers, which set people asking where all this neck and neck race for intelligence would conduct us.—*Knight.*

Need of, stand in = have necessity for, be in want of ; require the help of ; কোন কিছুর প্রয়োজন হওয়া ; কাহারও সাহায্য আবশ্যক হওয়া।

* This was a punishment which consisted in bringing the chin and knees of an offender forcibly together.

† A racing phrase. Horses run neck and neck in a race, when they are so perfectly equal that one cannot be said to be before the other.

(a) They were perfectly aware that the English institutions *stood in need of reform*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) What they *stood most in need of* was money to pay their troops.

Robertson.

(c) They *stood in need of* each other.—*Macaulay*.

Needs, must—must necessarily, অবশ্যই।

(a) Life *must needs* be disgusting alike to the idle rich man as to the idle poor man, *who* has no work to do.—*Smiles*.

(b) But because they flocked round his person, he thought they *must needs* love him.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Nest, foul one's own (*collig.*)=spoil one's own cause, bring discredit to one's ownself, বিজের পায়ে কুড়ালি মারা, অগ্রাহ্য কেন।

(a) But what I contend against is the way medical men are *founding their own nests* and setting up a cry as if a general practitioner who dispenses drugs could not be a gentleman.—*George Eliot*.

Next door to=almost the same as, আংশ একই কথ।

(a) It was *next door to* being downright ungrateful to conduct himself thus.—*Dickens*.

Next to=immediately after, nearest to, কাছারও বা কোন কিছুর ঠিক পাশে।

(a) *Next to* the Prince of Wales, the chief object of his anxiety was the Great Seal.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *Next to* this grave are those of his wife and favourite daughter.

Tennyson

(c) Darnley stood *next to* Mary Stuart in the line of succession.

Froude.

Next to impossible=almost impossible, এক অকার অসম্ভব।

(a) He was a powerful man; and during the fits it was *next to impossible* for all present united to control his movements.—*Warren*.

(b) The violence of religious and political enmities rendered a happy settlement *next to impossible*.—*Macaulay*.

Nick of time, in the=at the exact point of time required (by necessity or convenience), ঠিক সময়ে।

(a) Depend upon it, you are too good a fellow to be ordered off just *in the nick of time*—it's impossible.—*Warren*.

(b) It is come just *in the nick of time*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Just *at this nick of time*, about a dozen chiefs of that clan arrived.

Palgrave.

Night, at=(দিনে নহে) রাতে। **In the night**=রাতের মধ্যে।

(a) It was *at night* that the sepoys made the attack.—*Kaye*.

(b) They let loose two immense blood-hounds *at night*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) All the crews deserted *in the night*.—*Book of Worthies*.

(d) The plan was that the boats should land *in the night*.—*Southey*.

Nip in the bud = destroy prematurely, ফুলের কুড়ি ফটিবার পূর্বে নষ্ট করা ;
অকালে নষ্ট করা।

(e) The woollen factories were *nipped in the bud* by prohibitive statutes.

Froude.

(f) But this and many other noble projects were *nipped in the bud* by the death of Charles III.—*Buckle*.

(g) These threatened the complete overthrow of the project in which he bore so conspicuous a part, and seemed to *nip* his prospects *in the bud*.

Dickens.

(h) I know I could easily discomfit this vile conspiracy, which 18 years ago nearly *nipped* his plan *in the bud*.—*Knight*.

No more = not any longer, এজন্মে আব নহে; no greater quantity; not in a greater degree ; তাহার অধিক নহে।

(a) For them *no more* the blazing hearth shall burn,

Or busy housewife ply her evening care.—*Gray*.

(b) Just gave what life required, but gave *no more*.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) Life would be insupportable to an old man who feared death *no more* than when in the vigour of manhood.—*Goldsmith*.

No more, be = cease to exist, লোপ পাওয়া ; ইহলোক হইতে অপস্থ হওয়া।

(a) In a short time the Cabal *was no more*.—*Macauley*.

(b) Cromwell *was no more*.—*Macauley*.

(c) Yet still you will find comfort in your other children when I shall be *no more*.—*Goldsmith*.

Noise, make a = talk much about, as being of great importance ; be the subject of frequent talk, কোন বিষয় লইয়া গেলমাল করা, (কোন বিষয়) সকলের মুগ্ধেই শুনা যায়। **Make a noise in the world** = attract great attention, আগতি জাত কর্তৃ, (কাহারও কথা সকলের মুগ্ধেই শুনা যায় এই ভাব)।

(a) Don't *make a noise* about it. It is not worth mentioning.—*Dickens*.

(b) During the last reign the preaching of Wickliffe against the pride and cunning of the Pope and all his men had *made a great noise* in England.—*Dickens*.

(c) It *made a great noise* in Knaresbro,—there were many suspicions of foul play about it.—*Lytton*.

(d) The work whose substance and theme are thus briefly abstracted is at this moment *making a noise in the world*.—*De Quincey*.

(e) She *has made a noise in the world* and has maintained I believe a tolerably fair reputation.—*De Quincey*.

Nonce, for the = for the present time or purpose, to meet the present call or occasion, আগততঃ যে অয়োজন হইয়াছে তাহাই সাধনার্থ।

(a) The Lothian Yeoman's household became *for the nonce* a band of troopers.—*Froude*.

(b) Hostile families and hostile religions were content to unite *for the nonce* against the Feringhees.—*Kaye*.

(c) Madras troops might be sent *for the nonce* to Pegu, but the permanent defence of the province must be provided for by drawing upon the Bengal army.—*Kaye*.

Nose at, turn up one's = bend one's nose upward, by way of contempt; dislike, contum, নাক সিঁটকান (অবজ্ঞা অকাশক)।

(a) Casting on us a disdainful look, he *turned up his nose* and passed on.
Prescott.

(b) Since I began to write poems, I seem to *turn up my nose* at the idea of a short one.—*Cowper*.

(c) Even the young men of pleasure *turn up their noses* at parties now-a-days.—*Lytton*.

Nose into, poke one's (*colloq.*) = thrust oneself into; pry officiously into, অনধিকার চঞ্চা করা ; হাত দেওয়া।

(a) Our fathers read these simple tales with fond pleasure and liked the old man who *poked his nose into* every cottage.—*Thackeray*.

(b) You are a great deal too fond of *poking your nose into* things that do not concern you.—*Dickens*.

Nose, under one's = before one's eyes, in full view, চোখের উপরে।

(a) Poetry takes me up so entirely that I scarce see what passes *under my nose*.—*Pope*.

(b) She passed *under his nose* with a female companion; but he did not know her.—*Thackeray*.

(c) It is really painful for me to see. It is a nuisance *under one's very nose*.—*George Eliot*.

Not that = I do not say that, একগুলি বলি না যে, it is not to be supposed that, এ মনে করা উচিত নহে যে।

(a) Blair is rather stiff; *not that* his style is pediatric, but that his air is formal.—*Cowper*.

(b) *Not that* disaffected individuals are here wholly wanting, but they form a decided minority.—*Palgrave*.

(c) *Not that* they are forbidden to cultivate theology in private, but that they must not bring too much of it into the pulpit.—*Newman*.

(d) *Not that* I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more.

Shakespeare.

Note of hand = a written paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, কোর্জ লটেলাম পরিশোধ করিব বলিয়া যে কাগজ লিখিয়া দেওয়া যায়, হাঁও নোট।

(a) "You can give me a *note of hand* for this," said the banker advancing towards him with a cheque.—*George Eliot.*

Note of, make a=make a memorandum of, টেক্সিয়া লওয়া।

(a) He *made a note of* his answer.—*Dickens.*

(b) You had better *make a note of* it, sir, in case you should ever be called upon to give evidence.—*Dickens.*

Note of, take=notice, pay heed to, মনোযোগ করা।

(a) He was still too intent upon his own thoughts, seemingly to *take note of* any mark of recognition which might pass between his friend and his wife.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Give orders to my servants that they *take*

No note at all of our being absent hence.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) The bell strikes one. We *take no note of* time,
But from its loss.—*Young.*

Nothing for it but, there is =there is no other course left than, উপায়াশুব্দ ন। থাক।।

(a) He saw that *there was nothing for it but* to obey.—*Thackeray.*

(b) And then of course *there was nothing for it but* to give way.

Froude.

(c) My heart heavily misgave me for the event of the interview; however *there was nothing for it but* to try the experiment.—*Warren.*

Notice of, take (See *Supplement.*)

Nought, set at=slight, disregard, অবজ্ঞ করা, উড়াইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) He remembered with bitterness the audacity with which Clive had repeatedly *set at nought* the authority of the Directors.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The King of Spain might have held himself free from all obligations to a government which *set at nought* the usages of all civilized nations.—*Froude.*

(c) The Petition of Right to which he had given a solemn assent was *set at nought*.—*Macaulay.*

Now and then=occasionally, at intervals, সময়ে সময়ে, কথন কথন।

(a) But *now and then* he would ask for my opinion.—*De Quincey.*

(b) It is only by accident that he *now and then* gives us the observations of others.—*Irving.*

(c) The best critics admitted that his diction was too monotonous, too obviously artificial, and *now and then* turgid even to absurdity.—*Macaulay.*

Now and then, every=at short intervals, frequently, যথন তথন।

(a) *Every now and then* the stroke of a bell from the neighbouring tower fell on my ear.—*Irving.*

(b) He would stop *every now and then* to listen when there was the least noise below.—*Dickens.*

Now or never = the present (is the only time either to do the thing or give it up altogether), এই স্থিতি, যাহা হয় করা অথবা একেবারে আশা ভুল বিসর্জন করা।

(a) *Now or never* was the time for the Irish patriots to show what they were made of.—*Froude*.

(b) They both felt that the situation was extremely critical, and *now or never* was the moment to make that declaration.—*Thackeray*.

(c) She was just going to step in, when the prince reflected that *now or never* was the time to be possessed of the object.—*Goldsmit*.

Now that = since now, যে হেতু এক্ষণে।

(a) *Now that* he was at the head of the most formidable tribunal in the realm, there were few indeed who did not tremble before him.

Macaulay

(b) *Now that* he had come to a close, he drew a very long breath

Dickens

(c) Hadn't you better, *now that* Miss S. is free, propose for her your self!—*Thackeray*.

Null and void = of no force, invalid, রূপ বাতিল।

(a) On a frivolous pretence he pronounced that marriage *null and void*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) James ordered the Scotch Judges to treat all laws against Catholics as *null and void*.—*Green*.

(c) He pronounced all the engagements into which his kingdom had entered since the Revolution *null and void*.—*Macaulay*.

O

Obedience to, in = in compliance with (generally, a command), আজ্ঞান যাপ্তি।

(a) The Bishop announced that *in obedience to* the royal commands, he designed to restore the ejected members.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *In obedience to* this command, the crier performed another concerto on the bell.—*Dickens*.

Objection, make an (See *Supplement*)

Objections to, raise = originate or invent objections to, আপত্তি উৎপন্ন করা।

(a) He *raised objections to* the waste of time, but he suggested no feasible alternative.—*Froude*.

Objections to, urge = advance objections to, with eagerness, আগ্রহিতে উপস্থিত করা।

(i) But to this course strong *objections were urged* in Council.

Macaulay.

Objection to, take = object to, আপ্তি করা।

(a) There was nothing in the measure itself *to* which serious *objection could be taken*.—*Froude.*

Occasion, on = occasionally, সময়ে সময়ে, দৰকাৰ পড়িলে।

(a) He can *on occasion* describe and narrate with clearness and vigour; but as a rule, his narrative does not carry one on.—*Freeman.*

(b) It may be admitted that *on occasion* Goldsmith's fine instinct deserts him.—*Black.*

Observed of all observers, the = the cynosure of all eyes, one who attracts the attention of all men, যাহাৰ দিকে সকলেৱ চক্ৰ যায, যিনি সকলেৱ কে আকৰ্ষণ কৰেন।

(a) O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown !

The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword .

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,

The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,

The observed of all observers ! quite, quite down !—*Shakespeare.*

(b) He was excluded from circles where he had lately been *the observed of all observers*.—*Macaulay.*

Odds and ends = fragments, bits, টুকুৱা টাকুৱা ; remnants, অবশিষ্টাংশ।

(a) In the miserable bed-rooms there were files of moth-eaten letters hanging up against the wall ; and linen rollers, and fragments of old patterns and *odds and ends* of spoiled goods, strewed upon the ground.

Dickens.

(b) Dr. Duncan knew, that even in the poorest family, were *odds and ends* of income apt to be frittered away in unnecessary expenditure.

Smiles.

(c) With perseverance, the very *odds and ends* of time may be worked up into results of the greatest value.—*Smiles.*

Odds, at = at variance, পৰম্পৰা বিৰোধী ; being at a disadvantage, কোন কোন অংশে হীন ধাৰ্কিয়া, সমান শুবিধা না ধাৰ্কিলৈও।

(a) He flashes into one gross crime or other that sets us all *at odds*.

Shakespeare.

(b) It is not like the affair of an old hat cocked, and a cocked old hat about which your reverences have so often been *at odds* with one another—but there is a difference here in the nature of things.—*Tristram Shandy.*

(c) I have put her *at* such *odds* with the world, that any dog may bark or fawn upon her at his pleasure.—*Dickens.*

(d) What warrior was there, however, however famous and skilful, that could fight *at odds* with Napoleon ?—*Thackeray.*

Odds are against one, the = there are more against one than on the side of one ; the chances are against one ; অমুকুল পক্ষ বা ঘটনা অপেক্ষা প্রতিকূল পক্ষ বা ঘটনা অধিক ।

(a) On the continent of Europe the odds were against England. We had but one ally, the King of Prussia.—*Macaulay*.

Odour, be in bad = be unpopular or disliked, অপ্রিয় হওয়া গাত্র থক থাকিলে যেরূপ সকলে দৃশ্য করে, মেই ভাগ ।

(a) The poor Jesuits were at the time in very bad odour in France.

Thackeray.

(b) The Bishop of London was just then very busy burning heretics, and therefore in bad odour with the people.—*Froude*.

Off and on = at intervals, occasionally, আসতে যাচ্ছে, থাকিয়া থা যাব, ... মধ্যে ।

(a) He had had fever off and on for a couple of years or so.—*Dickens*.

(b) He had been in this country, off and on, almost since last Christmas.—*Carlyle*.

(c) I have been resolving I won't, off and on, these ten years, but I haven't somehow got clear.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

(d) Off and on through the nine or ten years preceding I had heard him casually mentioned in Oxford, but not for any good.—*De Quincey*.

Off, be = go away, চলিয়া দাওয়া ।

(a) I want to be off, now, to-night.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Have you and Emmy been quarrelling with Joseph, that he wants to be off ?—*Thackeray*.

(c) He slept there and was off again next morning at five.—*Carlyle*.

Oil into fire, pour = highly excite, make matters worse, জলস্ত অগ্নিতে ঘৃত দেওয়া ।

(a) The Queen's injunction of silence had poured oil into the fire and raised a fresh and more dangerous question of privilege.—*Froude*.

Oil on the fire, as = like oil put on fire, something highly exciting or provoking, জলস্ত অগ্নিতে ঘৃতের আয় ।

(a) To men in such a humour the Dissenters' Relief Bill was as oil on the fire.—*Froude*.

Old, of = in time long past, পুরাকালে ; long ago, formerly, পূর্বে ।

(a) A land there is, Hesperia named of old,

The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold.—*Dryden*.

(b) Men clung to business as of old.—*Green*.

(c) In France the Church no longer wielded the authority which had belonged to her of old.—*Kinglake*.

Old block, a chip of the = the counterpart or copy of an original, a child that resembles its father, পৈতৃক শৃণবিশিষ্ট, বাপের বেটা ।

(a) The lofty yet animated deportment of the young member, Pitt, his perfect self-possession, the silver tones of his voice, the perfect structure of his unpremeditated sentences, astonished and delighted his hearers. Burke moved even to tears, exclaimed, "It is not *a chip of the old block*, it is the old block itself."—*Macaulay*.

Once, all at=abruptly, quite suddenly, সহস্রা, একদম।

(a) He came *all at once* to an awkward halt, at which the assembled ladies burst into a shrill laugh.—*Dickens*.

(b) *All at once*, on a signal from the king's ship the whole fleet tacked and made sail for the British Channel.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Here she was, *all at once* raised to a pinnacle to which her wildest and most extravagant hopes never dared to aspire.—*Dickens*.

(d) This degradation did not take place *all at once*.—*Thackeray*.

Once, at=at the same time, both, এককালে উভয়, যুগপৎ ; immediately without delay, তদ্দেশেই, অবিলম্বে।

(a) He was *at once* the ornament of the place and the idol of the city—i.e. he was the ornament of the place and *at the same time* the idol of the city).—*Macaulay*.

(b) Shaftesbury was undoubtedly right in setting the plan aside as *at once* insufficient and impracticable.—*Green*.

(c) It is dangerous to be *at once* poor and idle.—*Macaulay*.

(d) It is best you should know all *at once*.—*Thackeray*.

(e) Showers *at once* made his arrangements to start that night.—*Kaye*.

Once, for=for a single time at least, as an exceptional case, অস্ততঃ একবার।

(a) It is something to find *for once* a modern writer whom we can trust.—*Freeman*.

(b) Think, and speak, and act, *for once*, like an accountable creature. *Dickens*.

(c) *For once* all quarrels were suspended.—*Macaulay*.

Once for all=once for all time to come, once for all occasions, (so that it may not be necessary to repeat it), একবার চিরকালের নিষিদ্ধ (যেন পুনরায় আর না বলিতে বা বিবেচ হয়, এই ভাব)।

(a) Mr. Osborne desires me to say, *once for all*, that he declines to receive any communications from you.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Then let me tell him *once for all* that I will come into and go out of this place as often as I like.—*Dickens*.

(c) *Once for all* I must beg that you will not interfere with me.

Dickens.

One and the same=identical, verily the same, সেইই, একই।

(a) The prince who stood barefoot at the gates was *one and the same* with the prince who was in the field of Ivry.—*Freeman*.

(b) These two operations run parallel, or rather, under different forms, they are *one and the same* operation.—*Carlyle*.

(c) But advocates and proctors are not *one and the same*.—*Dickens*.

One with, be at=be in union or agreement with, একসত ইওয়া, মিল।

(a) The great bulk of the Puritan party *were at one with* their opponents in desiring a uniformity of worship.—*Green*.

(b) The wisest of the Queen's councillors *was at one* in this matter with the gentry.—*Green*.

(c) Whatever differences might have parted Whig from Tory in the earlier wars, all *were at one* in the war against the ambition of Buonaparte.—*Gibbon*

One by one=one after another, একে একে, এক এক করিয়।

(a) *One by one* his old associates drew around him.——*Warren*

(b) *One by one* he distanced his competitors.—*Smiles*.

(c) Rome won back *one by one* the states which had revolted.

Freeman

Open air, in the=not in any building, পোলা জায়গায়।

(a) Their first five conferences were held *in the open air*; but at their sixth meeting they retired into a small house.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I should like to have him *in the open air* to talk to.—*Helps*.

Open one's eyes to=enable one to see or understand; begin to perceive, কোন বিষয়ে কাহারও চোপ ফুটাইয়া দেওয়া বা ফোটা।

(a) When *the eyes of the senate were opened to* the scandal, and still more to the manifest damage caused by the ravages of these marauders, they set to work vigorously to control them.—*Mericule*.

(b) *His eyes were at last opened to* the errors of his former conduct.

Macaulay

(c) It was believed that *their eyes were opening* to their former follies, and that the reign of superstition was about to end.—*Buckle*.

Open question, an=a point not settled by a decision, অবিশিত বিষয়, যে বিষয় মৌসাস্মা দ্বারা স্থির হয় নাই।

(a) Miracles were declared impossible; even Theism itself was treated as *an open question*.—*Froude*.

Open secret, an=a secret that has become known to many, উপ কথ। কিন্তু তাহা অনেকেই জানে।

(a) His identity seems to have soon become *an open secret*.—*Minto*.

Open sesame*=a charm which opens something that is closed; hence, means of admission, passport.; অবেশোপায়ের মন্ত্র স্বরূপ।

* The expression occurs in the tale of the Forty Thieves in the Arabian Nights.

(a) While rudeness and gruffness bar doors and shut hearts, kindness and propriety of behaviour act as an *open sesame* everywhere.—*Smiles*.

(b) They, and only they possessed the *open sesame* to heaven.—*Froude*.

(c) His frank address was a sort of *open sesame* to every heart.

Prescott.

Opinion, one is of—one thinks, কাহারও মত এই। Be of one's opinion = agree with one in opinion, কাহারও সহিত একমত হওয়া।

(a) He *was of opinion* that southern people needed encouraging.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

(b) Mr. Denison *was of opinion* that much of this might be accomplished within two generations.—*Smiles*.

(c) I am certainly *of your opinion*, Miss B.—*Uncle Tom*.

Opinions, win golden = be highly esteemed, সুরক্ষিত সম্মানভাজন হওয়া।

(a) He took the goods the gods provided with much satisfaction, and everywhere *won golden opinions* by his unaffected good sense and thorough kindness of heart.—*Huxley*.

(b) He was a clever accomplished gentlemanly fellow, who *won golden opinions* of everybody.—*Knight*.

Order, call to = require one to observe the forms or procedure of an assembly ; reprimand, কোন সত্তায় কেহ বাচালতা বা নিয়ম প্রিপু অন্য কোন কাষ্ট করিয়ে তাহাকে নিয়মানুসারী চলিতে আদেশ করা (ভূমস্থ করার ভাব কতক আছে)।

(a) But in truth it mattered little whether he *called* transgressors to order or not.—*Macaulay*.

Order, in = everything in its proper place ; in a fit state, ঠিক ঠাকু, স্বাস্থ্য করিয়া, দোরস্ত।

(a) Get to your work and put the things *in order*.—*Dickens*.

(b) The housewives were stirring briskly about, putting their dwelling *in order*.—*Iring*.

(c) Are your pistols all *in order*?—*Uncle Tom*.

Order, keep = preserve peace or discipline, শান্তি রক্ষা করা।

(a) When she returned to Stirling she left 400 Scots there to *keep order*.—*Froude*.

Order of, by = according to the directions of, by command of, কাহারও আদেশ মতে।

(a) He was arrested *by order of* the Duke of Ormond.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Scarcely had they arrived, when they were seized *by order of* the Chancellor.—*Buckle*.

(c) This was made very soon after *by order of* Bishop Odo.—*Freeman*.

Order of, in = in regular succession in point of (birth, rank, merit, date &c.) জন্ম, বংশ, মর্যাদা বা গুণ অনুসারে পরে পরে।

(a) That he was not next *in order of* birth was true.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The historical plays would necessarily follow *in the order* of the events of which they were the subject.—*Knight.*

Order of the day, the = the rule, the fashion, ଅଚଲିତ ନିୟମ, ରେଗ୍ରେଜ୍ସନ।

(a) It was understood that a temperate policy was to be *the order of the day*.—*Froude.*

(c) Invention became *the order of the day*.—*Helps.*

(b) Terror had ceased to be *the order of the day* when Piedmont and Lombardy were conquered by Buonaparte.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The nobleman is unwilling to be outdone by the banker, and ostentation becomes *the order of the day*.—*Lytton.*

Order, set one's house in = be cautious so as to guard against evil, ଅନିଷ୍ଟ ନା ହୁଏ ଏମନ କ୍ରୂଷୀ ସମ୍ପଦ ବଳେବଣ୍ଟ କରା।

(a) Lord Grey had told the bishops *to set their house in order.*

Newman.

Order that, in (in order to)* = with the object that, ଏହି ଅଭିଧାରେ ଯେ, for the purpose of, କୋଣ କିଛୁ କରିବାର ଜନ୍ମ।

(a) These men had been sent thither *in order that* they might assist Lauzun in any desperate emergency.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They had therefore determined to join the Prince of Orange, *in order that* the freedom of the nation might be vindicated.—*Macaulay.*

(c) *In order to* avoid solicitations which gave him pain, he pretended to be unwell.—*Macaulay.*

(d) It was necessary *to do so in order to* understand the history of the Scotch mind.—*Buckle.*

Order, to = according to one's directions or orders, ଫରମାଇସ ମତ।

(a) How will you be talked to? I will talk *to order* any way you will mention.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

(b) I have brought you a coachman, at last, *to order*.—*Uncle Tom.*

(c) The mere dealer in words cares little or nothing for the subject, but can paint and gild anything whatever *to order*.—*Newman.*

Order, out of = not in a healthy condition, ମହଜ ବା ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଅବଶ୍ୱାସ ନହେ; irregular, ଠିକ୍ ନା (ଠଳି)।

(a) A plain man finds his stomach *out of order*. He never heard Lord Bacon's name. But he proceeds in the strictest conformity with the rules laid down in the Novum Organum and satisfies himself that minced pies have done the mischief.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The King has been *out of order*, but is now entirely recovered.
Carlyle.

(c) The watch never went well from the beginning, and was always getting *out of order*.—*Thackeray.*

* *In order to* requires an infinitive mood after it.

Orders, be in=be ordained to the work of Gospel ministry, ପୌରହିତା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିୟମିତ ହେଲା ।

(a) Once the circumstance that a man could read had raised a presumption that he was *in orders*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) There was scarcely a writer of any eminence, who, if he were not *in orders* had not borne arms at some period in the service of his country.

Prescott.

Orders, take=enter the ministry of the church by being ordained, ପୌରହିତ ସାମାଜିକ ଅବଳମ୍ବନ କରା ।

(a) Though he never could be persuaded to *take orders*, theology was his favourite study.—*Macaulay*.

(b) During the century which followed the accession of Elizabeth, scarcely a single person of noble descent *took orders*.—*Macaulay*.

Ordinary, in=in actual and constant service (with), ସମ୍ମଦ୍ଦିଇ କାହାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିୟମିତ ।

(a) Sir Thomas was physician *in ordinary* to the King.—*Macaulay*.

Other day, the=not long ago, ମେ ଦିନ ।

(a) I gave you a letter *the other day*, when you were about to go abroad.

Dickens.

(b) In this way Timon but *the other day* had given to one of these mean lords the bay courser which he himself rode upon.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Out and out=thorough-going, ପୌଡ଼ି; thoroughly, ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣକାମ; without reservation, ନିର୍ଭ୍ରତସହ ଲାଭ କରିଯା, ମାଫ୍ କରିଯାଇଯା ।

(a) He is an *out and out* Christian.—*Dickens*.

(b) An envious family, or a quarrelsome family, or a malicious family, or even an *out and out* mean family, would open a field of action I might do something in.—*Dickens*.

(c) His house near Richmond was advertised for sale, and bought *out and out* by a man who had grown rich in Mr. D's service.—*Warren*.

(d) It was in vain that Roman law distinguished from the first between land that was given *out and out*, and the public land which was only let on a lease.—*Dean Merivale*.

Out of=from, କୋନ କିଛି ହିଁତେ, କୋନ କିଛି ଦୁରଗ ; among, in, ମଧ୍ୟ ; beyond, ବାହିରେ ; from under, ଭିତର ହିଁତେ ।

(a) He saved fifty pounds *out of* his earnings.—*Smiles*.

(b) The dwarf cut off the dead man's head *out of* spite.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) And this he did, not *out of* idle curiosity, but in order to increase control over them.—*Buckle*.

(d) At least nine *out of* every ten had suffered from the government some grievous injury.—*Buckle*.

(c) Out of every ten thousand depositors in the Savings Bank we find that the domestic servants are again the first.—*Smiles.*

(f) They were in a dark corner, quite out of the track of passengers
Dickens.

(g) Anon out of the earth a fabric huge

Rose like an exhalation.—*Milton.*

Out of the fulness of one's heart=from feeling intensely on any subject ; when one feels intensely ; ভাবে ভোর হইয়।

(a) One who loves right cannot be indifferent to wrong or wrong-doing. If he feels warmly, he will speak warmly, *out of the fulness of his heart.*
Smiles.

(b) Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh.—*Bible.*

Out with it (colloq.)=confess or give out the truth, অসন্তুষ্টি বলে কেল।

(a) Do you swear that that boy upstairs is the boy that was put through the little window last night ? Cut with it ! Come !—*Dickens.*

(b) Well, out with it. Let me have the real facts.—*Trollope.*

(c) Well then, how much did you spend on drink last night ? Out with it.—*Smiles.*

Outrun the constable (colloq.)=get into debt, দেমদার হওয়া ; spend beyond one's means, সম্পত্তির অতিরিক্ত খায় করা।

(a) Notwithstanding his quiet, retired life, he was constantly outrunning the constable.—*Smiles.*

(b) You are a Baronet, though you have outrun the constable.

Thackeray.

Outset, at the=at the beginning, প্রথমে।

(a) They contented themselves with fortifying the towns which they had taken at the outset.—*Froude.*

(b) More judicious treatment at the outset might have allayed the excitement among the troops.—*Kaye.*

Outside, at the=at the utmost (generally as to number) উচ্চমত্তমে।

(a) She can't be more than 17—say, 18, at the outside.—*Dickens.*

(b) Not more than 20,000 men at the outside were thought to remain in the camp.—*Froude.*

(c) Roth has only 1200 regular soldiers; at the outside 1600 men under arms.—*Carlyle.*

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, be—avoid one evil only to fall into a greater, একটা বিপত্তি এড়াইতে শিয়া তরপেক্ষ শুরুতর আর একটাতে পড়।

(a) The man in debt tries a friend or a relative, but all that he obtains is a civil leer and a cold repulse. He tries a money-lender; and if he succeeds, he is only out of the frying-pan into the fire. It is easy to see what the end will be—a life of mean shifts and expedients, perhaps ending in the gaol, or the workhouse.—*Smiles.*

Over again=once again, পুনরায়।

(a) One of two courses was to be pursued in respect of the business—either to leave it alone for evermore or to begin it all *over again*.
Dickens.

(b) Try them *over again*.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) We play the game *over again* and wonder how it was possible for us to fail.—*Hazlitt*.

Over and above=in addition to, besides, এতদত্তিরিক্ত, সেওয়ায়।

(a) *Over and above* these trifling penalties, his name was erased from the roll of attorneys.—*Dickens*.

(b) *Over and above* the religious quarrel, England was distracted by factions.—*Froude*.

(c) This was the only great change *over and above* the change which had fallen on the youngest gentleman.—*Dickens*.

Over and over (over and over again)=repeatedly, পুনঃ পুনঃ, উপর্যুক্তি।

(a) He read *over and over* all the letters which he ever had from her.
Thackeray.

(b) The King as usual repeated the same words *over and over*.
Macaulay.

(c) He called to him *over and over again*, but got no answer.—*Dickens*.

Own way, have one's (have it all one's own way)=act as one wishes (there being no one to oppose); be absolute, নিজের মতলব মাফিক চলা, যেকগ ইচ্ছা করিতে পারা।

(a) His Majesty loved to *have his own way* and could not bear to be thwarted.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He tried hard to *have his own way* in the appointment of a deputy to govern in Ireland.—*Dickens*.

(c) He is virtually the leader of the cabinet, and *has it all his own way*.—*Warren*.

(d) For nineteen years, in fact, a Parliament always sitting, Charles had *had it all his own way*.—*Green*.

P

Pain of, on (under pain of)=the penalty of disobedience being, অন্যথা হইলে দণ্ড এই।

(a) The King's first act on disembarking was to proclaim that the lives and property of the peaceable inhabitants should be respected *on pain of death*.—*Dickens*.

(b) It was enacted that no King, *on pain of* forfeiting his throne, should espouse a Papist.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He insisted that the Catholic religion should be prohibited, *under pain of* death, in all parts of Scotland.—*Froude*.

Pains, be at the = undergo the labour, গরজ পড়া, কষ্ট দ্বীকার করা।

(a) Should Lysippus satisfy his creditors, who would *be at the pains* of telling it to the world? — *Goldsmith*.

(b) Most men in this country like opinions to be brought to them, rather than to *be at the pains* to go out and seek for them. — *Newman*.

(c) She *was at no pains* to conceal the displeasure with which she regarded Kate's return. — *Dickens*.

Pains, take = take the trouble, labour; make an effort; (কেন কর করিবার জন্ম) যত্ন, পারহস্য বা চেষ্টা করা।

(a) Holinshead *took pains* to inquire, and reports undoubtedly the general impression of France. — *De Quincey*.

(b) I have *taken great pains* to learn it. — *Lamb*.

(c) No *pains* were *taken* to cut off the perilous intercourse which existed between the native soldiery and the occupants of the place. — *Kate*.

Pale of, out of the = beyond the limits of, দীর্ঘায়ি মধ্যে নহে, সূর্যচক্রে নহে।

(a) They were as much *out of the pale of* the civilized world as if they had been banished to Dahomey or Spitzbergen. — *Macaulay*.

(b) It was a proof that the person who enjoyed it was meanly born, and *out of the pale of* good society. — *Macaulay*.

Palm upon one = pass upon one artfully (like a juggler); impose upon one by; impose fraudulently upon, কাকি দিয়া চালাইয়া দেওয়া (যেমন বাজিকর করে)।

(a) Since you try to *palm* these tricks *upon one* you might have known better, I will not part with a half-penny. — *Dickens*.

(b) He had *pictured* a tale *on the girl* that some secret mystery prevented his marrying her just then. — *Dickens*.

(c) Mr. Gladstone nowhere shines more than in distinguishing the true Homeric conceptions from the perversions *pictured off* upon the world by Eurypides and Virgil. — *Freeman*.

Par with, be on a = be on a level with, একই দরের বা সমতুল্য হওয়া।

(a) The military judgment of Margaret *was on a par with* the rest of her understanding. — *Froude*.

(b) Their instruction also *was much on a par with* that of the scholars of a good British school in London. — *Arnold*.

(c) The intellectual condition of the country-labourers seems to be *on a par with* their physical state. — *Smiles*.

Pardon, I beg your = excuse me, (used when a person makes a mistake, or means civilly to refuse to do anything, or contradict what another affirms). মাপ করুণ, (আমাৰ অপৱাধ হইয়াছে, আপনি যাহা বলিতেছেন তাৰা কৰিবলৈ না, অথবা যাহা মনে কৰিতেছেন তাৰা নহে, এই অর্থে)।

(a) *I beg your pardon.* I thought you meant that, or I would not have answered it.—*Dickens.*

(b) Have you any commands for me, *Captain D., I beg your pardon,* I should say *Major D.!*—*Thackeray.*

(c) M. Michelet, indeed, says that *La Pucelle* was not a shepherdess ; *I beg his pardon* ; she was.—*De Quincey.*

(d) “You may be disposed to deny it,” said the gentleman. “*I beg your pardon,*” said Tom ; “I am not at all disposed to deny it.”—*Dickens.*

Part, for one's = so far as one is concerned ; if one is to say what one thinks about the matter, (কোন কাহিনও) মত বদি জানিবে চাই, তাৰা হইলে এই বলা যায়।

(a) *For my part,* I have not the least doubt of his innocence. —*Scott.*

(b) *For his part,* he said he would rather die under the red cross than lose honour.—*Froude.*

(c) *For my part,* I hold life as little in comparison with my duty to my prince.—*Prescott.*

Part, for the most = mostly, chiefly, generally, অধিকঃ।

(a) The soil of Brandenburg was *for the most part* sterile.—*Macaulay.*

(b) That singular body of men was *for the most part* composed of zealous republicans.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Where the peasantry suffered, it was under men who were *for the most part of their own blood.*—*Froude.*

Part, in = partly, অশুভ ; in some degree, কতকটি।

(a) Persuaded *in part* by these representations, but overborne in a much greater degree by his fear of F. he at length consented to undertake the expedition.—*Dickens.*

(b) The free expansion of the popular characteristics may be traced, *in part*, to the freedom of the political institutions of the country.

Prescott.

(c) This, *in part*, is the explanation of that first great failure, which so perplexed and astounded all who heard of it.—*Kaye.*

Part in, take = join others in, অন্যোৱ সহিত কোন কাৰ্য শোগ দেওয়া।

(a) During the session of 1764, he had not been able to *take part in* a single debate.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He had made it impossible for Guise to *take part in* the invasion of England.—*Froude.*

(c) Some of the best and bravest of our officers sanctioned, if they did not *take part in*, these outrages.—*Kaye*.

Part of, take the (take part with)=take the side of, কাহারও পক্ষ অবলম্বন করা।

(a) National and religious feeling impelled them to *take the part of* James.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He had *taken the part of* the Earl of Arundel who was in disgrace.
Froude.

(c) At that moment, in rode two servants of the alcade who *took part with* their master.—*De Quincey*.

(d) All the Sardes who had *taken part with* revolutionary France were ordered to assemble there.—*Southey*.

Part of one, on the (on one's part)=on the side of one, so far as one is concerned, কাহারও পক্ষে।

(a) No degree of waste *on the part of* a son could justify the interference of his relatives.—*Arnold*.

(b) This failure *on the part of* the youth was really of service to him.
Smiles.

(c) The war *on the part of* England was aggressive thenceforward.
Froud

(d) Little Miss C. *on her part* was in high spirits.—*Dickens*.

Part, take in good=take (something that is improper or unpleasant) patiently or in a friendly manner, কোন অশ্রদ্ধা কাজ বা কথায় রাগ না করিয়া অমৃকুল বা বক্তু ভাবে শ্রেণ করা।

(a) Sebastian did not at all object to the fondness the lady lavished on him. He seemed to *take it in very good part*.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) Lord Canning *took* the interference *in good part* and thanked the Chairman for the delicacy with which it had been communicated.—*Kaye*.

(c) All of which remonstrances he *received in extremely good part*.
Dickens.

(d) It was characteristic of Johnson to *take* the intended sarcasm *in good part* and even to turn it to account.—*Smiles*.

Particular, in=specially, বিশেষতঃ।

(a) Raleigh, *in particular*, was very graciously received.—*Scott*.

(b) It had been his custom to get the Bible read to him by his master's children, *in particular* by young Master George.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Parting, at=at the time of separation or taking leave, ছাড়াছাড়ি হই-বার সময়ে।

(a) He looked again, almost vexed that Kate was not there to exchange one word *at parting*.—*Dickens*.

(b) Great as her sufferings would be *at parting*, she would by God's help endure them for the boy's sake.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Her glance, *at parting*, showed that.—*Dickens.*

Partner, a sleeping = a partner who takes no part in the active business of a company, but is entitled to a share of the profits, ସେ ଅଂଶୀଦାର କୋନ କାଜ କରେ ନା କିନ୍ତୁ ଲାଭେର ଅଂଶ ପାଇ ।

(a) That the Beau was in alliance with sharpers, or at least, that he was a *sleeping partner* in the firm, his biographer admits.—*Black.*

Party to, be a = take a part with others in, (generally, in some bad deed), କୋନ ମନ୍ଦ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟେର ମହିତ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇବା ; be interested in (an affair), କୋନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏକ ପକ୍ଷ ଥାକା ।

(a) He would *be no party to* the transporting of the prince to France.

Macaulay.

(b) It appeared also that the Catholic nobles would *be no parties to* the intrigue.—*Froude.*

(c) There is no reason to believe that he *was a party to* the design of assassinating the royal brothers.—*Macaulay.*

(d) He *was a party to* all their proceedings and was with them until late at night.—*Dickens.*

(e) When there *are two parties to a bargain*, it is reasonable that the interest of both should be consulted.—*Dickens.*

Pass away = disappear, ଫିରୋହିତ ହେବା ; depart from life, ପରଲୋକଗତ ହେବା ।

(a) But this custom *passed away* with the cause that produced it.

Kaye.

(b) Whatever danger there might have been had *passed away*.—*Kaye.*

(c) It secured James's tranquil succession to the throne of England, when Elizabeth *passed away*.—*Froude.*

Pass by = pass near, ନିକଟ ଦିଲା ଯାଓଯା ; take no notice of, overlook, disregard, ଉପେକ୍ଷା କରା ; pass away, ଅତୀତ ହେବା, ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରା ।

(a) A few days ago *passing by* one of their prisons, I could not avoid stopping in order to listen to a dialogue which I thought might afford me some entertainment.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) I am as well-bred as the Earl's grand-daughter, for all her fine pedigree ; and yet every one *passes me by* here.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Analogies which really exist are often *passed by*, merely, because they lie beneath the surface.—*Freeman.*

(d) I *pass by* the suggestion that the Irish people should be entirely extirpated.—*M. Arnold.*

(e) They could see no signs of disaffection ; and the appointed day *passed by* without even an audible murmur of discontent.—*Kaye.*

(f) The extreme danger, it is true, soon *passed by*.—*Macaulay.*

Pass for=be regarded as, কোন কিছু বলিয়া চলিয়া যাওয়া ; be current as, be equal in value to, কোন কিছুর সমান চলিত হওয়া।

(a) His complexion was so dark that he might have *passed for* a native of a warmer climate than ours.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They would have *passed for* virtue with Land.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Becky's humility *passed for* sincerity with George Osborne.

Thackeray

(d) The guinea continued in spite of them to *pass for* thirty shillings.

Macaulay.

Pass oneself off as=impose upon people by pretending to be, কোন কিছু বলিয়া আপনাকে চালান।

(a) He does not seek to *pass himself off as* richer than he is.—*Smiles*

(b) He succeeded in *passing himself off* on his people *as* being above humanity.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Having *passed himself off* on the world *as* a greater master of classical learning than Bentley, he now *passed himself off as* a greater master of ecclesiastical learning than Wake or Gibson.—*Macaulay*.

Pass over=overlook, disregard, উপেক্ষা করা ; omit, let pass, ছাড়িয় যাওয়া।

(a) How little he thought of it appears from his *passing* it over in silence.—*Froude*.

(b) Barillon could not *be passed over* with a marked slight.—*Macaulay*.

(c) If the present opportunity *was passed over*, it might never return.

Froude.

(d) We *pass over* the first half of the first volume.—*Prescott*.

Passing, in (en passant)=by the way, পাঁচ কথার মধ্যে (সংক্ষেপে একটা কথা বলা) ; কথার কথার কিছু বলা।

(a) It may be observed, *in passing*, that Frederic studiously kept up the old distinction between the nobles and the community.—*Macaulay*.

(b) As he was something of a character, I must be allowed a word or two about him, *in passing*.—*Warren*.

(c) We may remark *en passant* that George was, by his father's side, of white descent.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Past, is a thing of the=has ceased to exist, is gone, ফুরাইয়া গিয়াছে, আর নাই।

(a) Our influence in the councils of Europe *is a thing of the past*.

Froude.

Patch up=make suddenly or hastily, তাড়াতাড়ি কিছু করিয়া ফেলা ; mend so as to present no defect apparently, তালিতুলি দিয়া একক্ষণ খাড়া করা ; get up, একক্ষণ করিয়া থাঢ়া করা।

(a) Peace was *patched up* with France and Spain.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Still matters were *patched up* here, and made good there, over and over again.—*Dickens*.

(c) We really never knew a man of a fourth part of Mr. Gladstone's understanding, *patch up* a theory on such wretchedly slender evidence.

Freeman.

Path, cross one's = thwart one, (কঠৰও পথে) বাধা দেওয়া।

(a) He trampled on all who *crossed his path*, or stood even for a moment in the way of his ulterior designs.—*Buckle*.

Pave the way for = prepare the way for ; facilitate the introduction of ; কোন কিছুর জন্য গথ অঙ্গুত্বকরা ; পথ পরিষ্কার করা।

(a) The Roman empire did its work in the scheme of Providence ; it *paved the way for* the religion and civilization of modern Europe.

Freeman.

(b) These *paved the way for* the union between them which afterwards proved so disadvantageous to the French king.—*Robertson*.

Pay for = pay the price of (anything purchased), কোন জিনিসের দাম দেওয়া ; make amends for, by suffering some punishment ; atone for ; কোন দুষ্টির ফলভোগ করা।

(a) We buy fine articles, finer than we can *pay for*.—*Smiles*.

(b) If this prove true, they'll *pay for* it.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) For his actions he *paid* with his life.—*Froude*.

(d) They had *paid for* nonconformity by severe fines and exclusion from the public service.—*Froude*.

Pay dearly for = pay a heavy penalty for, কোন কিছুর জন্য গুরুতর দণ্ড ভেগ করা।

(a) The admiral *paid dearly for* his ruinous mistake at St. Helen's.

Froude.

(b) He fell into Almagro's hands, and *paid dearly for* these wrongs with his life.—*Prescott*.

(c) We have *paid dearly for* our meddling in past time ; and eight hundred millions of national debt are an unpleasant and enduring remainder of our want of wisdom.—*Froude*.

Pay off = discharge (a debt), দেনা শোধ করা ; pay and discharge, পাওনা দিয়া কর্তৃ হইতে জবাব দেওয়া।

(a) He had given her money to *pay off* her little debt to Miss B.

Thackeray.

(b) He was enabled to *pay off* the loan.—*Prescott*.

(c) Mercantile concerns become bankrupt, clerks are *paid off*, and servants are dismissed.—*Smiles*.

(d) The rest of the ships were *paid off* and the crews dismissed.

Froude.

Pay one back = return a charge, উল্টে দোষ দেওয়া।

(a) George III's wife was called by the people a beggarly German duchess ; the British idea being that all princes are beggarly except British princes. King George *paid us back*. He said there were no manners out of Germany.—*Thackeray*.

Pay one's score = pay what one owes (accounts, when writing was less common, being kept by marks of tallies), হিসাবে যাহা দেনা হয় তাহা দেওয়া।

(a) The soldier, who drank at the village inn, not only drank, but *paid his score*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Massinger was often so reduced in circumstances as not to be able to *pay his score* at the same tavern.—*Smiles*.

Pay one's way = meet one's expenses or liabilities, নিজের খরচ চালান।

(a) But the man is not poor who can *pay his way* and save something besides.—*Smiles*.

(b) I now husbanded my resources with rigorous economy and had in return the inexpressible satisfaction of being able to *pay my way*.—*Warren*.

(c) But it may be said as a rule that every Englishman in the Duke's army *paid his way*.—*Thackeray*.

Pay the debt of nature = give back to nature the life we have received ; die ; প্রাণীক গমন করা।

(a) Lady L. had always been very civil to them, and especially to Dr. B. the meagre little man who had just now *paid the debt of nature*.

Trollope.

Pay the penalty of = suffer the punishment incurred by (some misdeed), suffer for, কোন দুষ্কৃতির দণ্ড ভোগ করা।

(a) He *paid the penalty of* faults not his own, of the haughtiness and ambition of some of his predecessors, of the dissoluteness and baseness of others.—*Macaulay*.

(b) On the 8th, Mungul Pandy *paid the penalty of* his crime on the gallows in the presence of all the troops.—*Kaye*.

(c) Louis XVI. had to *pay the penalty of* the misgovernment, of so many kings who had gone before.—*Freeman*.

Pay the piper (colloq.) = bear the charges, যে খরচ আগে তাহা ঘাড়ে পড়।

(a) I greatly fear we shall have to *pay the piper*.—*Scott*.

(b) The war raged for eight years at a terrific rate ; the English *paying the piper* always, and founding their national debt thereby.—*Carlyle*.

Pay up = pay fully, সমস্ত পাওনা শৈথি করা।

(a) The troops of the Pale with their long due arrears *paid up* were ordered to Drogheda.—*Froude*.

(b) He says that nothing shall go out of the house until his wages are *paid up*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) In course of time, when his subscriptions are *not kept*, the house is purchased, and conveyed to him by the society.—*Smiles*.

Pearls before the swine, cast=offer something valuable to one who is unable to appreciate it ; cast away, waste ; উন্মত্তে মুক্তি করা।

(a) Neither *cast ye pearls before swine*, lest they trample them under their feet.—*Bible*.

(b) Courtesy to them is *casting pearls before the swine*.—*Scott*.

Penny-wise and pound-foolish=niggardly on important occasions, but careless as to the expenditure of large sums ; দৃষ্টি ক্ষমণ ; unwise, অসচেতন।

(a) Newcastle's love of power resembled the miser Cutler's love of money. It was a *penny-wise and pound-foolish* cupidity. If he could have found it in his heart to cede at once a portion of his authority, he might probably have ensured the continuance of what remained.

Macaulay.

Pension off=cause one to retire from service by the grant of an allowance, পেমন দিয়া বিদায় করা।

(a) He used to *pension off* his old servants after they had ceased to be able to work.—*Smiles*.

(b) Meanwhile Anne of Cleves was *pensioned off*.—*Froude*.

Peril, at one's=with risk or danger to one, করিলে বিপদ ঘটিবে।

(a) Remember that you come near me *at your peril* (i. e. if you come near, you put yourself in peril).—*Dickens*.

(b) Say another word till your master comes home, *at your peril*.

Dickens.

(c) I implored him to lie down *at the peril* of his life (i. e. if he did not lie down, his life would be in danger), and be calm. - *Warren*.

Person, in=personally, not by representative or substitute ; স্বয়ং, অর্থাৎ প্রতিনিধি দিয়া নহে।

(a) He went *in person*, accompanied by armed men, to seize the leaders of the opposition.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Henry decided that he would hear the cause *in person*.—*Froude*.

(c) Cornwallis took the field *in person* with the troops in Dublin.

Froude.

Person of, in the=in, অন্তর্ভুক্তে।

(a) Fortunately, the minister possessed, *in the person* of his accomplished wife, one who had both the leisure and the talent to profit by these uncommon opportunities.—*Prescott*.

(b) The cries of the countess brought unexpected aid *in the person* of Stephen, who had heard her exclamations from his apartment below.

Scott.

(c) Within the last few years, a profound naturalist has been discovered in the person of a shoemaker at Banff, named T. Edwards.—*Smiles.*

Pick a hole (*colloq.*)—find fault, ছিঁজামুসকান করা, দোষ বাহির করা।

(a) I believe the Divine himself was ill-pleased at not being able to pick a hole in poor Miss F's reputation.—*Thackeray.*

(b) From the defence springs the attack ; the advocate begets in his hearers a wish to *pick holes* ; and men are led on from the desire to contradict the doctor to the desire to contradict the doctrine.—*Arnold.*

Pick a quarrel (*colloq.*)—get into a quarrel by seeking for it, গায়ে
পড়িয়া ঘগড়া করা, ইচ্ছা করিয়া ঘগড়া বাধান।

(a) He *picked a quarrel* with one of Lord Bute's dependants, fought a duel, and was seriously wounded.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Charles was determined to remain on good terms with the Parliament till he was strong to *pick a quarrel* to his profit.—*Green.*

(c) For all these reasons he decided to *pick a quarrel* with Miss W. without delay.—*Dickens.*

Pick one's pocket—steal something from one's pocket, কাহারও পক্ষে
বা জেব হিতে কিছু চুরি করা।

(a) Show me the distinction between such pilfering as this, and picking a man's pocket in the street.—*Dickens.*

(b) If I buy what professes to be a silk umbrella, and I find myself in possession of an umbrella which is two parts hemp, I am as much robbed as if a thief had picked my pocket.—*Froude.*

(c) He has been carried to a police-office on a charge of picking a gentleman's pocket.—*Dickens.*

Pick up—take up from the ground with the fingers; কুড়িয়া লওয়া ;
acquire (some knowledge by casual study), সময়ে সময়ে পড়িয়া বা এর ওর কাছে
থেকে শুনিয়া শিক্ষা করা ; gather from here and there, এখান থেকে ওখান থেকে
সংগ্ৰহ কৰা।

(a) The widow dropped her fan ; the stranger picked it up and presented it.—*Dickens.*

(b) I have picked up Portuguese enough to read Camões with care.
Macaulay.

(c) His children he expressly did not teach to read or write, seeing no benefit in that effeminate art, but left them to pick it up as they could.
Carlyle.

(d) The lad managed to add such medical training as could be picked up during an apprenticeship in an apothecary's shop.—*Leslie Stephen.*

(e) I picked up a fine story about B.—*George Eliot.*

(f) You see I picked up the news of the place without your confidence.—*Lytton.*

Piece with, be of a = be of the same sort, be like (generally used in a disparaging sense) ; (মন ভাবে) সমৃশ্ব বা অমুরূপ হওয়া ; এক ভাবাপন্ন হওয়া।

- (a) His politics were of a piece with his divinity.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) His financial administration was of a piece with his military administration.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) His conduct is of a piece with his master's.—*Scott.*

Pieces, break, cut or tear to = reduce to pieces by breaking, cutting, or tearing ; ভাসিয়া, কাটিয়া, বা ছিঁড়িয়া খণ্ড খণ্ড করা। Fall to pieces (go to pieces) = be reduced to pieces, খণ্ড খণ্ড হইয়া যাওয়া বা পড়া।

- (a) He struck Sir Henry so terrible a blow, that it broke to pieces his iron helmet as if it had been a nutshell.—*Scott.*
- (b) Five fine regiments were entirely cut to pieces.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) If the excited and irritable populace knew I was here, I should be torn to pieces.—*Dickens.*
- (d) The coalition was in danger of falling to pieces.—*Macaulay.*
- (e) Two fine vessels had gone to pieces on the rocks of Ceuta.—*Macaulay.*

Pinches, know where the shoe = know where the difficulty or puzzle is, কোথায় ব্যথা, বা গোল দীঘে, বা ঢেকে, তাহা বুঝিতে পারা।

- (a) As soon as I found him blundering through the first verse, and perceived him at a stand, I knew where the shoe pinched, and helped him to the next word.—*Scott.*

Pit one against another = set one against another in competition, বিরোধ বাধাইয়া দেওয়া, বগড়া লাগাইয়া দেওয়া, টকর দেওয়া।

- (a) The most probable version is that this business of writing comic epitaphs was started by the whole company and that Goldsmith and Garrick pitted themselves against each other.—*Black.*

(b) I felt that fate had pitted me against this man, and one of us must fall.—*Dickens.*

- (c) He had pitted Churchman against Nonconformist, and Ashley against Clarendon, partly to preserve his own independence and partly with a view to gain some advantage to the Catholics from the political strife.—*Green.*

Pitch into one (colloq.) = give a thrashing to one, অহার করা ; give it to one, আচ্ছা করিয়া দেওয়া, ঠেসে ধরা।

- (a) Shall I step upstairs and pitch into the landlord or keep on ringing the bell ?—*Dickens.*

(b) If you touch me, I'll pitch into you, I will.—*Thackeray.*

Pity, it is a = it is much to be regretted, দুঃখের বিষয় এই।

- (a) It is a pity that as we grow up towards the maturity of our faculties we fall away in so many respects from what we were in our childhood.

- (b) *It is a pity* that there should be such difficulties.—*Trollope.*
 (c) *It will be a thousand pities* that you should neglect such an opportunity of knowing his Grace.—*Trollope.*

Pity upon, **take**=have tender feeling for a person, excited by his distresses ; compassionate ; কাহারও কষ্ট দেখিয়া দয়া হওয়া।

- (a) The old lady *took pity upon* the poor orphan, and gave him what little she could afford.—*Dickens.*

- (b) He *took pity on* this young greenhorn of a nephew, and wanted to open his eyes too. —*Thackeray.*

Place among, **take one's** = be ranked with, উচ্চ শ্রেণীস্থ কাহারও সাথে গণ্য হওয়া।

- (a) For deep and original research, for comprehensive grasp of his subject, and above all, for bold and independent spirit of inquiry—Faulkner may *take his place among* the first historical writers of our time.—*Freeman.*

- (b) Some of them soon *took their place among* the great cities in the world.—*Freeman.*

- (c) In so splendid and imperial a manner did the English people first *take their place among* the nations of the world. —*Macaulay.*

Place of, in= instead of, কোন কিছুর স্থলে, বা পর্যবর্তে।

- (a) The tutor entertained him with sentimental conversation *in place of* lectures on Algebra and Greek.—*Thackeray.*

- (b) *In place of* the disgusting old amusements, there has come a healthier, sounder life, and greater enlightenment.—*Smiles.*

Place, out of=not in the proper place, out of order, স্থান ভষ্টি ; misplaced, unbecoming, unsuited to the occasion, বেগাম, বেঙ্গল।

- (a) The main-spring of the social system was *out of place* and the parts could no longer work in harmony. —*Froude.*

- (b) Whatever vigour he showed during this unfortunate part of his life was vigour *out of place* and season.—*Macaulay.*

- (c) Yet in the mouth of Falconbridge most of his speeches would seem *out of place*.—*Macaulay.*

- (d) Your laughter strikes me as being exceedingly *out of place*.
Thackeray.

Place of, supply the (See *supplement*)

Place, take=occur, come to pass, ঘটা।

- (a) On the 11th, the coronation *took place*.—*Macaulay.*

- (b) But during his absence from London, great changes had *taken place*.
Macaulay.

- (c) An amusing dialogue *took place* between them.—*Macaulay.*

- (d) Meanwhile in other parts of the Empire events of great importance had *taken place*.—*Macaulay.*

Place of, take the =occupy the place of, অন্যের স্থান দখল করা ; কাহারও
পদ প্রহণ করা।

(a) Reason took the place of sentiment, the useful of the ornamental.

Prescott.

(b) Among our clergy, a habit of grave and decent compromise has taken the place of that bold and fiery war which their predecessors waged against a sensual and benighted world.—Buckle.

(c) He left no one in the Macedonian royal family who was at all fit to take his place.—Freeman.

Place to, give =be succeeded by, give way to, একটার পরিবর্ত্তে আর একটা
ইঁয়।

(a) Indifference gave place to dislike, dislike to hate, hate to loathing.

Dickens.

(b) The dread inspired by Spain had given place to contemptuous compassion.—Macaulay.

(c) But in his mind all other feelings had given place to a craven fear for his life.—Macaulay.

Play at—contend in a game for diversion or amusement, divert oneself by playing the game of, কোন খেলা করা ; amuse oneself by personating a certain character, কোন সাজ সজিয়া খেলা করা ; amuse oneself by ; gratify one's vanity by assuming the name and show of, কোন কিছু করিয়া নিজের ঘোষণ তৃপ্ত করা।

(a) Walpole played at cards with countesses and corresponded with ambassadors.—Macaulay.

(b) The young folks would play at blind-man's buff and hide-and-seek.

Irving.

(c) When little boys, they played at sailors in the reaches of Long Stream.—Froude.

(d) They played at making a constitution for their country when it depended on the indulgence of the victor whether they should have a country.—Macaulay.

(e) He is told that he is a mere pageant, that he is welcome to play at royalty as long as he likes, but that he must expect no tribute from the real masters of India.—Macaulay.

(f) Even the crowns they wore from cares were free,

As those on children's heads who play at royalty.—Thomas Miller.

Play a part=act a part on the stage, মিটাশালায় অভিনয় করা ; assume a certain character for some purpose, কোন উদ্দেশ্য সাধনার্থ কোন রূপ ধারণ করা ; practise simulation or hypocrisy, pretend to be that which one is not, কপটতা অবলম্বন করা ; take a part in and cut a figure, কোন বৃহৎ ব্যাপারে প্রধান কোপে কার্য করা ; act a certain part, কোন কাজ করা।

(a) The theatre and the public house were the chief themes of the wretched man's wanderings. It was evening, he fancied ; he had *a part to play* that night ; it was late and he must leave home instantly.—*Warren.*

(b) James pretended to his mother that he was only dividing himself from her in appearance and was *playing a part* to deceive Elizabeth.

Froude.

(c) With Edwards he was outwardly on the best possible terms; spoke freely of the conduct of his father ; declared that he washed his hands of the old man's rebellious projects ; and candidly avowed his mistrust of the Sikh troops. But in all this he was *playing a part*.—*Kaye.*

(d) She smiled coldly, and rather contemptuously as though she saw the part I was ~~paying~~—*Warren.*

(e) Thus it was with Cortes and with many others who have *played a great part* in the world's affairs.—*Helps.*

(f) Such then were the original Aryans—that one among the great families of mankind to which we ourselves belong, and that which has *played the greatest part* in the history of the world.—*Freeman.*

(g) His son was an obscure person who *plays no part* in the politics of the time.—*Freeman.*

(h) I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano ;
A stage, where every man must *play a part*,
And mine a sad one.—*Shakespeare.*

Play one's part (act one's part)=perform one's part in a certain manner, do the work assigned to or undertaken by one (well or ill); নিজের নির্দিষ্ট কার্য সম্পন্ন করা (ভাল কাপেই হটক বা মন কাপেই হটক)।

(a) But on the whole, all, save Domitian, *played their parts well*.

Freeman.

(b) He *played his part* with rare adroitness.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They *acted their parts* very well.—*Dickens.*

(d) Honour and shame from no condition rise,;

Act well your part—there all the honour lies.—*Pope.*

Play the part of=act in any particular character ; conduct oneself like ; কাহারও মত হইয়া চলা।

(a) For Hertford to be *playing the part of* a sovereign was a thought, which to the nobles of the old blood, was intolerable.—*Froude.*

(b) The exertions which he was compelled to make in *playing the part of* Argan aggravated his distemper.—*Prescott.*

(c) I must *play the part of* a father here, Tom.—*Dickens.*

(d) They *played the part of* spies and of traitors, but they played it in vain.—*Buckle.*

Play a trick = practise deception; play a practical joke, indulge in vagaries, মজা বা মক্ষরামি করা, কোতুক করা।

(a) They surely never *played* a more curious or more difficult *trick* than when they passed Mr. Robert Montgomery off upon the world as a great poet.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Already indignant at the *trick* which had been *played* upon the Parliament, the people were like fuel ready dried for fire.—*Froude*.

(c) Whenever Hastings wished to *play* a *trick* more than usually naughty, he hired Impey.—*Macaulay*.

(d) This is not her writing. This is some servant's writing. Who is *playing these tricks* upon me?—*Thackeray*.

(e) Most strange, most terrible also, are the *tricks* which this underground steam *plays*.—*Kingsley*.

Play false = act deceitfully, কপট ব্যবহার করা, নষ্টামি করা।

(a) All was going well; the plot was nearly ripe, when Clive learned that Omichand was likely to *play false*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) If she *played false* with Elizabeth, they refused to trust her themselves.—*Froude*.

(c) If I do but suspect that you *play me false*, I bury this knife in your heart.—*Bulwer Lytton*.

Play, call into = call into action, পরিচালনা করা।

(a) Memory is the chief faculty *called into play*, in conning over and repeating lessons by rote in grammar, in language, in geography &c.—*Hazlitt*.

(b) But the difference was one which was wholly brought about by the *calling into play* of qualities which had hitherto slumbered.—*Freeman*.

(c) Thine is the charm of life's bewildered way,

That *calls* each slumbering passion *into play*.—*Campbell*.

Play, come into = be called into action, কার্যাকরী হওয়া।

(a) But as soon as his critical powers *come into play*, he sinks to the level of Cowley.—*Macaulay*.

Play, fair = equitable and impartial treatment, uprightness of conduct, ন্যায় ব্যবহার।

(a) A clergyman had no chance of *fair play* before a lay tribunal.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It was all *fair play*; your comrade sought a fall and he has got it.—*Scott*.

(c) The prize of supreme power is too tempting to admit of *fair play* in the game of ambition.—*Sydney Smith*.

Play, foul = treachery, dishonesty, ব্রহ্মাইশি।

(a) On his way a friend came to warn him that *foul play* was intended.—*Froude*.

(b) The duke dying immediately after, suspicions of *foul play* were naturally roused.—*Froude*.

(c) But the terms of the pacification were not observed. Each party charged the other with *foul play*.—*Macaulay*.

Play to, give—give room for action, afford scope to, কোন প্রয়োজন উত্তীর্ণ করা।

(a) But a conversation would *give play to* no sensual propensity, nor occasion that intolerable expense which the gratification of sensual propensities too often produces.—*Tollope*.

(b) It was not perhaps till Metellus was induced to retire from the scene that full *play was given to* the abilities of his abler coadjutor.

• *Merivale*

Play into one's hands=act so as to give another the advantage, fall into the hands of ; কাহারও হাতে পিয়া পড়ে ; give the advantage to, জনের কাজের দরুণ অন্যের লাভ হওয়া।

(a) These men were betraying Henry when they were pretending to serve him and were *playing secretly into the hands of* the Emperor.

Froude

(b) England could not *play into their hands* more effectively than by leaving them to destroy at their pleasure the few chiefs who had dared to be loyal.—*Froude*.

(c) The violence of the Parliament *played* yet more effectually *into the King's hands*.—*Green*.

Play off=display, show off ; গৃহপণ দেখান ; act, কোন সাজ সাজিয়া দেখকপ কাছ করা।

(a) There are various ways of *playing oneself off* before the public and keeping one's name alive.—*Hazlitt*.

(b) You had better therefore, *play off* the great man at once—hector, swagger, talk big, and ride the high horse over them.—*Hazlitt*.

Play one off against another=pit one against another, প্রবক্ষ্য ঘৰাস্তৱ বা বিবাদ বাধাইয়া দেওয়া, চালাকি করিয়া দুই জনের মধ্যে টকাঠকি বাধাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) In the crooked ways in which Elizabeth so much delighted, she had more than once *played Mary Stuart off against* her son.—*Froude*.

(b) In her earlier days France rivalled Spain in its greatness, and Elizabeth simply *played the two rivals off against one another*.—*Green*.

(c) As long as she could *play off* one of these tyrants *against another*, she might flatter herself with the hope of maintaining the balance between them.—*Merivale*.

Play on or upon=perform on (some instrument of music), কোন সঙ্গীত যন্ত্র বাজান ; work upon, উত্তেজিত করা, (কোন ঘনোরুদ্ধি) উস্ফিয়া দেওয়া, mock ; কৌতুক করা।

- (a) He *played on* the flute for their amusement. —*Ircog.*
 (b) He now learnt to *play upon* his father's old piano.—*Smiles*
 (c) To Mary Stuart, it was an easy matter to *play upon* the selfish, cowardly and sensual nature of Darnley.—*Froude.*
 (d) But perceiving his danger, he *played dexterously upon* the fears of the Emperor.—*Merivale.*

(e) Art thou alive

Or is it fancy *plays upon* your eyesight?—*Shakespeare.*

Plea of, on the (on the plea that) —urging (something) as an excuse, on the ground of or that, কোন কিছি ওখে দাও, বেন কাবণ বা হেতু আসল।

- (a) He begged to be excused *on the plea of* business and ill health. —*Macaulay.*
 (b) She had been requested to attend, but had excused herself *on the plea of* delicate health.—*Macaulay.*
 (c) He meant to ask for the restoration of Calais *on the plea that* the treaty of Cambray had been broken. —*Froude.*

Plea for, set up a =advance something in justification or defence of, (কোন দোষ কাটিইবার জন্য হেতুবদ্ধ প্রস্তর করা।)

- (a) They treated with just contempt the *pleas* which had been *set up for* that great crime.—*Macaulay.*
 (b) The *plea set up for* James can be proved under his own hand to be false in fact.—*Macaulay.*
 (c) They were ready enough to *set up the plea of expediency for a violation of justice.*—*Macaulay.*

Plead guilty =admit a charge of guilt, দোষ শীংকার করা।

- (a) He advised Bacon to *plead guilty*, and promised to do all in his power to mitigate the punishment.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The only chance of obtaining pardon or respite was to *plead guilty.* —*Macaulay.*

- (c) One man who *pleaded not guilty*, he ordered to be taken out of court.—*Dickens.*

Pleasure, at =at one's choice or arbitrary will; whenever one pleases, ইচ্ছামত, ইচ্ছা করিলেই।

- (a) In truth however, they were no longer lieutenants removable *at pleasure*, but independent hereditary princes.—*Macaulay.*
 (b) Her weaknesses were *wilful*; she could shake them off *at pleasure.* —*Froude.*

- (c) His profession and situation had taught him a ready command over his countenance, which he could contract *at pleasure* into solemnity.

Scott.

Pledge, redeem one's = make good one's promise by performance, প্রতিজ্ঞা পূর্ণ করা।

(a) Clive *redeemed his pledge*. He remained in India about a year and a half ; and in that short time effected one of the most salutary reforms that ever was accomplished by any statesman.—*Macaulay*.

(b) "For myself" said he, "I will give night and day to the Magazine." He amply *redeemed his pledge*. He produced for that number a fourth of the whole.—*Knight*.

Plume oneself upon = boast of, pride oneself on, কোন কিছু শান্ত বলিষ্ঠ জাঁক করা।

(a) They *plume themselves on* their gentility there.—*Dickens*.

(b) Though my predictions have been fulfilled in two instances, I do not *plume myself* much upon my sagacity.—*Courper*.

(c) Voltaire *plumes himself* a little on this sublime intercourse he has got into with a Crowned Head.—*Curlyle*.

Ply for hire = go from one place to another for hire, ভাড়া খাটো, ভাড়া বহু।

(a) He would rather *ply for hire* as a porter than fall so low in his own esteem as to accept the smallest obligation from the hands of Mr. P. Dickens.

Ply one's trade = follow one's profession, do one's business, নিজের ব্যবসা চালান।

(a) Here two barbers *ply their trade*, and smiths and shoemakers abound.—*Palgrave*.

(b) Under all these names Thackeray *plied his trade* as a satirist.

Trollope

Ply one with = keep one busy with, ক্রমাগত কিছু দিয়া ব্যাপ্ত রাখা; tempt one repeat. ব্য with, ক্রিক কোন লোভানি দেখান।

(a) Iago still *plied him with* drink and encouraging songs.—*Lamb*.

(b) He *plied them with* his stories.—*Thackeray*.

(c) They were *plied with* promises to which they were not unwilling to listen.—*Froude*.

(d) Sunderland was *plied at once with* promises and menaces.

Macaulay.

(e) He still *plied him with* questions concerning B's death.—*Scott*.

Pocket an affront (abuse or insult) = receive an affront abuse or insult without resenting it, ফিল থাইয়া কিল চুরি করা, অপমান বা গালি সহ্য করিয়া থাওয়া।

(a) As he could by no means afford to lose so profitable an inmate, he deemed it prudent to *pocket his lodger's affront* along with his cash.

Dickens.

(b) The King sank into a viceroy of France and pocketed her degrading insults and her more degrading gold.—*Macaulay*.

(c) If I calmly pocket the abuse, I am laughed at by her.—*Goldsmith*.

Point at=aim at, लक्ष करा ; force upon notice (by directing finger towards), अनुचित दिशा निर्देश करा :

(a) He pointed a loaded pistol at me this morning.—*Warren*.

(b) The mutineers were not only firing upon our people, but also pointing their guns at us.—*Kaye*.

(c) And as she went on, she pointed at me this morning.—*Warren*.

(d) The world pointed with one consent at Bothwell as the assassin.

Froude.

Point, at this=at this part (generally of some talk or writing) ; इस युग्म, at this stage, एही अवस्थाय :

(a) At this point of the narrative, the cook turned pale and asked the house-maid to shut the door.—*Dickens*.

(b) At this point the Reverend gentleman became singularly incoherent.

Dickens.

(c) A party of the Dauphin's enemies made their way into the village when Joan's disorder was at this point.—*Dickens*.

Point blank=plainly, expressly, मात्र :

(a) One day he told me point blank that clergymen seldom understood anything about business.—*George Eliot*.

(b) Of course he denies the letters point blank.—*Carlyle*.

Point, come to the=take up the main question without superfluous words, (आजै पूलै ना बिक्री) आमत कथाय आसा :

(a) They know what they have to say on a subject and come to the point at once.—*Hazlitt*.

(b) However, to come to the point. For he was sensible of having gained nothing by approaching it in a round-about way.—*Dickens*.

Point, gain one's=get the thing aimed at, ये विषये लक्ष थाके ताहा इसिन करा ।

(a) There is no creature so contemptible, but by resolution may gain his point.—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Point in one's favour, a=a circumstance that is favourable to one, काटावও अमুকুলে কোন বিষয় ।

(a) A dull husband in Paris is always a point in a lady's favour.

Thackeray.

(b) The prevailing credulity was one great point in their favour, inasmuch as it made men more willing to accept propositions than to scrutinize them.—*Buckle*.

Point of death, at the=as near as can be to death, on the verge of death, মৃত্যুর পার্শ্ব।

(a) But in a few minutes he is taken violently sick ; he is convulsed; he is *at the point of death*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He found Cardinal Ximenes *at the point of death*.—*Helps*.

(c) Not until 1849 when Narain Sing lay *at the point of death* was it determined to annex the territory to the British dominions.—*Kaye*.

Point of, in=as regards, সম্বন্ধে বা বিষয়ে।

(a) In *point of numbers* his forces had not greatly strengthened since his departure.—*Prescott*.

(b) A nation may be very big *in point of* territory and population, and yet be devoid of true greatness.—*Smiles*.

(c) In *point of learning* there was no lay peer capable of arguing with them.—*Froude*.

Point of, make a=make it a rule with oneself (to do something), আবশাক বা ভাল বলিয়া কোন নিয়মে চলা, decide, ফিরনিশ্চয় করা ; be sure to : নিশ্চয়ই।

(a) I *make a point of* paying my own bills and I advise every one to do the same.—*Smiles*.

(b) They *made a point of* being present with their young charges on such occasions.—*Dickens*.

(c) I felt uneasy at the idea of his being left entirely to his own discretion on his first *debut* and therefore I *made a point of* attending on the important day.—*De Quincey*.

(d) The man always *made a point of* setting me just as he had some out door work to do.—*Lewis*.

Point of, on the=about to (do something), উন্মুখ, উদ্বাত ; on the verge of, (করিব করিব, হব হব, এই অর্থ দ্বারা)।

(a) Frederic himself was *on the point of* falling (পড় পড় হইয়াছিলেন) into the hands of the conquerors, and was with difficulty saved by a gallant officer.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The excitement was so great that several members were *on the point of* proceeding to personal violence.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His hopes and wishes seemed *on the point of* being gratified when the enemy was discovered close under the land.—*Southey*.

(d) Venice now seemed *on the point of* ruin.—*Freeman*.

Point of the sword or bayonet, at the=by military force, by compulsion, (কোন ধূংধূঁগ অথবা সম্ভবে ধৰিয়া, তলোবার উচ্ছাইয়া বা জবরদস্তি) (কোন কাগ করিয়া লওয়া, এই অর্থে)।

(a) The captives were driven into the cell *at the point of the sword*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Queen of Scots appeared to intend to exact her recognition at the point of the sword.—*Froude.*

(c) It was left to the Nabob's Government to collect the revenue ; it was wrung from the people at the point of the bayonet.—*Kaye.*

Point out=show by the finger or other means ; অঙ্গুলী বা অঙ্ক কেন সংস্কৃত দ্বারা দেখাইয়া দেওয়া ; show or indicate clearly, দেখাইয়া বা দৃশ্যাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) They pointed out to one another the door from which he must come out.—*Dickens.*

(b) No memorial points out the spot to the eye of the traveller.

Prescott.

(c) The old soldier instructed Campbell to point out to the recusant regiment the folly and wickedness of their course.—*Kaye.*

(d) The speaker pointed out the gross impropriety of such a step.

Macaulay.

(e) He pointed out to Pen the necessity of a perfect uprightness and openness in all his dealings.—*Thackeray.*

Point to=direct attention to by the finger ; foreshadow ; tend to show or indicate, নির্দেশ করা।

(a) Flaminius pointed to a man who was pacing up and down the Forum at a little distance from him.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Suspicion pointed to them as the instigators of the crime.—*Froude.*

(c) And that these stories pointed to the downfall of the British power, is not to be doubted,—*Kaye.*

(d) All his policy, all his negotiations, all his wars, pointed to this one end.—*Buckle.*

Point to, give=make incisive, তীব্র করা, মাহাতে একটু লাগে এমন করিয়া বলা ; make (anything) striking by exaggerating it, বড়োর করিবার নিশ্চিত পাইয়া বলা।

(a) The scandal and shame gave point to the declamations of agitators.—*Froude.*

(b) Johnson's pet virtue in private life was a rigid regard for truth. He spoke as if he was always on *bath*. He would not, for example, allow his servant to use the phrase "not at home," and even in the heat of conversation he resisted the temptation to give point to an anecdote.

Leslie Stephen.

Point, to the=pertinent, bearing directly upon the subject in hand, অসংক্ষেপযোগী।

(a) The speech, sensible and to the point was translated by Captain Phillips.—*Kaye.*

(b) The assurance is good in itself, but it is little to the point.—*Froude.*

(c) Macaulay's remark about the same coincidence is more to the point.

Leslie Stephen.

Points, armed at all=armed from head to foot, আপাদমস্তক অঙ্গ শত্রু
সঙ্গিত।

(a) A figure like your father

Arm'd at all points exactly, cap-a-pie

Appears before them.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) At the dead of night, a strong body of cavalry *armed at all points* broke into the English lines.—*Prescott*.

Post, at one's=at one's appointed or proper place, নিহের নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে।

(a) He saw that the men were *at their posts*.—*Smiles*.

(b) He was awakened by the alarm and was instantly *at his post*.

Macaulay.

(c) They obeyed the orders of their chief and hurried into the entrenchments. Soon every man was *at his post*.—*Koye*.

Pours, it never rains---but it=whenever it rains, it rains in abundance ; comes in profusion, অবিশ্বাস্য মৃষ্টির স্থায় আইনে।

(a) It is a common saying that sorrows never come alone—that it never rains, but it pours.—*Warren*.

(b) *It never rains, but it pours*, according to the proverb ; so very speedily another chance occurred, by which Mr. P. was to be helped in his scheme of making a livelihood.—*Thackeray*.

Powers that be, the=those who for the time being are in power or hold high offices in state, যাহাদের হাতে আপাততঃ কর্তৃত আছে ; কর্তৃপক্ষ।

(a) The Bible enjoins obedience to the powers that be.—*Macaulay*.

(b) With the man of the world, the powers that be have always been in the right in all ages and places.—*Haslitt*.

(c) And that influence was always exerted so as best to secure his own interest with the powers that be.—*Lytton*.

Practice, in=practically, in one's acts, কাজে।

(a) Elizabeth was half a Catholic in theory ; in practice she was the most vigorous of Protestants.—*Froude*.

(b) Whatever may be thought of the law in theory, it has not during the lapse of a century had any effect in practice detrimental to the Church.

Scott.

(c) Yet, in practice, no King ever held his prerogatives less tenaciously.

Macaulay.

Practice, be out of=not to have practised any art or accomplishment for some time, অভ্যাস না থাক।

(a) Murray objected that he had been so long *out of practice* that he could not properly express himself in French.—*Froude*.

(b) "You skate, of course ?" said Wardle. "Oh yes," replied Winkle, "I am rather *out of practice*."—*Dickens*.

Practise on or upon = work upon, উদ্বিগ্ন করা ; use artifices on, ফুকির করা।

(a) I admit that I had *practised* a little *upon* the terrors of Morris, while we travelled together.—*Scott.*

(b) Sammy has been *practised upon* and has broken confidence.

Dickens.

Preach a sermon to = give dry and technical details (like a rigid and formal sermon), কোন বিশেষ বিষয় ঘটিত নীবস বিবরণ (উপদেশ শরণপ) দেওয়া।

(a) Throughout all his campaigns Caesar effected everything by celebrity. But he *preaches to* us no *sermon* on that subject and favours us with no disquisition as to the value of despatch in war.—*Trollope.*

Precedent, set a = establish a rule or principle to be followed in similar cases, নজির স্থাপন করা।

(a) They wished to *set a precedent* which might secure a remote posterity against such evils.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The *precedent set* on this interesting occasion was followed a hundred years later, on an occasion more interesting still.—*Macaulay.*

Preference to, in = as being in one's estimation more desirable or better than, কিছুর চেয়ে ভাল মনে করিয়া।

(a) Then I would choose the army, *in preference to* any other active line of life.—*Scott.*

(b) She had only meant to say that she would accept Elizabeth's support *in preference to* that of France.—*Froude.*

(c) If Mr. J. chose your sister *in preference to* you, who could help it, I should wish to know.—*Dickens.*

Prejudiced against, be = be biassed against another (by opinion formed without examination), কাহারও বিকল্পে বক্র করা, কাহারও উপর চটান (মন ভাস্তান)।

(a) The Doctor is an excellent person, and has done great things in his time ; but many people are *prejudiced against him*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) In England the people were *prejudiced against* him as a foreigner.

Macaulay.

Prejudice of, to the = injurious or detrimental to the interests of, কাহারও বা কোন কিছুর পক্ষে অনিষ্টকর ; against one, বিকল্পে।

(a) Henry VIII. actually made a will *to the prejudice of* the Royal Family of Scotland.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The King should bind himself by a solemn promise not to attempt anything *to the prejudice of* the Protestant religion.—*Macaulay.*

(c) She would believe nothing *to his prejudice*, if you went down on your knees and swore it.—*Dickens.*

(d) Elizabeth would engage never to do or suffer anything to be done to the prejudice of the Queen of Scot's title and interest as her next cousin.

Froude.

Prejudicial to = hurtful or injurious to, অনিষ্টকর :

(a) While he was in England he would do nothing prejudicial to the realm.—*Froude.*

(b) The existing system was *prejudicial* both to commerce and to learning.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The Queen of England might in that case do something *prejudicial* to the Queen of Scots' interests.—*Froude.*

Premium on, put a = set on something a value higher than the real value ; raise the value of, encourage artificially, সব চড়াইয়া দেওয়া, শুধু বাড়াইয়া দেওয়া ।

(a) They were not crippled by those absurd sugar-duties which *put a premium on* the making of bad sugar.—*Kingsley.*

(b) But as long as our great educational institutions *put a premium on* Latin and Greek verses, a wise father will during the holidays talk now and then after this fashion.—*Kingsley.*

Prepossessed in favour of, be = be favourably inclined towards, অনুভূতিচ্ছ করে ।

(a) He went out to India *prepossessed in favour of* the "faithful Sepoy."—*Kaye.*

(b) That argues that she is strongly *prepossessed in favour of* one of them.—*Dickens.*

(c) As a friend of yours, we were naturally disposed to be *prepossessed in his favour*.—*Dickens.*

Presence, in = in the room in which a prince or a great man receives company, রাজ সশ্রদ্ধান ; দরবারে ।

(a) So please your Majesty, my young Lord of Oxford who is here *in presence* knows Foster's hand and character.—*Scott.*

(b) To him she frequently applied for information concerning the names and rank of those who were *in presence*.—*Scott.*

Presence of, in the = before, face to face with, মুখেকে ।

(a) He stepped out of the closet and found himself *in the presence of* the whole establishment of West Gate-House.—*Dickens.*

(b) He stood without a word of notice or announcement, *in the presence of* his grandfather.—*Dickens.*

Presence of mind = undisturbed state of mind which enables one to speak or act without embarrassment in difficulties, গত্তাত্পরমতি, উপর্যুক্তি ।

(a) In civil courage, in perseverance, in *presence of mind*, those barbarous people who were foremost in the battle or the breach, were far his inferiors.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The safety of the State might depend on his judgment and *presence of mind*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Even Mr. P. lost his *presence of mind* for the moment and looked at the young man as if he were quite stupefied.—*Dickens*.

Present, at - now, একশে !

(a) He won't enter into that question *at present*.—*Dickens*.

(b) I am *at present* in no condition to attempt any such enterprise.

Froude.

Present, for the =for the time being, আপাততঃ।

(a) He announced his purpose to establish his quarters *for the present* in the capital of the Incas.—*Prescott*.

(b) He must postpone *for the present* all attention to his own complaint.—*Warren*.

(c) He was especially anxious that he should be spared the trouble of all correspondence *for the present* at least.—*Thackeray*.

Present one to =introduce one to, পরিচয় দিয়া দেওয়া; আলাপ করিয়ে দেওয়া।

(a) He mourned that Lord E. was not in the country, that he might take Pen and *present him to* his Lordship.—*Thackeray*.

(b) To these good people N. was *presented* with much formality.

Dickens.

(c) They found on the spot appointed several powerful chiefs to all of whom Waverley was formally *presented*.—*Scott*.

Press into service =force into service; make (something) serve some purpose, জোর করিয়া কাজে লাগান।

(a) He attempts to *press into his service* a line of Homer, and a sentence of Plutarch, which we fear will hardly serve his turn.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Thus arguments of all kinds are *pressed into the service* to blind the working man to his obvious interest.—*Froude*.

(c) A dogmatic assertion that the world is on the whole a scene of misery, may be *pressed into the service* of different philosophies.

Leslie Stephen.

Pressed for, be =not to have enough of, কোন কিছুর টানাটানি হওয়া।

(a) And finding that I was not *pressed for* time, he insisted that I should give him a day or two.—*Irving*.

(b) The boy's family was at that time very hard *pressed for* money.

Macaulay.

Pretence of, under = on the plea of, (generally with a view to deceive), কোন ছল করিয়া।

(a) The Earl went down into Sussex, *under pretence of* joining a hunting party, in order to question the sisters.—*Froude*.

(b) He had *under pretence of* ill-health withdrawn himself almost entirely from business.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He told her frankly that officious friends of her own, *under pretence of* doing her the justice which the Danes refused, were about to commit a frightful crime in her supposed interest.—*Froude*.

Price, at cost = at the price for which a thing has been bought, কেন খালে।

(a) He has established co-operative clubs, to enable the men to purchase food and clothing *at cost price*.—*Smiles*.

Price on one's head, set a = offer a reward for killing a person or bringing forward a person living or dead, যে তার মাথা আমিয়া দিতে পারিবে তাহাকে পুরস্কার দেওয়া যাইবে, (এই ভাব)।

(a) A large price was *set on their heads*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And over those who had *set prices on their heads*, the Tories were left to work their will as they pleased.—*Froude*.

(c) A price was *set upon his head*,—payable to any one who should deliver him up to justice.—*Scott*.

Prick up one's ears = erect one's ears in order to listen, কাণ খাড়া করিয়া শুনা।

(a) She pricked up her ears and started forward.—*Dickens*.

(b) The good man pricked up his ears: his interest was awakened.

Dickens.

Pride oneself upon = value oneself upon, be proud of, কোন কিছুর অধিকার করা।

(a) He prided himself upon his courtesy and eloquence.—*Irving*.

(b) Men pride themselves upon excellences which others are slow to perceive.—*Thackeray*.

(c) She prided herself also upon being an excellent contriver in house-keeping, though I could never find that we grew richer with all her contrivances.—*Goldsmith*.

Prime of life, in the = in the spring of life, in the height of one's health, strength or beauty, জীবনের শুভ যুগে।

(a) Mary was gone, cut off in the *prime of life*, in the glow of beauty, in the height of prosperity.—*Macaulay*.

Principle, on = fundamentally; according to the tenet or belief one holds; as a rule of conduct; মিথুন এবং নির্মল ধরণগুলোর প্রকার প্রতিটি শব্দের অনুসরে।

(a) The Whigs were *on principle* attached to the reigning dynasties.
Macaulay.

(b) They were *on principle* enemies to the constitution of the realm.
Macaulay.

(c) He steadily refused *upon principle* to relieve all common beggars.
De Quincey.

(d) William, *on principle*, thought it desirable to divide the power and patronage of the Treasury among several Commissioners.—*Macaulay.*

(e) No man was *on principle* more averse than he to the extinction of the native dynasties of India.—*Kaye.*

Print, in—in a printed form, ছাপাৰ।

(a) Shakespeare dramatized stories which had previously appeared *in print*.—*Dickens.*

(b) They were so much irritated with the contempt with which he treated them, that they complained *in print* of their wrongs.—*Macaulay.*

(c) 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name *in print*;

A book's a book, although ther's nothing in't.—*Byron.*

Print, out of=no longer for sale by the publisher, (the copies printed being exhausted); (মুদ্রিত পৃষ্ঠক) নিঃশেষিত হইয়াছে।

(a) I published some tables which were *out of print*.—*Arbuthnot.*

(b) I have sometimes found very curious pieces either *out of print* or not to be met with in the shops of our London booksellers.—*Addison.*

Prison, cast or throw into (commit to prison)=imprison, কয়েন কৱা।

(a) He appealed to the tribunes to save him from being *cast into prison*.—*Arnold.*

(b) Virginius ordered him to be *thrown into prison*.—*Arnold.*

(c) He was *committed to prison* and there died before his trial came on.
Arnold.

Private, in=privately, পোঁগনে।

(a) Bedford should go to England and see Pitt *in private*.—*Froude.*

(b) I have something particular to say to you, but it must be *in private*.
Warren.

(c) He had refused to see them *in private*.—*Macaulay.*

Privy to, be=be secretly cognizant of; be admitted with others to a knowledge of (some secret transaction), ভিতরের খবর জানা।

(a) He had *been privy to* all Romeo's love for Rosaline.—*Lamb.*

(b) He was *privy to* all the counsels of the disaffected party.

Macaulay..

(c) He protested that he had not *been privy to* the design of assassination.—*Macaulay.*

(d) He may possibly have been *privy to* the Whig plot ; but it is certain that he had not been one of the leading conspirators.—*Macaulay.*

Probability, in all = most probably, এক থকার নিঃসন্দেহ।

(a) He well knew that the power which he covenanted to put into Suja Dowlah's hands would, *in all probability*, be atrociously abused.

Macaulay.

(b) This impatience hastened, *in all probability*, the accession of Charles to the crown of Spain.—*Roberson.*

Profession, by = by occupation ; according to the occupation which one follows, ব্যবসায়ে।

(a) She was *by profession* an opera-girl.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He was a native of Dumfrieshire and probably a mason *by profession*.—*Scott.*

(c) He burst out laughing. So did the attorney although *by profession* a serious man.—*Thackeray.*

Proof against or to = impervious to ; able to resist the power of ; ত্বরণয় ; উপহাস ডিগ্রামারিতে বধি।

(a) His vigorous understanding and his stout English heart were *proof against* all delusion and all temptation.—*Macaulay.*

(b) One of the most strenuous opposers of ghosts was asked whether he considered himself *proof against* ocular demonstration.—*Irving.*

(c) ——Look thou but sweet,

And I am *proof against* their enmity.—*Shakespeare.*

(d) If James had not been *proof to* all warning, these events would have sufficed to warn him.—*Macaulay.*

(e) On this subject Chamberlain was *proof to* ridicule, *to* argument and even *to* arithmetical demonstration.—*Macaulay.*

(f) Pitt was thenceforth considered a man who was *proof to* all sordid temptations.—*Macaulay.*

Proof, the burden of = the obligation of proving a statement, কোন বিষয় প্রমাণ করিবার ভার।

(a) *The burden of proof* lay with Mr. Jingle ; and he produced his evidence that very day.—*Dickens.*

(b) In both cases *the burden of proof* lies on him who has ventured on so desperate an expedient.—*Macaulay.*

(c) It is therefore clear that *the burden of proof* lies not on those who assert the eternal regularity of nature, but rather on those who deny it.

Buckle.

Proof of, in = as an evidence of, অমাণ শুল্প।

(a) *In proof of* the character he gave himself, Mr. P. suffered tears of honesty to ooze out of his eyes.—*Dickens.*

(b) I could easily get him to write that he knew no facts *in proof of* the report you speak of.—*George Eliot.*

Proof, put to the test, try, prove the truth or genuineness of something by trial, পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা।

(a) And *put to proof* his high supremacy,

Whether upheld by strength of chance or fate.—*Milton.*

(b) The road to success may be steep to climb but it *puts to the proof* the energies of him who would reach the summit.—*Smiles.*

(c) The king early *put* the loyalty of his Protestant friends *to the proof*.—*Macaulay.*

Proportion as, in—according as, to the degree that, যে পরিমাণে।

(a) *In proportion as* men know more, and think more, they look less at individuals and more at classes.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Men threw *in proportion as* they saved their capital, their material and their force.—*Kingsley.*

(c) I felt the pulse of existence beat prouder and higher *in proportion as* I felt confidence in my own strength, courage and resources.—*Scott.*

Proportion to, in—equal in amount or degree to, কোন কিছুর সহিত সমান পরিমাণে, যে পরিমাণে সেই পরিমাণে।

(a) The joy of the court at Nelson's success was *in proportion to* the dismay from which that success relieved them.—*Southey.*

(b) The success of my writings has been *in proportion to* the ease with which they have been written.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The rewards of a man are *in proportion to* his skill and industry.
Froude.

Proportion to, out of—immensely great considering, অসম্ভব পরিমাণে অধিক।

(a) The Prussian army was *out of all proportion to* the extent of the Prussian dominions.—*Macaulay.*

(b) His influence in parliament was indeed *out of proportion to* his abilities.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Almost every article of domestic consumption fell into the hands of monopolists and rose in price *out of all proportion to* the profit gained by the crown.—*Green.*

(d) The discontent excited by direct imposts is always *out of proportion to* the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer.
Macaulay.

Pros and cons—arguments for or against (anything); advantages and disadvantages, অসুকৃত এবং অতিকৃত যুক্তি; লাভালাভ।

(a) Where there is a contradiction we want to see it stated; the *pros and cons* and the grounds for rejecting this and admitting that.

Prescott.

(b) Sir Thomas carefully discusses the *pros and cons* of this remarkable legend.—*Leslie Stephen.*

(c) Let us say no more on the point now ; by considering the *pros and cons*, you can better judge what to do.—*Lord Lytton.*

Protest against = object to, অসম্মতি একাশ করা, আপত্তি করা।

(a) We solemnly *protest against* the introduction of such a principle into the philosophy of history.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He went to the agents to *protest personally against* the employment of the money in question.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Each was *protesting against* the rapacity of the other.

Thackeray.

Protest against, enter one's = solemnly object to (usually in writing), লিখিয়া অসম্মতি একাশ করা।

(a) Before he could make a reply, C. took occasion to *enter his indignant protest against* this form of inquiry.—*Dickens.*

(b) We again *enter our decided protest against* these modes of occupation in prisons.—*Sydney Smith.*

(c) Many thought the motion ill-timed. *A protest was entered* ; but it was signed only by a few peers.—*Macaulay.*

Protest, under-making a declaration denying the justice of some cause or demand, অসম্মতি একাশ পূর্বক।

(a) So long as they went to church as a form, and *under protest*, the services to which they listened there were indifferent to them.—*Froude.*

Proverb, pass into a = become proverbial ; be current as a proverb ; become a by-word, লোকপ্রিয় হওয়া।

(a) The depravity of this man has *passed into a proverb*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They are a people whose national pride and mutual attachment have *passed into a proverb*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The name of the man whose genius had illuminated all the dark places of policy, and to whose patriotic wisdom an oppressed people had owed their last chance of emancipation and revenge, *passed into a proverb* of infamy.—*Macaulay.*

Proverb, to a (used after an adjective) = so as to be universally acknowledged or spoken of as such ; সে বিষয় এত প্রিয় যে তাহা সকলেই জানে।

(a) The Sepoy was esteemed to be faithful *to a proverb* and his fidelity was the right arm of our strength.—*Kaye.*

(b) The new Chief Justice, Sir Robert Wright was ignorant *to a proverb*.
Macaulay.

(c) Salisbury was foolish *to a proverb*.—*Macaulay.*

Provided that = on the condition that, এই সত্ত্বে যে।

(a) I take your offer, and will live with you, *provided that* you do no outrages on silly women or poor passengers.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) *Provided that* there was peace, Burke felt that a too great inquisitiveness as to its foundations was not only idle but cruel.—*Morley*.

(c) Any book might be printed without a license, *provided that* the name of the author or publisher were registered.—*Macaulay*.

Pull down—demolish, ভাস্তুয়া ফেলা ; subvert, ধর্ম করা ; bring down, নামান, পদবৃষ্টি করা।

(a) They had *pulled down* between twenty-six and thirty cottages.

Smiles.

(b) The populace was suffered to *pull down* a Roman Catholic Chapel.

* *Macaulay.*

(c) The people rose and *pulled down* the government.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The English accordingly *pulled down* Mir Cossim and set up Mir Jaffer.—*Macaulay*.

Pull the wires (*pull the strings*)—act as the leader by secret means, ডিতে থাকিয়া কল্পাণি নাড়া। *

(a) Behind, around, before, it is one huge puppet-play of plots ; Pitt *pulling the wires*.—*Carlyle*.

(b) They plot and vapour, and fancy themselves the masters of the world, never dreaming that we are *pulling the strings*, and that they are puppets.—*Kingsley*.

Pull up—tear up by the roots, উপাড়িয়া ফেলা ; draw the reins of, খামাইবার জন্য ঘোড়ার লাগাম টানা।

(a) I should not like to see an old post *pulled up* with which I had been long acquainted.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) These were the first words which he spoke as he *pulled up* his horse close to the gate.—*Trollope*.

(c) They next morning met his Majesty's carriage ; who graciously *pulled up* for a few instants and listened to their story.—*Carlyle*.

Pulse, feel one's—feel with the hand the beating in one's pulse, নাড়ী দেখা ; sound one's opinion or mind, কাহারও মন বৃত্তিয়া দেখা।

(a) The light showed him a gentleman with a very large and loud ticking gold-watch in his hand who *felt his pulse* and said he was a great deal better.—*Dickens*.

(b) Macmahon informed Wentworth that mischief was in the wind ; he himself, having been employed to *feel the pulse* of France and Spain.

Froude.

(c) But on *feeling the pulse* of the soldiers of both camps, he was emboldened to declare that the sceptre must not depart from the house of the great Constantine.—*Mervale*.

Puppet in the hands of, be a - be managed by the will of (another) ; be completely under the guidance or control of (another) ; মাঙ্গীগোপন হওয়া ।

(a) Those who made this arrangement fully intended that Grenville should be a mere *puppet in the hands of* Bute.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Their prince himself was but a *puppet in the hands of* his conqueror.—*Prescott*.

Purpose, answer the - meet the requirements, যাহা আবশ্যিক তাহা মেলা ।

(a) From this model he invented an iron tube which was found effectually to *answer the purpose*.—*Smiles*.

(b) The colonies no longer *answer the purposes* for which, when originally founded, we made them useful.—*Froude*.

(c) A single coat, or a single footman *answers* all the *purposes* of the most indolent refinement as well.—*Goldsmith*.

Purpose of, for the - with the object of, অভিধানে বা উদ্দেশে ।

(a) Mr. Chadwick was appointed one of the assistant Commissioners, *for the purpose of* taking evidence on the subject.—*Smiles*.

(b) He besought an accumulation of facts from the most unlooked for quarters *for the purpose of* illustrating his idea.—*Smiles*.

Purpose, on - with previous design, purposely, মতলব করিয়া ।

(a) He had wormed himself into our secrets *on purpose* to get himself into his favour by giving up everything he knew.—*Dickens*.

(b) He made a voyage from Tyre to Tharsus *on purpose* to see his daughter.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) He did this, no doubt, *on purpose* to provoke the King to some act of resistance.—*Scott*.

Purpose, serve a - gain an end, কোন উদ্দেশ্য সাধন করা ।

(a) When he said a severe thing it was to *serve a temporary purpose*.
Macaulay.

(b) It is therefore our deliberate opinion that Impey put a man unjustly to death to *serve a political purpose*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) It is meant to *serve two purposes* altogether different.—*Macaulay*.

Purpose, to no - in vain, বৃথা ।

(a) Ruthven tried to soothe her, but to *no purpose*.—*Froude*.

(b) It was *to no purpose* that he now pawned his royal word and invoked heaven to witness the sincerity of his professions.—*Macaulay*.

(c) All the resources of medicine and surgery have been ransacked to *no purpose*.—*Warren*.

Purpose, to the - to the point, উদ্দেশ্যের উপরোক্তি, ঠিক খাটা ।

(a) The words of Ben Jonson are so much to the purpose that we will quote them.—*Macaulay*.

(b) His defence was received kindly, but though clever, it was little to the purpose.—*Froude*.

(c) His answers were nothing to the purpose.—*Macaulay*.

Purposes, be at cross=act in such a way as to thwart each other, though wishing to act in concert ; না জানিয়া পৰশ্চর বিপৰীত দিকে যাওয়া বা বিপৰীত কার্য করা।

(a) No wonder, therefore, that the whole council were in confusion and at cross purposes.—*Froude*.

Purposes, for all practical=so far as it is capable of being turned to use, কার্যকারিতা বিবেচনা করিলে, বস্তুতঃ।

(a) The old bridge of boats had been, for all practical purposes, destroyed.—*Kaye*.

Pursuance of, in = in accordance with, অনুসারে।

(a) On the way he learned that Feversham in pursuance of the King's orders had dismissed the royal army.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I walked in, and in pursuance of the servant's directions walked upstairs.—*Dickens*.

(c) In pursuance of this cautious plan he went on without halting till he arrived at Islington.—*Dickens*.

Put a construction on=interpret in a certain way, ভাল বা মন্দ ভাবে বাখ্য করা বা গ্রহণ করা।

(a) No one will venture to put so charitable a construction upon his Lordship's motives.—*Scott*.

(b) I assure you I am in no danger of putting any strained construction on your motives.—*Dickens*.

Put by=lay aside for future use, তুলে রাখা, সংয় করিয়া রাখা।

(a) The talk is that the old gentleman had put by a little money that nobody knew of.—*Dickens*.

(b) As yet he had not put by one shilling since he had married.

Trollope.

Put down=suppress, বহিত করা ; repress or check, দমন করা ; enter or write down, লেখা।

(a) The millions endeavoured by action at law to put down the society.
Smiles.

(b) Resistance, indeed, he was resolved to put down.—*Green*.

(c) The Scots were too numerous and too resolute to be put down.

Froude.

(d) The council of Regency put down the King's name for five thousand pounds.—*Macaulay*.

Put forth = extend অসারণ করা ; send forth, as a sprout, আঙুরিত হওয়া ; exert, use, প্রযোগ করা , issue, publish, এচার করা ।

(a) He *put forth* his hand and took her and pulled her unto him into the ark.—*Bible*.

(b) ——————Let the Earth

Put forth the verdant grass, herb-yielding seed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit.—*Milton*.

(c) While he continued to be Lord President it would be hardly possible for him to *put forth* his whole strength against Government.

Macaulay.

(d) It was when the House of Commons was to be convinced and persuaded that he *put forth* all his powers.—*Macaulay*.

(e) A proclamation was speedily *put forth* against the rioters.

Macaulay.

(f) While the Roman Catholic cause prospered he *put forth* an absurd treatise in defence of his apostacy.—*Macaulay*.

Put in=place in due form before a court, file, আবেদন মাধ্যম করা ।

(a) Applications for pardon were *put in* by his relations.—*Froude*.

(b) He *put in* a letter purporting to bear the seal of the Munni Begum.

Macaulay.

Put in a word=say a word, একটী কথা বলা ; slip in a word, মাঝখান থেকে একটী কথা বলিয়া দেওয়া । Put in a good word for=speak a word in favour of, কাহারও হইয়া দুটো ভাল কথা বলা ।

(a) Macedonia, after Alexander, gives us, unless we may venture to *put in a word* for Demetrios, no character which really calls forth our interest.—*Freeman*.

(b) It hardly becomes me to *put in a word* amongst you learned gentlemen.—*Helps*.

(c) Lord George and Lord North began to whisper together and Ellis bent down to *put in a word*.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He was so kind to me that I thought I would *put in a good word* for Harry.—*Thackeray*.

Put it to one=ask one, জিজ্ঞাসা করা, বলা ।

(a) He *put it to me* to say what kind of treatment he might expect.

Dickens.

(b) I *put it to you*, Pinch, is it natural ?—*Dickens*.

(c) Did Fenianism succeed better ?—I *put it to* Cluseret.—*Froude*.

Put off=delay, বিলম্ব করা, টোলমাটাল করা ; turn aside, এক বিক ছাড়িয়া অন্য গিকে ফেরা ; push from shore, কিনারা হইতে ভাসিয়া যাওয়া ; lay aside (cloth or covering), আবরণ ভ্যাগ করা ।

(a) Never *put off* till to-morrow what can be done to-day.—*Smiles*.

- (b) Their trial had been *put off* on various pleas.—*Macaulay*.
- (c) Allan's promotion was *put off*.—*Froude*.
- (d) But L. though he smiled at this notion, would not be *put off* from her first proposition.—*Thackeray*.
- (e) As the last boats *put off* there was a rush into the surf.—*Macaulay*.
- (f) None of us *put off* our clothes.—*Bible*.

Put on=wear, পরিধান করা; assume, কোন ভাব ধারণ করা (অস্থাভাবিক, বুঝায়)।

- (a) *Put on* your best clothes and bid the Duke and your friends to your wedding.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) Then they *put on* thick shoes and walked in the park.—*Thackeray*.

- (c) Every time she met her father she *put on* a frowning countenance.

Lamb's Tales.

- (d) Lord Steyne used to *put on* his grandest manner and to look and speak like a prince.—*Thackeray*.

- (e) Some of his soldiers, who observed him closely, whispered that all this bravery was *put on*.—*Macaulay*.

Put on paper=commit to writing; কাগজে লেখা।

- (a) The Admiral begins by asking permission to *put* his wrongs *on paper* because his bashfulness would not suffer him to explain himself by word of mouth.—*Macaulay*.

Put one down as=take one to be, অমূক বলিয়া টিক করা।

- (a) I think I was not so far wrong in *putting this gentleman down as* a ship-owner or manufacturer.—*Helps*.

Put one down for=register one as being qualified for the office of, কোন পদের উপযুক্ত বলিয়া কাহারও নাম লিখিয়া লওয়া; register one as a subscriber, কি চাহা দিতে হইবে তাহা লিখিয়া দেওয়া।

- (a) I have *put you down*, Mr. Kiffin, *for* an Alderman of London.

Macaulay.

- (b) *Put me down for* whatever you may consider right, and drop me a line where to forward it.—*Dickens*.

Put one in the way of=show one the way to (something desired), কোন বাহ্যনীয় বস্তু পাইবার পথ দেখাইয়া দেওয়া।

- (a) I do not deny that Sedley made my fortune or rather *put me in the way of* acquiring by my own talents that proud position which I occupy in the city of London.—*Thackeray*.

- (b) If I knew how you meant to leave your money, I could *put you in the way of* doubling it, in no time.—*Thackeray*.

- (c) You shall find her out and I will *put you in the way*.—*Dickens*.

Put one out of conceit with=make one disgusted with, বিরক্তি বা অসন্তোষ জয়ান।

(a) I don't want to *put* two young creatures *out of conceit* with themselves or to make them unhappy.—*Dickens*.

(b) I would hardly have *put her out of conceit* with her answer, for a fortune.—*Dickens*.

Put one out of countenance=make one ashamed, confound one, অভিষ্ঠত করা, আবাচক সাগাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Mr. M. did not want him and was *put out of countenance* when the great creature looked at him.—*Dickens*.

(b) He fixed his glance on Pendennis so steadily that the poor lad was quite *put out of countenance*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He was going away, innocent though he was, yet quivering under his aunt's reproof and so *put out of countenance* that he had not even thought of lighting his cigar.—*Thackeray*.

Put one up to=incite or instigate one (to do something that is improper), কোন অসৎ বিষয়ে কাহাকে মন্ত্রণা দিয়া প্রবর্তিত করা।

(a) Nobody would ever have supposed from his face and demeanour that he knew anything about this money business ; and yet he *put her up to* it and has spent the money, no doubt.—*Thackeray*.

(b) She hoped you would not *put* the South Sea islanders *up to* Sabbath travelling.—*Trollope*.

Put out=extinguish light, নির্কাণ করা; extend, অসারণ করা ; place at interest, শুল্ক খাটোন। **Put one out**=offend or anger one, উটাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) When he returned to his lodging all the lights were *put out*.

Thackeray.

(b) She *put out* the candle and leaving her midnight labour flew upstairs to bed.—*Warren*.

(c) He then *put out* his hand ; when she gave him hers, he pressed it.
Trollope.

(d) This sum as George's guardian Dobbin proposed to *put out* at 8 per cent. in an Indian house of agency.—*Thackeray*.

(e) Although he *puts* the old lady *out* occasionally, they agree very well in the main.—*Dickens*.

(f) The captain's wife was at the office yesterday, and seemed a little *put out* about it.—*Dickens*.

Put one out of court=deprive one of all *locus standi*, eclipse one, হীনস্থক করা ; কাণ্ডা করে দেওয়া।

(a) Quiet Miss M. was *put out of court* by impetuous Miss S. and her female aides-de-camp.—*Thackeray*.

(b) This history of a Duchess whom Wenham had met that very morning, quite *put* poor Mr. Wagg's dowager and baronet *out of court* and placed Wenham beyond Wagg as a man of fashion.—*Thackeray*.

Put out of the way = put to death, মেরে ফেলা ; remove to a distance, তক্ষণ করে দেওয়া ।

(a) Others whom they dreaded were *put out of the way* by the same means as Genucius.—*Arnold*.

(b) Mary Stuart might then be *put out of the way* privately and it would be given out that she had died of a cough.—*Froude*.

(c) I was *put out of the way* : arrested : I found them alone together.

Thackeray.

Put out one's eyes = render one blind, কাহারও চক্ষু কাণ করিয়া দেওয়া ।

(a) Democritus is said to have *put out his eyes* in order that he might philosophize the better.—*Prescott*.

(b) *Put out his eyes* and keep him in prison as Robert of Normandy was kept.—*Dickens*.

(c) —————— I must die,

Betray'd, captive, and both my *eyes put out*.—*Milton*.

Put to, be (be put to it) (*colloq.*) = be pressed hard, perplexed, কষ্ট পাওয়া, দুঃখ লাগা ।

(a) We suspect that not a few classical scholars would be sore *put to*, if called on to draw any minute distinction between Demetrios Polierketes and Demetrios Phalereus.—*Freeman*.

(b) Even he might sometimes *have been hard put to it* when he had to fill a large panel in the Ducal palace.—*Ruskin*.

Put together = unite in a sum, একত্র করা । **Put heads together** = consult with one another, পরম্পর বুদ্ধি করিয়া মন্তব্য করা ।

(a) Who said, that if we *put our money together* we could not furnish an office and make a show ?—*Dickens*.

(b) They create a greater stir and bustle than all the others *put together*.—*Dickens*.

(c) And then the two ladies *put their heads together*, bethinking themselves how they might best deprecate the wrath of Lady L.—*Trollope*.

Put up = reposit for preservation, তুলিয়া রাখা ; lay aside, জ্যাগ করা, রেখে দেওয়া ; pack, উচ্ছান ; post, লাইকান ।

(a) He would desire these printed documents to be *put up* in the offices of the clerks.—*Smiles*.

(b) The watch requested them to *put up* their weapons.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *Put up* your money, I would not touch it.—*George Eliot*.

(d) I will go and *put my things up*, and then I will send you James for them.—*Trollope*.

(e) If placards had been *put up* stating the nature of these divisions, the difficulty would have been reduced to small dimensions.—*Helps*.

Put up at or in = take lodgings at, বাসা করিয়া থাকা ।

(a) He *put up* at an inn and did not wait upon Miss C. until a late hour in the noon of the next day.—*Thackeray*.

(b) They *put up* at a hotel in Covent Garden.—*Thackeray*.

Put up with—receive patiently ; bear, সহ্য করা ; take without dissatisfaction, শাহী পাওয়া যায় তাহা অসঙ্গ না হইয়া গ্রহণ করা।

(a) Montague flushed with prosperity and glory was not in a mood to *put up with* affronts.—*Macaulay*.

(b) No one need *put up with* wrong that he can remedy.—*Trollope*.

(c) Look at them ; they are almost in rags, and have to *put up with* scanty and hard fare.—*Thackeray*.

Put up to auction or sale = offer publicly for sale at an auction, নিলামে ধরা।

(a) Where the China comes from, where it goes to, why it is annually *put up to auction*, when nobody ever thinks of bidding for it, are standing enigmas.—*Dickens*.

(b) A large number of estates were every year *put up to sale* under the decrees of the court.—*Kaye*.

(c) By this document Hastings was accused of *putting* offices *up to sale* and receiving bribes for suffering offenders to escape.—*Macaulay*.

Q

Quail before—give way to ; be cast down by ; shrink from, ভয় পাওয়া বা পিছন।

(a) All opposition *quailed before* the will of the soldiers.—*Mervale*.

(b) But Bute *quailed before* the storm of calumny and hate which his Scotch nationality had raised in every town in England.—*Morley*.

(c) It must have been a bold man that did not *quail before* that face when glowing with indignation.—*Carlyle*.

Quarter to, give = show mercy to (an enemy), শক্তির অতি দয়া অবশ্য করা।

(a) No government, however averse to cruelty, would have *given quarter to* enemies who gave none.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The only opponents to whom the Laureate *gives quarter* are those in whom he finds something of his own character reflected.—*Macaulay*.

(c) They will spare the women ; but my man tells me they have taken an oath to *give no quarter to* the men.—*Thackeray*.

Quarter one on = billet on, as soldiers ; throw the charge of supporting one on ; কাহারও ঘাঁড়ে চাপান।

(a) He had no mother—no anything in the way of a relative ; and he became *quartered on us* like a young changeling.—*Dickens*.

(b) It charged Stafford with raising money by his own authority, and *quartering* troops *on* the people of Ireland, in order to compel their obedience to his unlawful requisitions.—*Hallam*.

(c) He shrank from *quartering upon* Italy a swarm of savage conquerors.
Merivale.

Quarters, free=place of lodging free of charge, বিনামূলকভাবে বাস।

(a) The invitation was extremely tempting to them, for they remembered the *free quarters*, and the good pay which they had enjoyed while in England.—*Scott*.

Quest of, in=in search of, অনুসর্কানে।

(a) Burnet went *in quest of* William.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Agents were sent *in quest of* him in all directions.—*Dickens*.

Question, beg the=take for granted that which is to be proved, যাহা প্রমাণ করিতে হইবে তাহাই শীকার করিব্বা লওয়া।

(a) To *beg the question* is not the way to settle it.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Macaulay was so hampered in his argument that he has been accused of *begging the question* by evading the real difficulty.—*Morison*.

(c) Each philosopher *begs the question* in hand, and then prides himself on proving it all afterwards.—*Kingsley*.

Question, in=referred to ; that is the subject of present inquiry ; উল্লিখিত, যাহার বিষয় বলা হইতেছে।

(a) When the period *in question* arrived, he went to Mr. Grant's, being now in his twentieth year.—*Craik*.

(b) Although he went to the party *in question*, Sir Pitt quitted it very early.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He took occasion to inform me that the lady *in question* was a prodigiously fine woman.—*Irving*.

Question, be out of the=not to be thought of at all, be quite impossible, তাহার ত কথাই নাই, এ ত হইতেই পারে না।

(a) As to my going to Framely, that is *out of the question*.—*Trollope*.

(b) What was to be done ? To think of concealment in this little place *was out of the question*.—*De Quincey*.

(c) It was very long since he had been *out of doors*, and walking *was now out of the question*.—*De Quincey*.

(d) So long as religious liberty *was made* a condition, peace *was out of the question*.—*Froude*.

(e) The Roman popular assembly thus became a body utterly unmanageable, in which debate *was out of the question*.—*Freeman*.

Question, put a=(See *Supplement*).

Question, a leading = a question which is so put as to suggest to the witness the answer which he is desired to make, সাক্ষীকে এরপ ভাবে সওয়াল করা যাহাতে যেন্তে জবাব পাইলে নিজগুরের ভাল হয় দেইকণ জবাব বাহির হইতে পারে।

(a) As an honourable member of the legal profession it is my duty not to put a *leading question* in a matter of this delicacy and importance.—*Dickens.*

(b) It was to no purpose that Williams put *leading questions* till the counsel on the other side declared that such twisting, such wire-drawing, was never seen in a court of justice.—*Macaulay.*

Question, a vexed = a question that is difficult of decision and causes much wearisome discussion ; যে বিষয় সহজে মীমাংসা হয় না।

(a) It has not been the object of this succinct account to discuss the *vexed question* of the authenticity of the traditional narrative.—*Merivale.*

(b) I am not going into the *vexed question* whether History or Poetry is more true.—*Froude.*

Quick, cut, sting or touch one to the = wound one in the most sensible part ; afflict or distress one deeply, মরমে আঘাত করা।

(a) In truth, his misfortunes had now *cut to the quick*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) A pamphlet appeared containing some reflections which *stung Pope to the quick*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Once indeed, he was *touched to the quick* by a piece of school-boy pertness.—*Irving.*

(d) The insults of Antonius had *stung him to the quick*.—*Merivale.*

Quicksand, build on a = indulge in visions or dreams that are utterly impracticable, চোরা বালির উপর গৃহ নির্মাণ করা, অসম্ভব বিশয়ের কলনা করা।

(a) Once more he had painfully to discover that he had been *building on a quicksand*.—*Froude.*

(b) Who will willingly *build on a quicksand*?—*Prescott.*

R

Rack and ruin, go to (colloq) = perish or be destroyed, উচ্ছব্দ যাওয়া।

(a) So we must *go to rack and ruin*, Kate.—*Dickens.*

Rack, be on the = be in extreme pain, অত্যন্ত যাতনাগ্রস্ত হওয়া।

(a) When the mind is thoroughly *on the rack*, the common relief to anguish is not allowed.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Rack, put to the = subject one to extreme torture or pain, কঠোর শীঁড়া বা যাতনাগ্রস্ত করা।

(a) It would not give a man more concern to know that he should be *put to the rack* a year hence than to recollect that he had been put to it a year ago, but that he hopes to avoid the one, whereas he must sit down patiently under the consciousness of the other.—*Hazlitt.*

(b) Accordingly, this wretched old man was *put to the rack*.

Macaulay.

Rainy day, against a = as a provision for bad times, অসময়ের জন্য।

(a) I was supporting myself, even saving some few pounds of my poor £60 annually *against a rainy day*.—*Carlyle*.

(b) Holding office at the will of the intendant, they had to live and provide *against a rainy day*.—*Kingsley*.

(c) They live within their means and lay by something *for a rainy day*.—*Smiles*.

Raise a finger = make the least exertion, কিছু মাত্র করা।

(a) Every one who had *raised a finger* in behalf of the government, claimed his reward.—*Prescott*.

Rake up = revive, (as old quarrels or grievances), পুঁচিয়ে তোলা।

(a) Don't let us *rake up* by-gones. If I ever offended you, forgive me.—*Dickens*.

(b) On this tyrannical law which had been *raked up* on purpose, Argyle was condemned to lose his head.—*Scott*.

(c) And he will not like having things *raked up* against him.

George Eliot.

Random, at = at haphazard ; without any settled aim or purpose ; without any method or consideration ; যেখান সেখান হইতে, এলো মেলো।

(a) Who could govern the dependence of one event upon another, if that event happened *at random* ;—*South*.

(b) Life has become wholly a dark labyrinth, wherein he has to tumble about *at random* and naturally with more haste than progress.—*Carlyle*.

(c) He took from the heap a handful of letters *at random* and looked into them to see whether his instructions had been exactly followed.

Macaulay.

(d) He talks *at random* ; sure, the man is mad.—*Shakespeare*.

Rank and file, the = the common soldiers, সামাজি দল ; undistinguished, ordinary mass of men, সূচনায় লোক।

(a) The *rank and file* of the regiments had been almost exclusively Presbyterian.—*Froude*.

(b) The chest was opened by the roadside, and "the scum," as *the rank and file* of the gang were called, received their wages in handfuls of silver.

Froude.

(c) After they have found that men will no longer hear them, they sink quietly into *the rank and file*—acknowledging their aims impracticable.—*Thackeray*.

Rankle in one's bosom or mind = be a source of great irritation, to one, কোন কষ্টকর ব্যাপার কাহারও মনে জাগিয়া থাক।

(a) But among the nobles were many who cherished bitter hostility towards him. The presumption of any one to lord it permanently over them, rankled deeply in their bosoms.—*Merivale*.

(b) The attempt was frustrated, but the suspicions thus excited continued to rankle in the mind of Commodus.—*Merivale*.

(c) Long after every trace of national and religious animosity had been obliterated from the Statute Book, national and religious animosities continued to rankle in the bosom of the millions.—*Macaulay*.

Rate, at any=at all events, যাহাই হউক না কেন, অন্ততঃ !

(a) She determined at any rate to get free from the prison in which she found herself.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The lad had spirit, taste, and fancy, and wrote if not like a scholar, at any rate like a gentleman.—*Thackeray*.

(c) The man was stupid and heavy ; at any rate he seemed so to me.

Helps.

Rate of, at the=according to the scale of ; in the proportion of, হাবে।

(a) Interest is allowed at the rate of £2. 10s. per cent. per annum.

Smiles.

(b) The bags were carried on horseback day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The population of this country increases at the rate of something like a thousand a day.—*Froude*.

(d) Hale studied for many years at the rate of 16 hours a day.—*Smiles*.

Rather, had=would prefer to be ; would sooner, বরং ভাল, একটাৱ অপেক্ষা আৰ একটা পছল কৰা।

(a) Wolfe quietly repeated the stanzas of Gray's "Elegy in a country churchyard," remarking as he closed "I had rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec.—*Green*.

(b) He swore he had rather go on the treadmill than stay there.

Thackeray.

Reach of, beyond=inaccessible to, unattainable by, অনায়ক। **Within reach of**=attainable by, within the means of, at hand ; আয়ত্তের মধ্যে।

(a) She was herself several miles off and beyond reach of help from them.—*Froude*.

(b) The dignity of knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligence and thrift realize a good estate, or who could attract notice by his valour in a battle or a siege.—*Macaulay*.

(c) And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.—*Pope*.

(d) It is possible so to arrange art and nature that they shall be within the reach of every working man.—*Smiles*.

- (e) The knowledge necessary to avert misery and suffering is *within the reach of all*.—*Smiles*.

- (f) The books and implements I required were not *within my reach.*
Bulwer Lytton.

Read between the lines=read carefully, the meaning not being apparent on the surface, (মানে খপ্প করে বুঝা যাব না বলিয়া) ভাল করিয়া পড়।

- (a) The speech must be *read between the lines*.—Rowe.

**Read in, be well – know (a subject) well by reading, (କୋନ ବିଷୟ) ପଡ଼ୁ
ଧାରାତେ ଭାଲ ଜୁଗେ ଜାନା ।**

- (a) He was well read in history.—*Macaulay*.

Readiness, hold in (See *Supplement*)

Ready money = cash, নগদ টাকা।

- (a) It was a wonder how my Lord got the *ready money* to pay for the expenses of the journey.—*Thackeray.*

- (b) Never depart from the principle of buying and selling for ready money.—*Smiles.*

Rear, bring up the = come behind, (as a part of a procession), সরলেন্ড
পশ্চাতে আস।

- (a) Mr. G. followed escorting M. and Mr. P. *brought up the rear* with Mrs. T.—*Dickens.*

- (b) We were obliged to hire a guide who trotted on before, Mr. Burc-hell and I bringing up the rear.—*Goldsmit*.

(c) Another hundred horse under James Wingsfield brought up the rear.—*Froude.*

Rear, in the = behind, following, behind in progress, পিছতে ।

- (a) He had his gun on his shoulder, three pointers were at his heels, and a game-keeper followed a little *in the rear*.—*Trollope*.

- (b) But famine was in the town with fever *in the rear*.—*Froude.*

- (c) We should not then have seen the same man at one time far in the van, at another time far *in the rear* of his generation.—*Macaulay*.

Reason of, by =on account of, जना।

- (a) She does not consider any man as disqualified, by reason of his nation or of his family, for the priesthood.—*Macaulay*.

- (b) He tried to keep up with the coach a little way, but was unable to do it, *by reason of his fatigue and sore feet*.—Dickens.

- (c) Passing by reason of his fine clothes for a person of high station, he made his way into good society.—*Kaye*.

Reason why = the cause of anything being done, केन।

- (a) This is perhaps the reason why the fair sex are granted some peculiar privileges in this country.—Goldsmith.

(b) But the difficulty itself was a *reason why* the attempt must be made.—*Roude*.

(c) There are, I apprehend, two *reasons why* they have failed.—*Buckle*.

Reason, in all =on rational grounds, looking at the matter in the most reasonable light, যত দূর সত্ত্ব ন্যায়সমূহে।

(a) Let this Daniel who has come to judgment, have precedence, as in *all reason*, it is my duty to see that he has.—*De Quincey*.

(b) His just unkindness, that in *all reason* should have quenched her love, has like an impediment in the current, made it more unruly.—*Lamb*.

Reason, it stands to— it is clearly reasonable, এটি ন্যায়সমূহ বটে।

(a) And it stands to all *reason* that every great man having experienced this feeling towards his father, must be aware that his son entertains it towards himself.—*Thackeray*.

(b) She followed in a glass-coach which it stands to reason must have been in shameful repair or it never could have broken down two streets from the house.—*Dickens*.

Reasoning, by parity of =by a similar process of reasoning, মেইকিং
যুক্তি অনুসারে।

(a) Thus the man who can merely read and construe some old author is of a class superior to any living one, and, by parity of reasoning, to those old authors themselves.—*Hawtitt*.

(b) If two countries, equal in all other respects, differ solely in this—that in one the national food is cheap and abundant, and in the other scarce and dear,—the population of the former country will inevitably increase more rapidly than the population in the latter. And by a parity of reasoning, the average rate of wages will be lower in the former than in the latter.—*Buckle*.

Record, on =recorded in history, preserved in writing, লিখিত খাক।

(a) Euler affords us in every way the most remarkable example on record of activity in scientific labours.—*Craik*.

(b) Saunderson is not the only blind mathematician on record.—*Craik*.

(c) I am the wretchedest creature on record.—*Dickens*.

(d) This winter of 1740 has been the coldest on record.—*Carlyle*.

Reckon on=confidently expect, নিশ্চয়ই ঘটিবেৰা পাওয়া গাইবে বলিয়া আশা কৰা।

(a) He could reckon on no support within England itself.—*Green*.

(b) In the whole corporation the Government could not reckon on more than four votes.—*Maccullay*.

(c) They reckoned on the violence of the storm and the darkness of the night, to prevent their being heard or seen.—*Lytton*.

Reckon or count without one's host = calculate the costs of an entertainment at an hotel, leaving out certain items which the host contrives to foist into the account ; hence, be mistaken in one's calculation ;
যে থানা সামগ্রী ঘোগায় তাহার সহিত মোকাবিলি না করিয়া মনগড়া ব্যয়ের হিসাব করা ;
বাহা মনে করা যায় তাহা নহে ।

(a) He made as light of his love-affair as he could and referred to it in very few words. But here he *reckoned without his host*, for Mark's interest was keenest in this part of the business.—*Dickens*.

(b) Mary Stuart described scornfully the advances which had been made to her, how she had met them and how Elizabeth was *counting without her host*.—*Froude*.

Reference to, with (in reference to = in regard to, সম্বন্ধে ।

(a) I do not mean to deny that he was wrong *with reference to* Lord B.
Trollope.

(b) A similar statement might be made *in reference to* statesmen, diplomatists and others.—*Helps*.

Recourse, to have = seek the help of ; resort to, কাহারও আশ্রয় গ্রহণ
করা ; অবলম্বন করা ।

(a) Driven to despair, he again *had recourse to* the duke of Cumberland.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The King in this extremity *had recourse to* Sir William Temple.
Macaulay.

(c) When the government wished to enforce the law, *recourse was had to* Sawyer.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He was forced to *have recourse to* a series of desperate expedients.
Macaulay.

(e) I have no other trade to *have recourse to*.—*Goldsmith*.

Red tape = official formality (papers in offices being tied with red tape), আপিসের কায়দা কামন বা দস্তুর ।

(a) Anticipating the delays of officialism and *red tape*, Sir John proceeded to the bank and borrowed on his own personal security the sum of £70,000.—*Smiles*.

Reflect credit or honour on = be creditable to, অশংসনীয় বা অশংসার
বিষয় হওয়া ।

(a) The rapid production of these works *reflected* great credit on the fertility of his invention.—*Dickey*.

(b) A good education is generally considered as *reflecting* no small credit on its possessor.—*Morison*.

(c) This providence and forethought *reflected* the highest honour upon them as men as well as soldiers.—*Smiles*.

(d) Of all the transactions in the Emperor's life, this without doubt reflects the greatest dishonour on his reputation.—*Robertson*.

Reflect on=think on, ভাবা ; cast censure or reproach on, কাহারও বা কোন কিছুর উপর দোষ আইসা ।

(a) The stranger reflected upon the argument with a very profound face.—*Dickens*.

(b) He had drawn up forms of prayer which reflected on the Puritans in language so strong that the government had thought fit to soften it down.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The majority supports them against opposition and rejects every motion which reflected on them or is likely to embarrass them.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He disbelieved the earthquake of Lisbon, because it seemed to reflect on the benevolence of God.—*Morison*.

Refuge in, take=go to (some place) for the purpose of protecting oneself from danger, কোন স্থানে বিপদে আশ্রম গ্রহণ করা ; have recourse to, অবস্থন করা ।

(a) Several of the vanquished took refuge in the churches.—*Prescott*.
 (b) The pursuing party killed about a hundred and twenty of the mutineers. The rest took refuge in the hills.—*Kaye*.

(c) He is reduced sometimes to take refuge in arguments inconsistent with his fundamental doctrines.—*Macaulay*.

Regard to, in (with regard to) (as regards)=in the matter of ; concerning ; as to ; বিষয়ে, সম্বন্ধে, সংক্রান্ত ।

(a) She is not reserved in regard to her past life.—*Lytton*.
 (b) It is evident that at this time Las Casas had not discovered his error with regard to the Negroes.—*Helps*.
 (c) With regard to Pope's own manners, we have the best contemporary authority that they were singularly refined and polished.

Thackeray.

(d) I wish every one could be as safe as regards their daughter's future prospects as I am.—*Trollope*.

(e) As regards the Native Press, I shall be surprised if even in England there are two opinions as to the propriety of the measure.—*Kaye*.

Regard or respect for, have=feel respect or esteem for, কাহারও প্রতি শ্রদ্ধা ধাকা ।

(a) He had a sincere regard for Mr. M. and his good wife.—*Dickens*.
 (b) I have the greatest respect for Maria.—*Dickens*.
 (c) They had neither respect for her person nor enthusiasm in her cause.—*Froude*.

Reins to, give the = allow full liberty to, indulge freely in ; সংযত
না করা, যাহা ইচ্ছা করিতে দেওয়া, প্রাঞ্চ দেওয়া।

(a) For this end he *gave the reins to* the fierce enthusiasm of his followers.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Let a man *give the reins to* his impulses and passions, and from that moment he yields up his moral freedom.—*Smiles*.

(c) The Roman soldiery under the lax discipline of the consul Manlius were beginning to *give the reins to* their rapacity and licentiousness.

Merivale.

Relief, bring into = bring into prominence, (as a figure stands out from a frieze), ভাল করিবা দেখা যায় বা প্রকাশ পায় এমন ভাবে চিত্র করা বা মেখা।

(a) He must be deeply conversant with whatever may *bring into relief* the character of the people he is depicting.—*Prescott*.

Rend the air = make a mighty sound, টীকারে ফাঁটিয়ে দেওয়া।

(a) *The air was rent* with the acclamations of the people, who hailed him as their father and deliverer.—*Prescott*.

Render into = translate into, ভাষাস্থরে অনুবাদ করা।

(a) The phrase, *rendered into* plain English, signifies cleaning his boots.—*Dickens*.

Render up = give on demand ; surrender, দেওয়া, সর্পণ করা।

(a) Had you twenty heads to *render up* on twenty blocks, you would have yielded them all up, before your sister should stoop to such dishonour.

Lamb's Tales.

(b) Hear the King's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the great seal presently,
Into our hands.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) The deep bowels of the rocks *rendered up* their tribute.—*Trollope*.

Reply to, in = in answer to, অভ্যর্থনা করে।

(a) "It is better for you as it is," he said *in reply to* the savage flush in Arthur's face.—*Thackeray*.

(b) *In reply to* a question from T., he said that the enemy were showing in front of our pickets.—*Kaye*.

Request of, at the = at the earnest desire or solicitation of, কাহারও
অনুরোধ বা আর্থনায়।

(a) The Duke of Leeds, *at the request of* his colleagues, ventured to assume the friendly guardianship.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Duchess of York had, *at the request of* the Queen, suggested the propriety of procuring spiritual assistance.—*Macaulay*.

(c) In the evening *at his own request* he was left alone.—*Froude*.

Request, be in = be in demand, be wanted, (অনেক) দরকার হওয়া।

(a) Negroes are very much *in request*; none have come for about a year.—*Helps.*

(b) Such a history of England would be more *in request* at the circulating libraries than the last novel.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The farrier who shoes a horse better is *in greater request* for his skill, than any man within ten miles of him.—*Paley.*

Requisition, put in or into =call for, দরকার বলিয়া চাওয়া।

(a) During all this time he maintained a very friendly intimacy with me and often *put into requisition* my professional services.—*Warren.*

(b) Herle's services were again *put in requisition*.—*Froude.*

Reply in the affirmative =say yes, in reply, প্রত্যুত্তরে “হ্যাঁ” বলা।

(a) He inquired whether he saw such a light; the latter *replied in the affirmative*.—*Irving.*

(b) He asked the bridegroom whether he chose this virgin for his bride—to which the other *replied in the affirmative*.—*Goldsmith.*

Rescue, come to the =come forward to free one from immediate danger, কোন বিপদ হইতে উক্তার কবিতার নিমিত্ত অগ্রসর হওয়া।

(a) The greater the public danger, the more ready were they to *come to the rescue*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) When the Jesuits *came to the rescue* of the Papacy, they found it in extreme peril.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Once more the faithful students *came to the rescue*. Sullivan was hurried away in the dark to some temporary hiding-place.—*Froude.*

Respect, command =win esteem by one's personal qualities, বিশেষ গুণের দরূপে লোকের সম্মান ভাজন হওয়া।

(a) His conduct had been such as to *command respect* from the hour of his arrival in the country.—*Prescott.*

Respect, in every =in every particular, in every way, সর্ববিধায়ে।

(a) Lauzun was *in every respect* the man for the present emergency.—*Macaulay.*

Responsible, hold one =regard one as answerable (for any mistakes made), (কাহাকে কোন কিছুর জন্য) দায়ী করা।

(a) For these things history must *hold the king* himself chiefly *responsible*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) His grace would be held personally *responsible* if the treaty was interrupted.—*Scott.*

Respect of, in (with respect to) =as regards, বিষয়ে।

(a) His productions will have the advantage, *in respect of* originality, over those of an equally gifted but more regularly educated mind.—*Craik.*

(b) The company had followed a mistaken policy *with respect to* the remuneration of its servants.—*Macaulay.*

(c) *With respect to* the factory itself, little need be said.—*Smiles.*

Respects to, pay = show one's respect or esteem for another, সম্মান
প্রদর্শন করা।

(a) She came forward to *pay her respects* to the protector of her friends.
Thackeray.

(b) The native gentry, instead of coming to *pay their respects* to him,
remained at their houses.—*Macaulay.*

Respecter of persons, be no = show no partiality for individuals ;
make no distinction in favour of individuals ; বাস্তি বিশেষের খাতিব না করা
(পক্ষগতিশূন্য হওয়া, সকলকে সমতাবে দেখা, এই বুঝায়)।

(a) God is *no respecter of persons*.—*Bible.*

(b) The chief, as we have had more than one occasion to see, *was no respecter of persons*.—*Prescott.*

(c) It is time to speak out ; for, Sir, you are about to appear before a Judge who *is no respecter of persons*.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The laws of nature are general and *are no respecters of persons*.

Froude.

Responsibility, on one's own = taking the responsibility or consequences of one's own acts on one's ownself, মিজের মাডে খোক লইয়া।

(a) The fertile imagination of that gentleman suggested many bold expedients, which he was quite ready to carry into instant operation *on his own personal responsibility*.—*Dickens.*

Rest, be at = be at ease, অচল, নিষ্পত্তি হওয়া।

(a) He has signed, sealed, and delivered, and his mind *is at rest*.

Dickens.

Rest, set at = dispose of, terminate, settle, শেষ করা, চূড়িয়ে ফেলা।

(a) And now that that is finally *set at rest*, there is no need to allude to it further.—*Kingsley.*

(b) As his own position was not a very pleasant one, until the matter was *set at rest* one way or other, he did so.—*Dickens.*

(c) He takes for granted that the matter has been *set at rest* by the unanswerable arguments of Colonel Mure.—*Freeman.*

Return for, in = by way of compensation for or requital of (a benefit or injury) অতিশোধ অক্ষণ, বদলে, বিনিময়ে, কোন কিছু পূরণ অক্ষণ।

(a) At length, *in return for* all the misery which she had undergone, an annuity of one hundred pounds was granted to her.—*Macaulay.*

(b) We required more than this *in return for* love.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Will you not grant me one suit, *in return for* my zeal in your service ?—*Scott.*

(d) She treated them *in return* with studied contempt.—*Froude.*

(e) He fancied that other boys were pelting him from the cliffs above and began throwing stones *in return*.—*Kingsley*.

Return for, make a = return an equivalent for, repay, ଅଭିଶେଷ ଦେଓଯା ।

(a) I must tell you that you are not *making a proper return for* the kindness of Dr. S.—*Dickens*.

Return of post, by = by the first post that leaves after the receipt of the letter, ଫେର୍‌ଡାକେ ।

(a) She wrote, *by return of post*, to me.—*Dickens*.

(b) Pope revenged himself for this outbreak of spleen *by return of post*.
Macaulay.

Return to oneself = recover one's senses, ଚତନ୍ୟ ଲାଭ କରା ।

(a) Then the lad *returned to himself*, as if awakened from a profound sleep.—*Kingsley*.

(b) I have reason to believe that a very long interval had elapsed during this wandering or suspension of my perfect mind. When I *returned to myself*, there was a foot on the stairs.—*De Quincey*.

Returned, be = be elected a member, କୋନ ସଭାର ସଭ୍ୟ ବଜିଯା ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହୋଯା ।

(a) About the middle of December 1765, Burke *was returned* to Parliament for the borough of Wendover.—*Morley*.

(b) Its members were the same as those who had *been returned* to the Parliament he had just dissolved.—*Green*.

(c) It was understood that Lord D. *was to be returned*, although he did not own an acre of land in the county.—*Trollope*.

Reversion, in = that one expects to receive as heir on the death of the present proprietor, ଧନାଧିକାରୀ ମରିଲେ ଉତ୍ତରାଧିକାରୀ ସହେ ସେ ମଞ୍ଚି ଲାଭେର ଆଶା କରି ଯାଉଁ ।

(a) He took good care to ascertain that there were ample funds *in reversion* to be counted on.—*De Quincey*.

Right about, go to the = be dismissed or sent away, ବଜିଯା ଯାଓଯା ।

(a) If it doesn't quite accord with our mutual convenience, he can easily *go to the right about*.—*Dickens*.

Right and left = in all directions, ଏଳୋପାତାଡ଼ି, ଦୋହେତୋ ।

(a) He draws his knife and runs amuck through the streets slashing *right and left* at friends and foes.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *Right and left* he was crushing the petty chiefs.—*Froude*.

(c) He had from the first endeavoured to overawe the disaffected by vigorous measures. The practice which he pursued was described in the rough vernacular of the day, as “*hanging right and left*.”—*Kaye*.

Right, assert one's—maintain or defend one's own right by words or measures, নিজের স্বত্ত্ব বক্তব্য করা ; declare one's right, কোন স্বত্ত্ব আছে বলিয়া ঘৃণ্ণ করা।

(a) With the full approbation of all England, he asserted his right to the overlordship of Scotland.—*Freeman*.

(b) And many of the great nobles more or less distantly related to the royal family prepared each of them to assert his right to the crown and began to assemble forces and form parties.—*Scott*.

(c) The king had in 1605 openly asserted his right to call and dissolve the General Assemblies of the Church.—*Scott*.

Right, come—turn out happily, ঠিক ঠাকু হওয়া।

(a) But it will all come right in the end.—*Dickens*.

(b) Do not make yourself wretched. Matters will all come right yet.
Trollope.

Right, be in the=be correct, ঠিক হওয়া ; be not mistaken or wrong, ভুল বা ভাস্তি না হওয়া।

(a) Though philosophically in the wrong, we cannot but believe that he was poetically in the right.—*Macaulay*.

(b) "Now I shall have no more peace," exclaimed the old King, when he heard the news. He was in the right.—*Macaulay*.

Right, go=go on as it should, যেমন হওয়া উচিত তেমনি হওয়া ; turn out as desired, যেকূপ ইচ্ছা করা যাই মেইলেকুপ হওয়া।

(a) All however might have gone right, had he paid but a moderate attention to his business.—*Warren*.

(b) The Chancellor took the money, and his dependants assured the suitor that all would go right.—*Macaulay*.

Right of, by (in right of)=by virtue of a title derived from, কোন স্বত্ত্ব অধিকারে।

(a) Some of the Prince's advisers pressed him to assume the crown at once as his own by right of conquest.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Nobody could pretend that William had succeeded to the regal office by right of birth.—*Macaulay*.

(c) In right of her mother, she had a claim of inheritance to the English crown.—*Scott*.

(d) The chief event of his reign was the conquest of Sicily, which he claimed in right of his wife.—*Freeman*.

Right, serve one=treat one as one deserves (in a bad sense), উচিত অভিকল দেওয়া, (যেমন কর্ম তেমনি ফল, এই বুকায়)।

(a) The next time I met him, he begged my pardon, and said, "Sir, I beg your pardon ; you whopped me and you served me right!"

Thackeray.

(b) "By this time I would say the iron has entered into her soul. It serves her right!"—*Dickens*.

(c) It is a scandalous shame ; and it would only serve him right if the gown were stripped from his back.—*Trollope*.

Right, set one=correct one, সংশোধন করা ; rehabilitate one, clear one's character, যে অপমান হইয়াছে তাহার অতিকার হওয়া !

(a) Great men may now and then err ; small men may now and then set them right.—*Freeman*.

(b) The debt would now be paid, and the bailiffs would be expelled ; but that would not set him right before the world. It would be known to all men that the sheriff's officers had been in charge of Framely Parsonage.—*Trollope*.

Rights, put or set to (set matters right)=put in good order, regulate what is out of order, দোরস্ত করা, শোধিবাইয়া দেওয়া !

(a) They were surprised and angry because he had not in a year put the whole machine of Government to rights.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She saw where the mistake was and would set it all to rights in a minute or two.—*Dickens*.

(c) But a little chat between you and me may perhaps set matters right, which otherwise might become troublesome.—*Trollope*.

(d) We shall be able to set you to rights in a very short time, I have no doubt.—*Dickens*.

Ring in one's ears=continue to sound or vibrate in one's ears, কণ্ঠে লেগে থাকা !

(a) Her voice rings in my ears, her look dwells on my heart.—*Lytton*.

(b) The wild and piercing shriek from a woman's voice rings in my ears at this moment.—*Dickens*.

(c) Lord Strafford's memorable words, "put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of princes," rang for ever in his ears.—*De Quincey*.

Rise above=not to succumb to or yield to the influence of, surmount, কোন কিছুতে না দমা, অতিক্রম করা !

(a) The French however rose above their difficulties with a spirit which was beyond praise.—*Froude*.

(b) Inured to frugality, and of simple tastes, he rose above the temptations of his class to rapine and extortion.—*Mervale*.

(c) The Dictator Caesar seems more than any one either before or after him to have risen above these local prejudices.—*Freeman*.

(d) There are of course many persons who will rise above these notions and many others who will sink below them.—*Buckle*.

Rise against=take arms as for insurrection or for war, অতিকূলে অভ্যুত্থান করা ; demand vengeance on, মণের প্রার্থনা করা !

(a) Again these cities *rose against* her, and again she defended herself with resolution.—*Merivale*.

(b) Hindus and Mahomedans *rose against* us.—*Kaye*.

(c) But her ashes will *rise against* her murderers, on the last day.

Dickens.

Rise from the ranks = rise to distinction from a low social position, সামাজিক অবস্থা হইতে উন্নতি লাভ করিয়া বিদ্যুত্ত হওয়া।

(a) His origin was low, he had been a common soldier, and *rising from the ranks*, had become the darling of the army and of the people.

Trollope.

(b) Soult, Massena, Murat, and Ney, all *rose from the ranks*.—*Smiles*.

Rise to, give = cause, produce, উৎপাদন করা।

(a) Her death *gave rise to* horrible suspicions which seemed likely to interrupt the newly formed friendship between the Houses of Stuart and Bourbon.—*Macaulay*.

(b) His conduct soon *gave rise to* the gravest alarm.—*Froude*.

(c) These discontents *gave rise to* a conspiracy.—*Dickens*.

Risk of, at the = at the hazard of, কোন বিপদের সম্পূর্ণ আশঙ্কা থাকিমেও।

(a) Why, after the King had consented to so many reforms, did the Parliament rise in their demands, *at the risk of* provoking a civil war ?

Macaulay.

(b) It is no defence that he has saved the life of a fellow-creature *at the risk of* his own.—*Macaulay*.

(c) We dress, and eat, and follow fashion, though it may be *at the risk of* debt, ruin and misery.—*Smiles*.

Risk, run a = expose oneself to some danger, কোন বিপদ ঘাড়ে করা, বিপদ সম্ভাবনা জানিয়াও কোন কার্যে অবৃষ্টি হওয়া।

(a) James was very properly unwilling to *run the risk of* protecting his Chancellor against the Parliament.—*Macaulay*.

(b) A capitalist might lend on bottomry or personal security ; but if he did so, *he ran a great risk* of losing interest and principal.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He entreated Pope not to *run the risk* of marring what was excellent in trying to mend it.—*Macaulay*.

(d) But the extremity was so serious that he *ran all risks* and overtook the ambassador at Alnwick.—*Froude*.

(e) Alva would *run no risk* without positive orders from Philip.

Froude.

Road to, on the high = in a fair way to attain, কোন হালে পৌছিবার সহজ পথে ; কোন কিছু গাইবার উন্নতি।

(a) I found myself at last *on the high road to fortune*.—*Dickens*.

Road to, royal—easy way to (something desirable), কোন বাহ্যীর পদাৰ্থ
লাভের সহজ উপায়।

(a) There is no *royal road* by which men can raise themselves from a position which they feel to be uncomfortable and unsatisfactory.—*Smiles.*

(b) He knew that there was no *royal road* to a knowledge of India.
Kaye.

(c) We used to be told that there is no *royal road* to geometry.
De Quincey.

Rob Peter to pay Paul=withhold what is necessary in one direction to bestow it in another, এক অসক্তি বিক্ষিক কৰিয়া আৱ এক অসক্তি দেওয়া, (গোকৃ মেৰে বাসনকে দান কৰা)।

(a) We agree with the Commission that we ought not to *rob Peter to pay Paul*, and take water to a distance which other people close at hand may want.—*Kingsley.*

Robe, men of the long=priests or judges who wear robes as a dress of state, ধারক বা বিচারপতি (গাউন পৰেন বিলিয়া ভাষাদেৱ এই নাম)।

(a) The *men of the long robe* caught the flame.—*Macaulay.*

Rock ahead=an obstacle or dangerous impediment in one's way, কাহারও পথে কটক।

(a) He has been my *rock ahead* through life.—*Dickens.*

(b) At last this document appeared to be got out of the way, somehow ; at all events, it ceased to be the *rock ahead* it had been.—*Dickens.*

Rock, split on a=run upon a rock and be dashed to pieces, মুক্ত
গৰ্ভ শৈল শিখৰে লাগিয়া চৰ্ছ হওয়া ; commit a fatal error which frustrates all one's hopes and desires, এমন কোন বিষয় অমে পড়া যাহাতে সমস্ত আশায় জলাঞ্চল
ধিতে হয় ; সৰ্বনাশের মূল হওয়া।

(a) The ship on board of which they were, *split on a rock* in a violent storm.—*Lamb.*

(b) Neglect of small things is the *rock on* which the great majority of the human race have *split*.—*Smiles.*

(c) Here was the *rock upon* which Alexander's 'whole scheme of conquest *split*.—*Freeman.*

Rod of iron, with a=severely, কঠিন কাপে (অভ্যাচৰ হয় এমন ভাবে)।

(a) Sulla had chastised Greece and Asia *with a rod of iron*.—*Merivale.*

(b) Vigorous governments have pressed on the Bedouins *with a rod of iron*, and reduced them to their normal condition, that of mere camel-drivers and nothing more.—*Palgrave.*

Room for, make=open a space or place for, হাব দেওয়া ; find space for, সৱিয়া যাওয়া, হাব রাখা।

(a) The trees in the gardens were cut down to *make room for* their tents.
Dickens.

(b) The company now *made room* for a woman of learning, who approached with a slow pace and a solemn countenance.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) Before going further, we must *make room* for a few remarks of a very general kind.—*Froude*.

Root and branch=completely, সম্পূর্ণকাপে ; thorough, আমৃত।

(a) The rumour spread that the Calvinist fanatics were coming over to destroy the Catholics *root and branch*.—*Froude*.

(b) *Root and branch* these regulations have now been cleared away.

Froude.

(c) There were no other clerks in the establishment, owing to a *root and branch* reform carried out in the short reign of Harold Smith.

Trollope.

Root of, be or lie at the = be the source of, কোন বিষয়ের মূল হওয়া।

(a) It is the result of every day experience, that steady attention to matters of detail *lies at the root of* human progress.—*Smiles*.

(b) That consideration *was at the root of* every thought I had concerning her.—*Dickens*.

(c) Self-control *is at the root of* all the virtues.—*Smiles*.

Root out—tear up by the root, extirpate, উন্মুক্ত করা, অড় মারা।

(a) He made a solemn resolution that selfishness was in his breast, and must be *rooted out*.—*Dickens*.

(a) But in Italy feudalism had existed, and was never wholly *rooted out*.

Freeman.

(c) Prelacy was the accursed thing, and that must be *rooted out* at every hazard.—*Buckle*.

Root of, strike at the = lay the axe to the root of ; eradicate, deal a blow to ; মূলে কুঠারাখাত করা।

(a) Thomas certainly did his best to *strike at the root of* the evil.

Freeman.

(b) As an evidence that the Government were at last in earnest, they struck faintly *at the root of* the disease.—*Froude*.

(c) Those ascetic doctrines, while they *strike at the root of* human happiness, benefit no one except the class which advocates them.—*Buckle*.

Root, strike (take root)—become firmly planted or fixed, বজ্রণ হওয়া ; be established, স্থাপিত হওয়া ; make an impression, ফলদায়ক হওয়া।

(a) And deeper and deeper the great suspicion *struck root* in the popular mind.—*Kaye*.

(b) Prejudice and passion had *taken* such deep *root* that nothing he could say availed.—*Froude*.

(c) We must however regard the institution as still too young to have fully *taken root*.—*Smiles*.

(d) Had tolerable quiet been preserved during a few years, the constitution of 1791 might perhaps have *taken root* and gradually acquired the strength which time alone can give.—*Macaulay*.

Root-and-branch-work with, make=destroy completely, ମୁଣ୍ଡେ
ଟେକ୍ ଲିତ୍ କରାଇ ।

(a) The Lord had by this time determined to *make root-and-branch-work* with the Maroons of Dernleugh.—*Scott.*

Rose, under the * = in strict confidence, in secrecy, ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ନ ପାଇଁ ଏମନ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଆବେ : ଅପ୍ରକାଶ !

(a) I speak among friends, and *under the rose*.—*Scott*.

Roses, a bed of =an easy life, শুধুরে শয়া ; শুধুরে জীবন।

(a) A parochial life is not a bed of roses.—Dickens.
Rote, by = by mere repetition, without the exercise of the understanding. (কৃতি মাথ্য)

(a) All that he knew, he knew thoroughly, and not *by rote* merely, as many things are learned by those who have no higher object than to master the task of the day.—*Craik.*

(b) He learned by rote the commonplaces which all sects repeat so fluently when they are enduring oppression.—*Macaulay*.

Rough, in the = in an unwrought or rude condition, অসংষ্কৃত।
(a) Most men are like so many gems *in the rough*, which need polishing by contact with other and better natures, to bring out their full beauty and lustre.—*Smiles.*

Rough-shod over, ride - be overbearing to ; lord it over one ;
କୋଣାରଙ୍ଗ ଉପର କର୍ତ୍ତତ ହଜାରୀ ।

(a) He could scarcely appreciate any necessity save that of *riding rough-shod* over Gubbins and Ommaney, and keeping them down to the right subordinate level.—*Kaye*.

(b) He was so much confounded by the single gentleman *riding rough-shod* over him at this rate that he stood looking at him almost as hard as he had looked at Miss S.—*Dickens*.

Rough it (*collog.*) = pursue a rough or rugged course of life; submit to hardships.

(a) "What," said he, "has poor Horatio done who is so weak, that he above all the rest, should be sent to *rough it* out at sea?" — *Southey*.

* Among the ancients the rose was the emblem of secrecy and was hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing said there was to be divulged.

(b) We have put to sea in a cockboat, but we are quite prepared to rough it.—*Dickens*.

(c) His lamentations, when he was put a little out of his way and forced, in the vulgar phrase to *rough it*, are quite amusing.—*Macauley*.

Round-about way, in a - in an indirect or circuitous way, শূরাইঞ্চা ফেরাইঞ্চা (সোজা মুক্তি নহে) :

(a) He had casually heard in a *round-about way*, that you had left your situation with Mr. P.—*Dickens*.

(b) However, to come to the point. For he was sensible of having gained nothing by approaching it in a *round-about way*.—*Dickens*.

Round, all = in every direction, চারিদিকে ; to or with all parties, সকলের নিকট, সকলের সহিত, বা সকলকে ; in all cases, সকল বিষয়ে :

(a) The country *all round*, is in the hands of the insurgents.—*Kaye*.

(b) He was in debt *all round*, to his milkman, his grocer, his baker, and his butcher.—*Smiles*.

(c) He shook hands *all round* in an engaging manner, and at length took himself off.—*Dickens*.

(d) It is always safest, *all round*, to do as God bids us.—*Uncle Tom*.

Round numbers, in - in a number that ends with a cypher ; in approximate numbers, the odd sums being left out ; শূন্য শেষে আছে এমন সংখ্যাগুলিলে ; মোটামোটি ধরিলে :

(a) This sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, or whatever it may be, take it in *round numbers*—is nothing to you.—*Dickens*.

(b) Counting up all the components of the brigade, it may be said in *round numbers* that there were 2,500 Europeans and 10,000 natives.—*Kaye*.

(c) The war has cost, as they reckon in *round numbers*, the lives of 100,000 fellow-mortals.—*Carlyle*.

Round and round = repeatedly round ; over and over again, ঘূরেফিরে :

(a) He halted on the pavement, and went *round and round* in circles, for the better exhibition of his figure.—*Dickens*.

(b) Here they come, sell their cargoes for ready money, go to Marti-nico, buy molasses, and so *round and round*.—*Southey*.

Round, go - circulate among, চারিদিকে কেরা :

(a) A murmur went *round* the group, as the door shut upon him.

Dickens.

(b) And news much older than their ale went *round*.—*Goldsmith*.

Round of, go the = go through the same series of duties, over and over again, একইক্ষণ কাজে নিয়ত নিযুক্ত থাকা :

(a) He might be compared to the convict in a treadmill, *going the same dull round of* incessant toil.—*Prescott*.

Round of, run the - pass through in succession, এক এক করিয়া সব শেষ করা ; এক এক করিয়া সক্রান্ত করা।

(a) When he grows old and has *run the round of* fashionable dissipations, and there is nothing left which he can relish, life becomes a masquerade, in which he recognizes only knaves, hypocrites, and flatterers.

Smiles.

(b) He had scarcely however been gone a fortnight, before a paragraph *ran the round of* the daily papers, announcing a political pamphlet by Charles Stafford Esquire, M. P.—*Warren.*

Round of the world, go the - circulate all over the world, পৃথিবীর সক্রান্ত ঘোরা।

(a) A romantic story, first set current by Voltaire, has *gone the round of the world* and still appears in all histories.—*Carlyle.*

(b) One is tempted to set it down as one of those tales which *go the round of the world* and which turn up in all manner of times and places.

Freeman.

Rounds, go one's - go about one's beat to perform one's duties, নির্বের এলাকা মধ্যে নিজের কাজে ঘোরা।

(a) At this very time one of the tax-collectors *going his rounds* from house to house, came to the cottage of one Wat, a tiler by trade.

Dickens.

Rub off - take off (by friction or contact). বর্ষণে বা সংশ্লিষ্ট অপৰ্যাপ্ত করা।

(a) There were diversities of faith, but long contact had *rubbed off* the angularities which kept them apart.—*Kaye.*

(b) And there was a dignity in the name (state apartment) which may have *rubbed off* the degradation of the captivity.—*Kaye.*

Rub on - manage to get on somehow, কোন রকমে বিলিয়া ঝুলিয়া চলা।

(a) I was wonderfully relieved to find that mine aunt and Dora's aunts *rubbed on*, all things considered, much more smoothly than I could have expected.—*Dickens.*

Rub out - wipe out, obliterate, মুছিয়া ফেলা।

(a) So she *rubbed* the figures *out* and drew little nosegays and like-nesses all over the tablets.—*Dickens.*

Rub, there is the = there is the difficulty, সেইতে মুশ্কিল।

(a) ——To die ; — to sleep ; —

To sleep perchance to dream ; — ay, *there's the rub.*—*Shakespeare.*

(b) I agree with Helvetius, that the child should be educated from the birth ; but how ? *there is the rub.*—*Lord Lytton.*

(c) He was better-looking, better-tempered, better-mannered than Jonas. He was easy to manage, could be made to consult the humours of his betrothed, and could be shown off like a lamb while Jonas was a bear. *There was the rub.*—*Dickens.*

Rub up—rouse to action, revise ; চানকে জওয়া।

(a) An East Indian must *rub up* his faculties a little, and put his mind in order, before he enters this sort of society.—*Scott*.

(b) Greatly comforted by this measure of success, Hume remained there—*rubbing up* his Greek till 1745.—*Huxley*.

Rule, as a—generally speaking; আঁই এইস্কপ হইয়া ধাকে, systematically, সৈতিমত।

(a) *As a rule*, he saves little and that little is soon gone.—*Froude*.

(b) *As a rule*, Swiss workmen are competent in their several trades, and take an interest in their work.—*Smiles*.

(c) To tell the truth, the Hartletoptians, *as a rule*, were not proud of their new clerical connexions.—*Trollope*.

(d) It may seem strange that the Christians were, *as a rule*, most persecuted under the best Emperors.—*Freeman*.

Rule, as the—as the general practice, সাধাৰণ বিধি।

(a) It is true that the Toleration Act recognised persecution *as the rule* and granted liberty of conscience only as the exception.—*Macaulay*.

Rule, make it a—follow it as a rule of conduct, কোন নিয়মে চলা।

(a) I always *make it a rule* never to quit the tavern unless ordered on duty.—*Scott*.

Rule of thumb—rough practical method; empiricism, মেটাৰেটি প্ৰণালী।

(a) Tradition and *rule of thumb* are exchanged for written laws.—*Froude*.

(b) In truth, the English, great as is the liberty which they have secured for themselves, have in all their changes proceeded by the *rule of thumb*.—*Arnold*.

Rule with a rod of iron—govern tyrannically, পীড়ন কৰা ; tyran-nize over, উগজুব কৰা।

(a) These petty tyrants *ruled with a rod of iron*.—*Southey*.

(b) She *ruled* over the younger members *with a rod of iron*.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Run aground—strand a ship, জাহাজ ঢায় লাগা।

(a) They soon *ran* their ship *aground*, and after some bloodshed were compelled to lay down their arms.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They *ran* the ship *aground*.—*Bible*.

Run amuck—rush frantically attacking all that come in the way, মৰিয়া হইয়া বাহাকে সমুখে পার মাৰিতে ধাৰমান হওয়া ; attack furiously, রাগাক হইয়া আক্ৰমণ কৰা।

(a) The energy for which the Jacobin administration was praised was merely the energy of the Malay who maddens himself with opium, draws his knife and *runs amuck* through the streets, slashing right and left at friends and foes.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Dennis who *ran amuck* at the literary society of the day, falls foul of Steele.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Satire's my weapon, but I am too discreet
To *run amuck* and tilt at all I meet.—*Pope*.

Run a mine=dig a pit under the earth and fill it with powder with a view to blowing up something, (বালুদ দিয়া নষ্ট করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে) ফুড়ন্ত খোঁড়া।

(a) He had *run a mine*, as he believed, under Henry's throne, to blow it to the moon.—*Froude*.

(b) The mob broke into his house in order to ascertain whether he had not *run a mine* from his cellars under the neighbouring church for the purpose of blowing up parson and congregation.—*Macaulay*.

Run a race=contend in running, দৌড় বাঁকি পেলা, contend ; দুইয়ের মধ্যে আড়াআড়ি, বা রেস। রেস চলা ; lead a life, সৎ বা অসৎভাবে জীবন ধাপন করা।

(a) He loves to drill the children of his tenants and *runs races* with them.—*Dickens*.

(b) Imposture *ran a race* with unbelief in the vain hope of silencing inquiry.—*Froude*.

(c) Remote from town he *ran his godly race*,

Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place.—*Goldsmith*.

Run away=flee, escape, পলাইয়া যাওয়া।

(a) But not liking the occupation he *ran away* to Paris.—*Smiles*.

(b) He was half disposed to *run away*.—*Dickens*.

Run away with=carry away, deprive one of, হরণ করিয়া শহইয়া যাওয়া ; drain, ফুরাইয়া দেওয়া ; be carried away by (a foolish notion), বিবেচনা না করিয়া কোন ভাব দ্বারা মীত হওয়া ; drag into ruin, উৎসন্ন যাওয়া।

(a) We must not suffer our feelings to *run away with* our judgment.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

(b) The lodgings, though barely decent in my eyes, *run away with* at least two-thirds of my remaining guineas.—*De Quincey*.

(c) Don't *run away with* the notion that you have plenty of time before you. You have no such thing.—*Lytton*.

(d) Men who have been well-trained and educated are often *run away with* by extravagances, by keeping up appearances.—*Smiles*.

Run down=chase to exhaustion, দৌড়াইয়া বা তাড়া করিয়া ঝাল্ক করা ; decry, traduce or censure, অপবাদ বা নিষ্পত্তি করা ; lower, reduce, কমান ; run over so as to sink, উপরে চাপিয়া ডুরাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) He killed animals with stones. He lay in wait for them, or *ran them down* on foot.—*Smiles*.

(b) We have no way of exclusively setting up our favourite but by *running down* his supposed rival.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) But if he meant to *run down* the works of fiction of the present day, I am sure he is not warranted in doing so.—*Helps.*

(d) They even began to *run down* the works, because they were dissatisfied with the author.—*Lytton.*

(e) If there was not so much desire to *run down* the price of labour, there would be fewer strikes and outrages.—*Smiles.*

(f) Some few made the mistake of taking to the Ganges, where their boats were fired into and *run down* by the steamer.—*Kaye.*

Run, have a = have a circulation or sale, চলন বা বিক্রয় হওয়া।

(a) A History of the Bloody Assizes was about to be published, and was expected to *have as great a run* as the Pilgrim's Progress.—*Macaulay.*

Run high = rage furiously, চড়িয়া বা বাড়িয়া উঠা।

(a) Party-spirit then *ran high*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) A politician, where factions *run high*, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The disputes had repeatedly *run so high* that bloodshed had seemed inevitable.—*Macaulay.*

Run on = go on ; continue in ; চলান, চলা।

(a) Having the conversation to himself, he *ran on* with a number of anecdotes regarding the aristocracy.—*Thackeray.*

(b) If I have been wrong in this, tell me so simply and I will endeavour to let our friendship *run on* as though this letter had not been written.

Trollope.

(c) They resolved to let him *run on* his course, in the hope that he would come to a speedy fall.—*Scott.*

Run out = expire, (সময়) শেষ হওয়া ; terminate, শেষ হওয়া।

(a) The five weeks had quite *run out*, and he was in a truly desperate plight.—*Dickens.*

(b) Had nature given Philip a capacity for prompt action, Elizabeth's career might have *run out*, before its time.—*Froude.*

Run over = recount cursorily, সংক্ষেপে আওড়ান ; examine cursorily, ভাসা ভাসা পরীক্ষা করা ; ride or drive over, গাড়ি বা ঘোড়া ঘাড়ে চাপিয়া পড়া ; overflow, উৎসে পড়া।

(a) He *ran over* the chief points in his history to Mr. P.—*Dickens.*

(b) She looked at him, as he *ran over* the possibilities of some result he had not intended.—*Dickens.*

(c) I will briefly *run over* the most remarkable points of the great historical movements.—*Froude.*

(d) He had heard of the case of an orphan boy who having been *run over* by a hackney-coach had been removed to the hospital.—*Dickens.*

(e) Thackeray has done little or no injury by parodies. They *run over* with fun.—*Trollope*.

Run rampant—overgrow the usual bounds, become widespread,
অতিরিক্ত পরিমাণে বৃক্ষ হওয়া, বাড়াবাড়ি হওয়া।

(a) Adulteration and fraud, the besetting sins of English tradesmen, had *run rampant* in the disorganisation of the ancient guilds.—*Froude*.

Run riot=go to excess ; act without control ; যত দূর বাড়িতে হয় বাড়িয়া উঠ।

(a) Under such influences it is not strange that disorder of every kind *ran riot* over the whole length and breadth of the land.—*Kaye*.

(b) My uncle whose Indian munificence *ran riot* upon all occasions, would have gladly had a far larger allowance made to me.—*De Quincey*.

(c) Any man who lets his fancy *run riot* in a waking dream, may experience the existence at one moment, and the nonexistence at the next, of phenomena which suggest no connexion of cause and effect.—*Huxley*.

Run through=stab one through with a sword or spear, খোচা সারিয়া এ কোড় ও কোড় করা ; waste, অপব্যয় করিয়া উড়াইয়া দেওয়া ; pass through, ভিতর দিয়া যাওয়া ; pervade, ব্যাপিয়া থাকা ; go through, সমস্ত বলা।

(a) He *ran* him *through* the body, and the unfortunate cavalier fell lifeless on the field.—*Prescott*.

(b) He had *run through* his own fortune and wanted to squander ~~away~~ that of his own sister.—*Dickens*.

(c) He had a little money once, and he *ran through* it, as many men have done before him.—*Dickens*.

(d) A tremor *ran through* the room.—*Thackeray*.

(e) A great shudder *ran through* the capital, and soon the confused activity of panic flight was apparent.—*Kaye*.

(f) The same frankness *runs through* all his conversation.—*Addison*.

(g) And now, reader, we have *run through* all the ten categories of my condition as it stood about 1816-17.—*De Quincey*.

Run to seed (*colloq.*)=become seedy ; become old or worn out, বায়ু অকর্মণ্য হওয়া।

(a) They left the stately comfortable gardens to go to waste, and the flower-beds to *run to seed*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He was not quite so young as he had been and his figure was rather *running to seed*.—*Dickens*.

(c) He is aware that I am not a young man, and also that I am a little *run to seed*.—*Dickens*.

Run, the common=the generality ; the ordinary course or kind ; অপর সাধারণ ; সাধারণ।

(a) He was aristocratical in his notions, keeping aloof from the ordinary run of pensioners.—*Irving*.

(b) His appearance was something out of the common run.—*Irving*.

Runs, the story = the rumour going round is, ପୁରୁଷ ଏହି ; it is said, ଲୋକେ ବଲେ ।

(a) The story ran that at the head of the Mohamedan conspiracy was a well-known native functionary.—*Kaye*.

(b) Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,

And e'en the story ran that he could gauge.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) As he turned round, so runs the story, he stumbled and fell.

Collins.

Runs may read, he that - the most careless observer may see at once, ଚକିତେର ନ୍ୟାୟ ଦେଖିଲେ ଓ ବୁଝିଲେ ପାରା ସାଥ ।

(a) The odious and ridiculous parts of their character lie on the surface. *He that runs may read them*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) These were facts that there was no gainsaying. *He who ran might read*.—*Kaye*.

(c) But truths on which depends our main concern,

That 'tis our shame and misery not to learn,

Shine by the side of every path we tread

With such a lustre, *he that runs may read*.—*Cowper*.

Run up = swell or increase, as an account ; ସମ୍ପଦ କରିଯା କରେ କରେ ହିସାବ ବାଢ଼ାନ ; enable one to earn (through all the successive steps), ଏଗିଯା ଦେଓଯା ।

(a) The safest plan is to run up no bills and never to get into debt.

Smiles.

(b) The total amount with the natural expenses of the three travellers at the inns ran up to five shillings a mile.—*De Quincey*.

(c) A third of her money would have run up my promotion in no time.

Thackeray.

Run upon = strike upon, ଆଗୀ, ଠକ୍କା ।

(a) His ship ran upon a rock and was wrecked.—*Scott*.

Run upon, a = an uncommon pressure on (a bank or treasury for payment), କୋମ ଯାଏକେ ଟାକାର ଅନ୍ୟ ଡିଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଡ ବା ହଡ୍ଡୋହଣି ।

(a) There was so violent a run upon him, that it was feared he would be obliged to stop payment.—*Froude*.

(b) There was also an unprecedented run upon the Bank, which, unless it had been supported by an association of wealthy British merchants must have given a severe shock to the public credit.—*Scott*.

(c) It seemed impossible upon the first receipt of the disastrous intelligence to prevent a fatal run upon the Banks.—*Knight*

S

Saddle, in the =on horseback, ৰোড়াৰ উপৰ (চড়ি)।

- (a) William was again *in the saddle*, and was the mark of both guns.
Macaulay.

Sackcloth and ashes, in =with the customary tokens of grief and penitence (among the Jews), অনুভাবে বেশে (বকল পরিধান কৰিয়া ও স্তু মাখিয়া); with a feeling of deep humiliation, বড়ই অগ্রমনেৰ বিষয় জ্ঞান কৰিয়া।

- (a) There was great mourning among the Jews, and many lay *in sackcloth and ashes*.—*Bible.*

(b) If the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago *in sackcloth and ashes*.
Bible.

- (c) Much as I shall rejoice to see England, I lament our present orders *in sackcloth and ashes*, so dishonourable to the dignity of England.
Southey.

Safe conduct, a =a warrant of security, পথে কোন অনিষ্ট হইবে না বলিয়া অভয়দান, অভয়পত্র।

- (a) He obtained *a safe conduct* under the great seal, pledging the King's promise that he should be permitted to come to the court and return in safety.—*Scott.*

(b) All the princes, through whose territories he had to pass, granted him *a safe conduct*.—*Robertson.*

- (c) On his part the Nana was to afford them *safe conduct* to the river-side.—*Kaye.*

Sake, for God's =out of the love to God, এছাই স্থিৰেৱ।

- (a) *For Heaven's sake* try and be a little more charitable to those around you.—*Trollope.*

(b) *For God's sake* stop. She is ill.—*Thackeray.*

Sake, for its own =in obedience to an impulse in its favour, irrespective of any benefit it may bring ; from a natural leaning towards it, from a love of it, কোন বিষয়ে আস্তুরিক অনুরাগ বশতঃ।

- (a) It is in childhood that we may be said most to love knowledge *for its own sake*.—*Craik.*

(b) A love of labour *for its own sake*, a restless and insatiable longing to dictate, to intermeddle, to make his power felt, made him unwilling to ask counsel, to delegate ample powers.—*Macaulay.*

- (c) There is, however, in France a sympathy with intellectual activity *for its own sake*, and for the sake of its inherent pleasureableness and beauty, keener than any which exists in England.—*M. Arnold.*

(d) There are tyrants in whom the frequent practice of cruelty seems at last to create a sort of enjoyment in cruelty *for its own sake*.—Freeman.

Sake, for one's = on one's account, কাহারও জন্যে ; out of regard to, বরি ভালবাসা বা অক্ষা থাকে।

(a) I would have braved anything *for his sake*.—Trollope.

(b) *For his own sake* he seemed to wish that there should be a searching examination.—Froude.

(c) *For my sake*, don't do it.—Dickens.

Sake of, for the = on account of, জন্যে ; for the purpose of obtaining or securing, লাভ বা রক্ষা করিবার জন্যে।

(a) They are not prepared to die, one *for the sake of the other*.

Trollope.

(b) I am little capable of encountering present pain *for the sake of any reversionary benefit*.—De Quincey.

Same, all the = all one, একই কথা ; not the less, nevertheless ; মেইলগুলি, কিছুই কম নহে।

(a) I call him the old Doctor,—it's *all the same* you know.—Dickens.

(b) They will go to her *all the same*, do what you will.—Kingsey.

(c) He disapproves of the practice, but does it *all the same*.—Freeman.

(d) Without doubt I would be with you if I were not at Brussels ; but my heart is with you *all the same*.—Carlyle.

Sand, build upon—(See Quicksand.)

(a) To suppose a series of men so much superior to temptation, and to construct a system of church government upon such a supposition, is to *build upon sand*.—Sydney Smith.

Satisfaction of, in = in discharge or liquidation of a debt, এমন পরিশোধ করণ (যাহা দেওয়া বা পাওয়া যাই)।

(a) Towards the close of the late reign, he had obtained, *in satisfaction of an old debt due to him from the Crown*, the grant of an immense region in N. America.—Macaulay.

Say nothing of, 'to = even if we leave out of account ; even if we do not take into account ; মে কথা না ধরিলেও বা না বলিলেও।

(a) The heat into which he has been continually putting himself, the distracted and impetuous manner in which he has been diving day and night among the books and papers.—*to say nothing of* the immense number of letters he has written to me, is extraordinary.—Dickens.

(b) Measured by one test of power—viz. by the number of books written directly for or against himself, *to say nothing of* those which indirectly he has modified—there is no philosophic writer whatsoever who can pretend to approach Kant in the extent or in the depth of influence which he has exercised over the minds of men.—De Quincey.

(c) Bacon was, to say nothing of his highest claims to respect, a gentleman, a nobleman, a scholar, a statesman, a man of the first consideration in society, a man far advanced in years.—*Macaulay*.

Say one's say (have one's say)—say what one has to say, যাহা বলিবার আছে তাহা বল।

(a) I have *said my say* upon the subject, and you may believe me or not.—*Helps*.

(b) I have done my best and *said my say*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Ellesmere is impatient to *have his say*.—*Helps*.

Say, that is to—namely, in other words, অর্থাৎ।

(a) We have now to ascertain his method, *that is to say*, the plan which he adopted in order to obtain his results.—*Buckle*.

(b) It often happened that there were several Emperors or claimants of the Empire at once; *that is to say*, the armies in different parts of the Empire each set up their own general to be Emperor.—*Freeman*.

(b) Those tenures which existed were changed into holdings for *feu*—*that is to say*, either for payment of an annual sum of money, or some honorary acknowledgment of service.—*Scott*.

Scale, on a large = to a large extent, in a large measure, extensively, অধিক পরিমাণে। **On a small scale** = to a small extent, in a small measure, অল্প পরিমাণে। **On a gigantic scale** = in an inordinate degree, অতিরিক্ত পুরিমাণে; of immoderate dimensions, বৃহস্পৰ্কার।

(a) In Goldsmith's time few below the gentry were readers *on any large scale*.—*De Quincey*.

(b) He was perfectly aware that bribery was practised *on a large scale* by his colleagues.—*Macaulay*.

(c) When a philosophy arose, the object of which was to do *on a large scale* what the mechanic does *on a small scale*, to extend the powers and supply the wants of man, the truth of the premises became matter of the highest importance.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Fictitious votes were manufactured *on a gigantic scale*.—*Macaulay*.

(e) A folly *on so gigantic a scale* would have moved every man to indignation.—*De Quincey*.

(f) The whole book, and every component part of it, is *on a gigantic scale*.—*Macaulay*.

Scale of, throw one's weight into the = throw one's influence on the side of, কাহারও পক্ষে নিজের ক্ষমতা বা বল ওয়েগ করা।

(a) When in the late reign he had attempted to form a party against the Duke of Newcastle, they had *thrown all their weight into Newcastle's scale*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) If the clergy refused to read the Declaration, the Protestant Dissenters would despair of obtaining any toleration and *throw their whole weight into the scale of the court*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He *throws his weight* and influence *into the popular scale*, and is called a Whig.—*Scott*.

Scatter to the winds—disperse in all directions, হিম ভিত্তি করিয়া ফেলা ; utterly destroy, একেবারে নষ্ট করা।

(a) One of the parties opposed to the Emperor was *scattered to the winds*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The news of this overthrow reached John in the midst of his triumphs in the south, and *scattered* his hopes *to the winds*.—*Green*.

(c) The prospects of the Catholics in England were *scattered to all the winds*.—*Froude*.

Scent, be off the=be on the wrong track (like dogs in a chase), টিক স্বান না পাওয়া।

(a) I began to fear you *were off the scent*.—*Dickens*.

Scent, be on the=be on the track or in pursuit, স্বান পাইয়া ধরিবার নিশ্চিত অঙ্গুসূরণ করা। **Be on the right scent**=be on the right track, টিক স্বান পাওয়া।

(a) You *are on the scent*, are you, Nancy ? Yes, I am, and tired enough of it I am too.—*Dickens*.

(b) We *are on the scent* already.—*Dickens*.

(c) They then set off at full speed in pursuit of the carriage. * * One of the female servants came out and answered them with an appearance of joy that *they were on the right scent*.—*Scott*.

Scent, put one on the wrong (throw one off the scent)=mislead or misdirect one, পথ ভুলাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) He was bribed by J. to *put me on the wrong scent* by telling a cock-and-bull story of my sister and your friend.—*Dickens*.

(b) In a second note he tried to *throw Eurill off the scent* of another significant little fact.—*Leslie Stephen*.

Scope to, give—give one an opportunity to exhibit or exercise ; give freedom to act, কার্য্য করিবার স্বৈর্ণ বা স্বাধীনতা দেওয়া।

(a) And she enjoyed herself not a little in an occupation which *gave* full *scope to* her taste and ingenuity.—*Thackeray*.

(b) It generated a spirit of confidence in the assembly, of obedience to command, of general contentment, and *gave scope to* the discipline of the domestic affections.—*Merivale*.

(c) In the fates and fortunes of the human race, *scope is given to* the operations of laws which man must fail to discern the reason of.—*Taylor*.

Score of, on the = on the ground of, অনোন্ধি। On that score=on that account, সেই জন্যে।

(a) I should be fearfully puzzled were I called upon to recommend the practice *on the score of convenience*.—*Cowper*.

(b) Special care was taken to make no distinctions *on the score of religion*.—*Froude*.

(c) Don't be uneasy *on that score*.—*Dickens*.

Scores with, quit=pay off in full, have full vengeance on, সমুচ্ছ অতিক্রম দেওয়া বা পোধ লওয়া।

(a) Against Walpole he had unrequited grudge. He had been watching, doubtless, for an opportunity to *quit scores with* him, and the time was come.—*Froude*.

Score, settle a=settle an account, দেনা পাওনা ঠিক করা। Settle an old score=satisfy an old grudge, পূর্ণ দাদ তোলা।

(a) "I'd best go and *settle the score*", said James. "Go and settle the bill", said his aunt.—*Thackeray*.

(b) "I gave you a letter the other day, when you were about to go ^{"d"} _{"d"}," said Tom. "You did" retorted Jonas. "I'll pay you for the honor" of it one day and *settle an old score* besides : I will."—*Dickens*.

Scal
অধিক পরিমাণে up courage (screw one's courage) = muster up courage, অরূপ অবস্থার নিমিত্ত সাহস করা।

পুরীশাখে ; of imminent this merry Christmas was over, the Baronet had *screwed* to give his brother another draft on his bankers.

(a) In Goldsmith *large scale*.—*De Quincey* *Thackeray*.

(b) He was perfecting his courage to face the ordeal which he knew by his colleagues.—*J*—*Thackeray*.

(c) When a philistine — We fail !

w your courage to the sticking place,

And we'll not fail.—*Shakespeare*.

Screw up=fasten, এটে সেটে বক করে রাখা ; pinch up কুকিঁৎ করিয়া উপরে তোলা ; force, ভোর করিয়া কোন কিছু করা ; pack up, ঘনত্বে বাড়িতে গারে বাঢ়ান।

(a) He is a niggard and *screws up* his money-boxes.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Her nose was very red indeed and *screwed up* tight.—*Dickens*.

(c) She *screwed up* her lips and shook her head.—*Dickens*.

(d) This was declared treasonable, and many other delinquencies were *screwed up* to the same penalty of death and confiscation.—*Scott*.

(e) The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed up* may be computed to be about two millions.—*Swift*.

Sea, at=upon the ocean, সমুদ্রে ; in a vague, uncertain condition, so as not to see one's way ; be confused or flurried, কুমকিনারা দেখিতে না পাওয়া।

(a) He spent his life from childhood *at sea*.—*Craik*.

(b) He is quite *at sea*; he does not know what else to do.

George Eliot.

(c) She was so plainly *at sea* on this part of the case, and had so clearly been startled out of slumber, that Clenham was much disposed to regard the appearance as a dream.—*Dickens.*

Sea, go to = follow the occupation of a sailor, নাবিকের ব্যবসা। অবলম্বন করা।

(a) Do write to my father and tell him that I should like to *go to sea* with my uncle Maurice.—*Southey.*

Sea, put to (*put out to sea*) = set sail, জাহাজ ছেড়ে দেওয়া।

(a) As soon as the weather moderated, he *put to sea* again.—*Southey.*

(b) He *put out to sea* at night in an open boat.—*Macaulay.*

Seas over, be half (*vulgar*) = be half drunk, আধ মাতাল।

(a) Our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out.—*Addison.*

(b) It is pay-day with the General, and he is a precious deal more than *half seas over*.—*Thackeray.*

Seal one's lips = make one keep quiet, মুখ বক্ষ করা; tie one's tongue, মুখ বুজিয়া ধাক্কা, কথা না কহা।

(a) But he looked at Sussex, and the idea of the triumphant smile which would clothe his cheek upon hearing the avowal, *sealed his lips.*

Scott.

(b) *Seal up your lips*, and give no words but "mum."—*Shakespeare.*

(c) As soon as Addison entered a large company, as soon as he saw an unknown face, *his lips were sealed*, and his manner became constrained.

Macaulay.

(d) In this particular case *his lips were sealed* by a very natural delicacy.—*Macaulay.*

Sealed book, a = something that is kept close and cannot be known, পাশা আনিবার বেশ নাই; something unknown, অজ্ঞানিত।

(a) But all that was passing in the mind of the disappointed Marhatta was a *sealed book* to the English.—*Kaye.*

(b) Johnson and Reynolds of course were well aware of his merits; but to the others he was as yet a *sealed book*.—*Irving.*

(c) Nature with her truth remains to the bad, to the selfish and the pusillanimous for ever a *sealed book*.—*Carlyle.*

Search of, in = in quest of, with a view to find out, অনুসন্ধান; looking for, খোঁজা (ফেরা)।

(a) He stood awhile thinking over his solitary wanderings *in search of* his mother and his brother.—*Lamb.*

- (b) *In search of* wit these lose their common sense,
And then turn critics in their own defence.—*Pope*.
(c) Burke was always *in search of* pleasantries but he never made a good joke in his life.—*Morley*.

Season, in = in good time, সময়ে ; timely, সময়সত্ত্ব উপরোক্ষী।

- (a) He will be repeating his folly *in season* and out of season, until at last it has a hearing.—*Helps*.
(b) It only wants a word *in season* from a friend of both parties, to set it right and smooth.—*Dickens*.
(c) He should be called upon to improve the providential success which they had obtained, by a word *in season* addressed to the army.—*Scott*.

Season, out of = beyond the proper time, অসময়ে ; inopportune, ঠিক সময়ে নহে।

- (a) He will be repeating his folly *in season* and *out of season*, until at last it has a hearing.—*Helps*.
(b) These jests are *out of season*, said Antipholis.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Second fiddle, play (collog) = play a subordinate part, (like one who plays the *second* to a leading performer on a violin), অন্যের ঠাবেদারি করা।

- (a) I have *played second fiddle* all through life ; how can I suppose that luck is to change after it has gone against me so long ?—*Thackeray*.

Second thoughts, on = after thinking over the matter again, পুনরায় ভাবিব্রা।

- (a) *On second thoughts* he reflected that in England a murder might create a scandal ; so he despatched the man to Brussels where the thing could be done more conveniently.—*Froude*.

- (b) *On second thoughts*, they considered that it was inexpedient to license the Catholics to possess arms.—*Froude*.

- (c) I did think once of Dick's going with you ; but, *on second thoughts*, I shall keep him to take care of me.—*Dickens*.

Second to none in = inferior to none in, কর্তৃতাও অপেক্ষা কর্ম বা হীন নহে।

- (a) *In wealth and influence* he was *second to none* of the English nobles.—*Macaulay*.

- (b) Yet the point is *second to none in* importance.—*Morison*.

Secret, in = secretly, গোপনে ; in one's mind, মনে মনে।

- (a) Knox went *in secret* to Berwick to talk to Sir J. Crofts.—*Froude*.
(b) Persistently they endeavoured *in secret*, to sow resentment in the city against the English.—*Kaye*.

- (c) She was always labouring, *in secret*, under this distress.—*Dickens*.

Secret of, make no = not to keep back or conceal, গোপনীয় করা।

(a) I have secret reasons which I forbear to mention, because you are not able to answer those of which I make no secret.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) He hated B. as a loathsome traitor, coward, and criminal ; he made no secret of his opinion. —*Thackeray*.

See about it—see what we can do about it, (often, in the sense of putting off) মে বিষয় বিবেচনা করা যাইবে (পরে দেখা যাইবে, এই অর্থে)।

(a) We will see about that.—*Froude*.

See life—have actual experience of the hardships of life, জীবনাদির ক্রিপ জিনিস তাহা নিজে হাতে কলমে দেখা।

(a) Those who would know the miseries of the poor must see life and endure it.—*Goldsmith*.

See through—penetrate into, understand, ভিতর পর্যাপ্ত দেখিতে পাওয়া, বেস বুঝিতে পারা। See through and through—penetrate into or understand thoroughly, তত্ত্ব তত্ত্ব করিয়া দেখা বা দেখিয়া বুঝিতে পারা।

(a) She saw through the emptiness of the forms in which religion presented itself to the world.—*Froude*.

(b) I do not wonder that Realmah sees through the deep designs of the false P.—*Helps*.

(c) I will make her sensible that I see through her arts and that I scorn them.—*Scott*.

(d) If ever there was an eye which saw through and through men, it was the eye of Addison.—*Macaulay*.

See to (colloq.)—look after, take care of, attend to, তত্ত্বাবধান করা ; দেখা করা।

(a) Miss Lane, my dear, pray see to the children.—*Dickens*.

(b) After ordering the boy to see to the pony, he went in.—*Dickens*.

(c) Labienus, who was Caesar's general highest in trust, is to see to all this.—*Trollope*.

Sense, in one—considering the matter from one point of view, এক রকম করিয়া ধরিলে।

(a) In one sense, indeed the very calamities of Troy and her great champion were so many triumphs for Greece.—*De Quincey*.

(b) They are in one sense, and that the best sense, the most correct of poets.—*Macaulay*.

Senses, in one's=possessed of reason and judgment ; not having lost one's senses, বুদ্ধিশূলি ধারিতে, জ্ঞান হাতা না হইলে।

(a) No lady in her senses would choose to be a subordinate figure at christenings and lyings-in.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) Indeed no general in his senses would have attacked the defile of Corryarack.—*Scott*.

(c) No man *in his senses* would dream of applying Mr. Gladstone's theory to India.—*Macaulay*.

(d) They would be astonished that any man *in his senses* should have shown himself in that dress abroad or even at home.—*Leslie Stephen*.

Senses, bring one to one's = make one understand one's error or fault, অম বুঝাইয়া দেওয়া, চিতঙ্গ উপর করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) It would be easier for him to *bring her to her senses* than for her to bring him to understand the matter—*Dickens*.

(b) He *brought* both these guilty lovers *to a proper sense* of their fault.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) When danger *brought them to their senses*, they remembered that the Protestants formed after all the sole part of the population of Ireland on whose loyalty they could rely in time of trial.—*Froude*.

Sense, have the good = be sensible enough, (কোন বিষয়ে) মূলুকি ধার।

(a) He *had the good sense* not to aspire to an excellence which he could not reach.—*Prescott*.

Serve for = serve the purpose of, ফিলুর কাজ করা।

(a) The sign post of the inn *served for* a gallows.—*Macaulay*.

Serve one's turn = serve one's purpose, নিজের মৎস্য সিদ্ধ করা।

(a) She had professed herself a Catholic when Catholicism seemed likely to *serve her turn*.—*Froude*.

(b) The impenetrable stupidity of Prince George *served his turn* on this occasion better than cunning would have done.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Both these were masks which he laid aside when they had *served their turn*.—*Macaulay*.

Serve out = distribute (generally, ration or ammunition), রসদ বা পোণি ঘূলি বাটিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Three hundred and twenty-five rations were ready to be *served out* to the fleet at Carthagena.—*Macaulay*.

(b) On his return he gave orders that ammunition should be *served out*.
Macaulay.

(c) They were seen amidst the thickest fire to *serve out* water and ammunition to their husbands and brothers.—*Macaulay*.

Serve a subpoena = present a writ to one summoning one to justice, সপিনা জারি করা।

(a) For what other reason, sir, are these *subpoenas served* upon them, if not for this?—*Dickens*.

(b) Mr. J. seemed rather puzzled by Sam's proceedings, but as he *served the subpoenas*, and had nothing more to say,—he returned to office to report progress.—*Dickens*.

Serve up=place on the table (generally, food prepared for eating),
পরিবেশন করা, কোন সামগ্রী টেবিলের উপর ধরিয়া দেওয়া।

- (a) The dinner was *served up* in the great hall.—*Irving.*
- (b) Old companions are like meats *served up* too often, that lose their relish and wholesomeness.—*Hazlitt.*
- (c) To have the Spectator *served up* every morning with the bohea and the rolls was a luxury for the few.—*Macauley.*

Service, at one's=at one's command ; at one's disposal for one's use, কাহারও আজ্ঞাপালন বা কার্য করিবার জন্য প্রস্তুত ; ব্যবহারার্থ নিয়োজিত।

- (a) I am *at your service*, Sir.—*Dickens.*
- (b) He did nothing in the university without consulting him, and Joubert's ideas and pen were always *at his friend's service*.—*Arnold.*
- (c) When in town on such business as this, he always had a room *at his service*, in the house of Mr. G.—*Trollope.*

Service, do yeoman's=do good and faithful service (such as formerly yeomen rendered in war) নিম্নকের চাকরের মত কাজ করা, অসময়ে বিশেষ কাজে লাগা।

- (a) I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much,
How to forget that learning, but sir, now,
It *did me yeoman's service*.—*Shakespeare.*
- (b) And this morning the breadth of the brook *did us yeoman's service*.

De Quincey.

Service, see=come into actual contact with the enemy, নিজে (হাতে কলমে) ঘৃষ্ণ করা।

- (a) Their commander was an officer named Cannon who had *seen service* in the Netherlands.—*Macauley.*
- (b) But he has never *seen* much active *service* since his youth and had never had any grave responsibilities cast upon him.—*Kaye.*
- (c) They have often made unexceptionable soldiers, but in this case, there was no reasonable proportion of veterans, or men who had *seen* any *service*.—*De Quincey.*

Set about=commence, কোন কার্য আরড় করা ; apply oneself to, যত্পূর্বক (কোন কার্যে) নিযুক্ত হওয়া।

- (a) I expected the spider would have *set about* repairing the breaches that were made in its net, but those it seems were irreparable.—*Goldsmith.*
- (b) It was quite time for him to enter upon the serious business of life, and to *set about* making a fortune as quickly as possible.—*Thackeray.*
- (c) He forthwith *set about* inquiring and making observations on the subject.—*Smiles.*

Set agoing = cause to move ; put into working order ; চালিয়ে দেওয়া।
(কর্মের সত্ত্ব) ।

(a) The camel is by no means docile, very much the contrary ; he takes no heed of his rider, but walks straight on when once *set agoing*.

Palgrave.

(b) But the special peculiarity of the cerebral apparatus is, that any given function which has once been performed is very easily *set agoing* again, by causes more or less different.—*Huxley*.

(c) Steele *set the Tatler agoing*.—*Trollope*.

Set aside = omit for the present, reject, আপাততঃ বর্জন করা ; annul, অন্যথা করা ; leave out of account, গণনার ঘৰ্য্যে না ধরা।

(a) The ordinary processes of the law were *set aside* and authority was given to any two civil officers to erect themselves into a special commission to try criminals.—*Kaye*.

(b) All punctilios of equality of arms or number were *set aside* as idle ceremonies.—*Scott*.

(c) It was an arrangement which could be *set aside* only by means of a general war.—*Macaulay*.

(d) *Setting aside* those countries which were reckoned as part of Italy, we find at the beginning of history three chief nations dwelling in the peninsula.—*Freeman*.

Set a task = impose a supernumerary exercise on a student as a punishment, দণ্ডের প্রাণ ছাত্রকে অতিরিক্ত পাঠ দেওয়া।

(a) If he plays truant at church-time, a *task is set* on him.—*Macaulay*.

Set at, make a dead = make a determined onset upon, রক্ষিয়া আসা।

(a) The Edinburgh Review *made*, what is called, a *dead set* at him some years ago.—*Hazlitt*.

(b) I recollect there was a girl at Dum-Dum who *made a dead set* at me.—*Thackeray*.

Set down to = attribute something to, আরোপ করা।

(a) He *set all down to* the ignorance, folly, and wickedness of the French leaders.—*Morley*.

(b) We trust that the free manner in which we have spoken will not be *set down* by the author to a malicious desire of calumniating the literature of his country.—*Prescott*.

(c) The misery of the dying men was *set down to* the hand of God or to the incapacity of inferior officers.—*Froude*.

(d) I *set down* nine-tenths of the praise to the account of family partiality.—*Cowper*.

Set one down as (Set one down for) = consider one as, take one to be, কাহাকে কিছু বলিয়া ভাবা বা শ্রদ্ধ করা।

(a) But William was not to be moved and was accordingly *set down* by many High-Church men as either an infidel or puritan.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Many of these may be *set down* as persons systematically negligent of political principles.—*De Quincey*.

(c) We cannot help *setting down* Mr. Merivalc, as in some degree an apologist of Imperial tyranny.—*Freeman*.

(d) The old man, disgusted by what in his suspicious nature he considered a shameless and fulsome puff of Mr. P, *set him down* at once for a deceitful, servile, miserable fawner.—*Dickens*.

(e) Does the mayor of a corporation make a speech ? he is instantly *set down* for a great man.—*Goldsmith*.

Set forth—describe, explain, বর্ণন করা বা বুকাইয়া দেওয়া ; set out, শারী
করা।

(a) The plan formed by these men was *set forth* in a minute.

Macaulay.

(b) He spoke repeatedly and earnestly, and *set forth* William's claim to public gratitude and confidence.—*Macaulay*.

(c) In that paper he *set forth* the plan according to which he intended to govern.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Many of the smaller princes and a vast number of private men *set forth* on the enterprise.—*Freeman*.

Set free—liberate, শাধীনত থাসান করা, মুক্ত করা।

(a) It was the great object of the League to *set free* these cities and to join them on to its own body.—*Freeman*.

(b) From this terrible evil the Revolution *set us free*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) And the other districts which had been joined on to France were *set free*.—*Freeman*.

Set in—begin (generally used of unpleasant changes of weather, such as rain, winter, storm, darkness &c.); আরম্ভ হওয়া, (সচরাচর, খতু অভ্যন্তর
অস্থিকর পরিবর্তন হলে ব্যবহৃত হয়)।

(a) The rains *set in*; and could the garrison have held out a little longer, disease would have rid them of their invaders.—*Southey*.

(b) Night had *set in*; he was in a desert : he had no guide.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Darkness had *set in*; it was a low neighbourhood ; no help was near.—*Dickens*.

(d) But by this time winter had *set in* with great rigour.—*Robertson*.

(e) Many indications might be mentioned, in themselves as insignificant as straws ; but even the direction of a straw will show from what quarter the storm is *setting in*.—*Macaulay*.

(f) Fever and inflammatory symptoms *set in*, and she was forced to leave Sussex for Hampshire.—*Thackeray*.

(g) That something like a reaction against Macaulay's fame had set in, can hardly be doubted.—*Morison*.

Set in motion = be made to move, চালিত করা ; start, originate,
প্রবর্তিত করা ; enforce, জারি করা ; employ, নিয়ে ওজিত করা।

(a) All the clans hostile to the name of Campbell were *set in motion*.
Macaulay.

(b) Inventors have set in motion some of the greatest industries of the world.—Smiles.

(c) The law was vigorously set in motion.—*Smiles.*

(d) Strong measures of repression were called for. We know not what intrigues were *set in motion* to conciliate or overrule opposition.—*Merivale*.

Set off = start, যাত্রা করা ; decorate, সজ্জিত করা ; show to advantage, অধিক শোভা সম্পাদন করা ; recommend, ভাল করিয়া সাধারণের পরিচিত করিয়া দেওয়া ।

(a) As soon as he heard that the Dutch were at Torbay, he *set off* in terror for London.—*Macaulay.*

(b) As soon as he was on dry ground he mounted and *set off* for Belfast.
Macaulay.

(c) They gazed with wonder on those black faces, *set off* by embroidered turbans and white feathers.—*Muraulay*.

(d) His polished, luminous, and animated eloquence, *set off* by the silver tones of his voice, was the delight of the House of Lords.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The Black Prince was called by that name from the colour of the armour which he wore to *set off* his fair complexion.—*Dickens.*

(f) As shades more sweetly recommend the light,
So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit.—Pope.

(g) There is not a more helpless or more despised animal than a mere author, without any of the extrinsic advantages of birth, breeding or fortune to set him off.—*Hazlitt.*

Set off against = place against as an equivalent, এক দিকে ভাল কি মন্দ
থাকিলে, আর এক দিকে যে মন্দ কি ভাল থাকে তাহা কেটে রাখুন।

(a) Against this disadvantage a long list of advantages is to be set off.
Macaulay.

(a) That there were great public services to be *set off against* his great crimes, is perfectly true.—*Macauley.*

(c) This has long appeared to us to be the most serious of the evils which are to be *set off against* the many blessings of popular government.—*Macaulay.*

Set-off against, a = something that counterbalances or neutralizes, এক দিকে যে ভাল কি মন ধাকে, সেই ভাল কি মন ভাগ যাহাতে থাটে।

(a) This is some *set-off* against the thousand wrongs and injuries which Elizabeth inflicted on parties and persons dependent on her.—*Froude*.

(b) The president, as a *set-off* against Sidney's harshness, wrote to Ormond to beg that Sir E. Butler would make one of the English party.

Froude.

(c) I will not now ask what more the Athenian or the French spirit has more than this, nor what shortcomings either of them may have as a *set-off* against this.—*Arnold*.

Set on=instigate, উৎস্থিতি দেওয়া, লাগাইয়া দেওয়া। Set a dog on one=make a dog attack one, কুকুর নেলাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) To effect this he *set on* people to persuade him to wrestle with the famous wrestler.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) Did you *set* these women *on* to slander Lord Angelo ?—*Lamb*.

(c) He related how he had hidden the Association, and how he had removed it from its hiding-place, and confessed that he had been *set on* by Young.—*Macaulay*.

(d) If he begged at a farmer's house, they threatened to *set the dog on him*.—*Dickens*.

Set one's cap at=endeavour to catch the attention or affection of, কাহারও নজর পড়ে বা অনুগ্রাম হয় এমন চেষ্টা করা।

(a) Of course Becky *sets her cap at* him and of course succeeds.

Trollope.

Set out for=begin a journey to, যাওয়া করা।

(a) He *set out for* London.—*Macaulay*.

Set over=appoint one as ruler or commander over others, অধ্যক্ষ ব্যক্তি নিযুক্ত করা।

(a) The governor whom Philip had *set over* Carthagena betrayed his trust.—*Macaulay*.

(b) A Papist had been *set over* the society by a royal mandate.

Macaulay.

Set purpose, of=with a fixed determination, (implying a resolution formed beforehand), পূর্বসংকল্প অযুক্ত, আগে স্তলব অঠিয়া।

(a) As he came near her, it entered his mind all at once that she was there of a *set purpose* to speak to him.—*Dickens*.

(b) The Macburneys began, as if of *set purpose* and in a spirit of determined rivalry to expose and ruin themselves.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Lewis had, during some time, laboured, as if of *set purpose*, to estrange his Dutch friends.—*Macaulay*.

Set sail=sail, begin a voyage, নৌকা বা জাহাজ খুলিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) The wind again changing, they *set sail* for Scotland with a favourable breeze.—*Scott*.

(b) He *set sail* for England in the hope that he might there obtain it.
Smiles.

Set speech, a—a speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public, ঘরে প্রস্তুত করিয়া পরে যে বক্তৃতা করা যায়; a formal or methodical speech বাধা ধরণের বক্তৃতা।

- (a) He was no speaker of *set speeches*.—*Macaulay*.
 (b) He was no ready debater like Walpole, no speaker of *set speeches* like Chesterfield.—*Green*.

(c) He was going to express his gratitude for such kindness in a *set speech*, but the baronet prevented him.—*Goldsmith*.

Set terms, in—in distinct and forcible language, in formulated expressions, বাধা গংগি

- (a) If I had sufficient provocation to rail at the public, I should do it in good *set terms*, nearly as follows.—*Hazlitt*.

Set the table in a roar=cause loud laughter among the guests at table, সমস্ত লোককে এত আমোদিত করা যে তাহারা হেঁসে খড়িয়ে পড়ে।

- (a) He repeated the jest, and the company laughed at that ; but the story of Taffy in the sedan chair was sure to *set the table in a roar*.
Irving.

(b) Where be your gibes now ? your gambols ? your songs ? your flashes of merriment that were wont to *set the table in a roar* ?—*Shakespeare*.

- (c) Falling asleep the instant he had dined, he suddenly woke up and *set the table in a roar*.—*Knight*.

Set the Thames on fire=distinguish oneself by doing something astonishing (such as lighting water), (কোন অঙ্গুত কার্য করিয়া ঘেমুন জলে আঞ্চ আলাইয়া) ধ্যাতি লাভ করা।

- (a) Did you ever hear of Friar Bacon, who invented gunpowder, and *set the Thames on fire* ?—*Thackeray*.

Set to music=adapt words to notes, prepare for singing, স্বরে গাইবার মৌখ্য করা।

- (a) Her verses, *set to music*, were sung with universal applause.

(b) It would almost seem as if each stanza was meant to be *set to music*.—*Prescott*.

- (c) When he had composed a few stanzas, he was not contented till he had *set them to music*, and tried their melody with his voice.—*Lytton*.

Set up—raise, put in power, অতিষ্ঠিতকরা; establish, স্থাপন করা; restore to health, স্বীকরণ করা; begin business, কোন ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করা; enable to commence business, কর্ম কার্য প্রবৃত্ত হইবার উপর করিয়া দেওয়া; raise, utter loudly, উচ্ছেষ্যে কোন বিষয় প্রকাশ করা; start, কোন সাময়িক পত্র প্রাপ্তি করা; advance, আঞ্চ করা; hold up before view, সাধারণের মৈলকে ধরা।

(a) The English accordingly pulled down Mir Jaffer and *set up* Mir Cossim.—*Macaulay*.

(b) There was also a very small faction which wished to *set up* a commonwealth.—*Macaulay*.

(c) At all events our Scotch tour will *set you up*.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He *set up* as a portrait-painter at Chester.—*Macaulay*.

(e) We next find him *setting up* as a medical man amid the wild hills of Auvergne.—*Kingsey*.

(f) They are going to *set you up* in life and make a man of you.

Dickens.

(g) Upon this the woman *set up* a loud dismal screaming.—*Dickens*.

(h) They thought he was acquitted and *set up* a loud shout of joy.

Dickens.

(i) Numerous claims for priority in making the discovery were *set up* at home and abroad.—*Smiles*.

(j) I am not praising her conduct or *setting her up* as a model for Miss B. to imitate.—*Thackeray*.

(k) An attempt is made to *set him up* as a saint.—*Macaulay*.

Set upon one—assault one, make an attack on one, আক্রমণ করা।

(a) The brave young fellows *set upon them* with their sticks and beat and mangled them.—*Froude*.

(b) Jonas *set upon him* like a savage.—*Dickens*.

(c) He was *set upon* by robbers who demanded his money.—*Lamb*.

Set with—studded with, (কোন রক্ত) বসান, খচিত।

(a) At parting, Louis bestowed on his guest a sword, having its hilt *set with* diamonds.—*Scott*.

(b) High on their heads *with* jewels richly *set*,

Each lady wore a radiant coronet.—*Dryden*.

(c) The East India Company thanked Clive in the warmest terms and bestowed on him a sword *set with* diamonds.—*Macaulay*.

Settle down into—adopt the life of (peaceful subjects, after having led the life of freebooters), শান্ত প্রজার ন্যায় বসবাস করা।

(a) They did not seem likely to *settle down into* quiet labourers.

Macaulay.

Settle on one—confer on one (in a formal and permanent manner), চিরকালের মত বৃত্তি দ্বারা কিছু দান করা।

(a) The King determined to *settle on him* a pension of £200 a year.

Macaulay.

(b) He was assured that a comfortable annuity for life should be *settled on him* when the business was done.—*Macaulay*.

(c) I will take no money with Blanche but that which was originally *settled upon her*; and I will try to make her happy.—*Thackeray*.

Shade, in the=in a spot not exposed to light, ছাঁয়াতে ; in obscurity, সর্বসাধারণের অপরিচিত (কেহ জানে না চেনে না এমন অবস্থার)।

(a) No English barrister will work, fifteen thousand miles from all his friends, with the thermometer at ninety-six *in the shade*, for the emoluments which will content him in chambers that overlook the Thames.

Macaulay.

(b) Years went on, and his friends became conspicuous authors or statesmen ; but Joubert remained *in the shade*.—*M. Arnold.*

Shake off=throw off, খাড়িয়া ফেলা, কোন বক্স হইতে আপনাকে মুক্ত করা ; divest oneself of, পরিহার করা, rid oneself of, হাত ছাড়ান।

(a) They were determined to *shake off* a chain under which for a hundred years and more the whole nation had groaned.—*Froude.*

(b) The remote provinces now *shook off* their allegiance to the Incas.

Prescott

(c) Encouraged by the weakness of England, Wales, so long tranquil *shook off* the yoke of her conquerors.—*Green.*

(d) We forego the advantages of our birth, if we do not *shake off* the national prejudices—*Irving.*

(e) While other nations were *shaking off* their old superstitions, the Scotch clung to theirs with undiminished tenacity.—*Robertson.*

Shake one's head=shake one's head, as much as to say, no ; indicate disapproval, ঘাঢ় নাড়িয়া “না” বলা, অথবা “অভিমত নহে” এই ভাব ব্যক্ত করা।

(a) “Is there no hope ?” the sick man said,

The silent doctor *shook his head*.—*Gay's Fables.*

(b) A chamber was ready for him if he wished to retire. ' The stranger *shook his head* mournfully and mysteriously ; “I must lay my head in a different chamber to-night.”—*Irving.*

(c) There was universal discomposure and the greatest military authority in the country *shook his head* with an ominous gesture of reproach.

Kaye.

Shake like an aspen leaf=tremble very much, ধৰ ধৰ করে কাঁপা।

(a) He *shook like an aspen leaf* in his paroxysms of fanatical excitement.—*Macaulay.*

Shake one's fist at=threaten to strike one with the fist, ঘূঁপি ওঁচান।

(a) He *shook his fist at* Fanthikin in anger at not having been admitted to her confidence.—*Macaulay.*

Shame on, cry=reproach one with shameful conduct, ধিকার দেওয়া।

(a) Posterity will *cry shame on* us if we do not remedy this deplorable state of things.—*Huxley.*

(b) He is unwilling that the whole neighbourhood should *cry shame* on his manners and ill-nature.—*Macaulay*.

(c) They *cried shame upon* his fickleness and perfidy, as if he had seduced the young lady into an engagement.—*Scott*.

Shield over, throw a = take under one's protection, secure from assault or injury, নিজের আশ্রয়ে এহণ করা, আশ্রয় দান করা।

(a) She *threw a shield over* the bishops, but she told them that if they did not mend their faults, she would depose them.—*Froude*.

(b) Bedford still persisted in *throwing a shield over* the delinquents.

Froude.

Shift for oneself = seek out means of safety in the best way one can ; seek out one's own means of livelihood independently, নিজের পথ মেখা (আস্তরক্ষা বা উদ্বোধন আহরণার্থ বুঝায়)।

(a) Every man was then compelled to *shift for himself*, the patrols firing on them from the wall.—*Scott*.

(b) The Roman troops were withdrawn from Britain, and the island was left to *shift for itself*.—*Freeman*.

(c) Those who escaped from the sword were glad to save their lives by flying abroad, leaving their dependants to *shift for themselves*.—*Buckle*.

(d) At the father's death, the younger members had to *shift for themselves*.—*Smiles*.

Shifts, make = do, manage, contrive, চালাইয়া নওয়া, ধাকিতে পারা, যোগে সাগে কিছু করা।

(a) A modern reader can *make shift* without Oedipus and Medea, while he possesses Othello and Hamlet.—*Macaulay*.

(b) We could *make shift* to live under a debauchee or a tyrant ; but to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear.—*Macaulay*.

(c) They could only throng into the temple and there *make shift* to defend themselves till succours could arrive.—*Merivale*.

Shifts, be put to = be obliged to resort to deceitful expedients, ফিকির কাকির করিতে বাধ্য হওয়া।

(a) In this way of life he was *put to* many *shifts*, was forced to assume many names, at one time had four lodgings in four different corners of London.—*Macaulay*.

(b) When she got her money she gambled ; when she had gambled it, she was *put to shifts* to live.—*Thackeray*.

Ship one off = send one away, by ship, জাহাজে করিয়া দেশান্তর করা।

(a) Clive's family, glad to get rid of him, *shipped him off* to Madras.

Smiles.

(b) When the men were not wanted for India, they were *shipped off* to the American colonies.—*Smiles*.

Shoot ahead of - outstrip, surpass, অতিক্রম করিবা বাঁওয়া, এগিয়ে যাওয়া।

(a) They are workingmen who have *shot ahead of* their fellows, and who now give employment instead of receiving it.—*Smiles*.

(b) Trace them through life, and it will frequently be found, that the dull boys who were beaten at school, have *shot ahead of* them.—*Smiles*.

Short, in - to sum up in a few words, in fine, সংক্ষেপে বলিতে পাই :

(a) But he squandered his money, invested it anyhow, borrowed at interest, and *in short* made first a thorough fool of himself and then a beggar.—*Dickens*.

(b) Biographers, translators, editors, all, *in short*, who employ themselves in illustrating the lives or the writings of others, are peculiarly exposed to the disease of admiration.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Whoever examines their letters written at that time will find there many just and humane sentiments, many excellent precepts, *in short*, an admirable code of political ethics.—*Macaulay*.

Short of = scarcely provided with, কোন জ্বায় যথেষ্ট না থাকা, খালি হওয়া ; below, under, নীচে, কমে :

(a) They were *short of* food and water.—*Froude*.

(b) The garrison was *short of* provisions and *short of* powder.—*Froude*.

(c) With all your pains, you are still far *short of* the mark.—*Hazlitt*.

(d) "Surprised," I say, for no word *short of* that can express the circumstances of the case.—*De Quincey*.

Short of, nothing = nothing less than, তাঁর চেয়ে একটুও কম নহে, তাইই :

(a) He anticipated *nothing short of* his own ruin, and of the ruin of his own family.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But Throgmorton warned Cecil to agree to *nothing short of* complete evacuation.—*Froude*.

(c) He considered it *nothing short of* madness to permit that band of thieves to return to Europe.—*Southey*.

Short, run - become scanty, be exhausted, কমিগ্রা আসা, কম পড়া।

(a) He stayed in the town doing nothing till the end of the month, when his provisions began to *run short* and necessity compelled him to move.—*Froude*.

(b) He could get no meat and his bread *ran short*.—*Froude*.

(c) His money now began to *run short*.—*Scott*.

Shoulder to, give the cold (turn the cold shoulder on) -

show deliberate and marked neglect or contempt to, কাহাকেও অতি ইচ্ছাপূর্বক অবজ্ঞা করাব অকাশ করা।

(a) Let me see the man who should *give the cold shoulder to* anybody I chose to protect and patronize.—*Dickens*.

(b) He had good reasons, you may be sure, for *turning the cold shoulder* on a young fellow whose bringing-up he paid for.—*George Eliot.*

(c) We had *turned the cold shoulder towards* Greece for years and treated her with a harshness which would account for any amount of national dislike.—*Freeman.*

Shoulder to the wheel, put one's—address oneself to a duty, কোন কর্তব্য বিষয়ে বিশেষ মনোযোগী হওয়া ; help another in a work (instead of merely criticising those who are doing it), অন্যের সাহায্য করা !

(a) But he deeply grieved over his own stumbling, and from time to time as his periods of penitence came upon him, resolved that he would once more *put his shoulder to the wheel* as became one who fights upon earth that battle for which he had put on the armour.—*Trollope.*

(b) It is very easy to criticize ; but in such matters the great thing is to *put one's shoulder to the wheel*.—*Trollope.*

Shoulders, shrug one's—draw up the shoulders (by way of expressing dread, dislike, doubt, or the like), (ভয়, ঘৃণা বা সন্দেহ হইলে কথায় মনের ভাব দ্রুত না করিগা) ছাই কোন তোলা !

(a) He *shrugged his shoulders* and knitted his brows, if he observed at his levee any gentleman who neglected the duties enjoined by the church.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He *shrugged his shoulders*, in depreciation of the intense irregularity with which this had been said.—*Dickens.*

(c) He *shrugged his shoulders*, shook his head, cast up his eyes, but said nothing.—*Irving.*

Show off=cut a figure, খৃপণ প্রকাশ করা ; exhibit something in an ostentatious manner, (কিছু ভাল ধাকিলে) লোককে দেখান।

(a) It is wonderful what a quantity of this kind a quick boy will commit to memory, how smartly he will answer questions, how he will *show off* in school inspections and delight the heart of his master !

Froude.

(b) He turned over the leaves of a folio prayer-book with something of a flourish, possibly to *show off* an enormous seal-ring which enriched one of his fingers.—*Irving.*

(c) The young fellows like them because they have an opportunity of *showing off* their sporting finery.—*Trollope.*

Show of, make a—present an appearance of, make a pretence of, parade, লোক দেখানে কিছু করা।

(a) Here they *made a show off* fortifying themselves and collecting provisions, as if they intended to abide for sometime.—*Scott.*

(b) They *made a faint show of* resistance.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They were sent abroad for some other purpose than to be *made a show of*.—*Southey*.

Show one in or into = usher or conduct one into (a room), কোন আগ।
কুক ব্যক্তিকে বসিবার ঘরে লইয়া যাওয়া।

(a) *Show the gentleman in*, Richard.—*Dickens*.

(b) They were *shown into* the room next to that tenanted by the lady.
Lytton.

(c) Happily, the Rector was at home, and his visitor was *shown into* the study.—*George Eliot*.

Show up = expose, কিছু লইয়া কাহাকে অপ্রতিভ বা অপদৃষ্ট করা।

(a) You would have *shown me up* as a coward, sir, and our name dishonoured for the sake of Miss S's money.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He will find out a great many faults in the essay when it is published, and will *show them up* in some review or other.—*Helps*.

(c) He *showed up* the noble lady's faults with admirable mock gravity and decorum.—*Thackeray*.

Shut the door against = close the doors so as to prevent one from coming in; preclude, দ্বারকুন্দ করা, পথ বক করা।

(a) The congregation *shut the door against* him.—*Froude*.

(b) This reference to the example of King William seemed to *shut the door against* all cavil on the subject.—*Scott*.

Shut one's ears to = not to listen to, কান না দেওয়া, না শুনা।

(a) She implored Elizabeth to *shut her ears to* the calumnies which they would spread against her.—*Froude*.

Shut one's eyes to = not to see, take no notice of, কোন বিষয় সম্বলে চকু বুজিয়া থাকা, দোজ থবৰ না লওয়া।

(a) William had therefore wisely resolved to *shut his eyes to* perfidy which, however disgraceful it might be, had not injured him.—*Macaulay*.

Shut one out of or from = debar or exclude one from, কাহাকে কোন কিছু হইতে বঞ্চিত করা, কাহাকে কিছু করিতে বা জানিতে না দেওয়া।

(a) Do not *shut me out of* what concerns your happiness so nearly.

Dickens.

(b) They gained a great increase of power in Italy *from* which they had so long been *shut out*.—*Freeman*.

(c) But for this power it would seem that she must have been for ever *shut out from* even the most imperfect intercourse with her species.—*Craik*.

Shut one up in = confine one in, কারাগার করা, বক করিয়া রাখা। **Shut oneself up in** = keep oneself within doors, not to stir out of one's home or room; বাটীতে বা ঘরে বক হইয়া থাকা (বাহির না হওয়া এই অর্থে)।

(a) He seized upon her property, and *shut her up in* a convent.

Dickens.

(b) He therefore pleaded illness, and shut himself up in his bedroom.

Macaulay.

(c) At last Tyrconnel was forced to shut himself up, for whenever he appeared in public, the soldiers ran after him clamouring for food.

Macaulay.

Sick at heart=exceedingly anxious, depressed, অতিশয় উদ্বিগ্ন ; sore mortified at heart ; অতিশয় বিরক্ত, ঘালাতন।

(a) To secure these objects, Cecil, sick at heart for what might happen in his absence, set out on the 30th of May for the north.—*Froude.*

(b) I felt sick at heart for her.—*Warren.*

(c) Sick at heart, wearied out by the falsehood of his sons and almost ready to lie down and die, the unhappy King who had so long stood firm, began to fail.—*Dickens.*

Side by side=close together and abreast, পাশাপাশি ; in company with, in co-operation with ; together, একত্রে।

(a) The two works are lying side by side before us.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They were seated side by side, and were engaged in earnest conversation.—*Dickens.*

(c) He had fought side by side with his leader through the whole of the conquest.—*Prescott.*

(d) They were willing to work side by side with the Church against the common enemy.—*Froude.*

(e) It was only in a few cases that the old and the new worship went on for any time side by side—*Freeman.*

Side, by the mother's or father's=in a line of descent traced through one parent (father or mother), মাতৃকুল বা পিতৃকুল ধরিলে।

(a) It was from this family that Miss. S. by the mother's side, was descended.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He was, by the father's side, cousin of three earls.—*Macaulay.*

Side of, by the=beside, পাশে ; on a level with, of the same class with, এক শ্রেণীতে ; compared or contrasted with, কোন কিছুর সহিত তুলনা করিলে।

(a) He was discovered alone, sitting by the side of a brook.—*Southey*

(b) We may place him fairly as a prose writer by the side of Demosthenes, Cicero, or Tacitus.—*Kingsley.*

(c) It was something by the side of which the worst nonsense of all other ages appears to advantage.—*Macaulay.*

(d) These petty troubles were of small importance by the side of the immediate pressing perils.—*Froude.*

(e) But what were my poor pretensions by the side of Kate's ? •

De Quincey.

Side of, on the (on one's side)—in support of, in favour of ; as regards one's cause ; on the part of ; কাহারও দিকে বা পক্ষে ।

- (a) He threw his interest *on the side of* Leicester.—*Froude.*
- (b) In England popular sentiment was *on the side of* the law.—*Froude.*
- (c) Public sympathy will not be *on the side of* the sufferers.—*Kaye.*
- (d) He made most people believe that he had the right *on his side.*

Freeman.

(e) Though there is a lamentable deficiency of learning *on the side of* Boyle, there is no want of wit *on the side of* Bentley.—*Macaulay.*

Side with—embrace the opinions of one party in opposition to another ; be on the same side with, কেৱল পক্ষ অবলম্বন কৰা, কাহারও সহিত এক ঘোগ হওয়া ।

- (a) His dread of anarchy and his disdain for vulgar delusions led him to *side* for a time *with* the defenders of arbitrary power.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) We *side with* Mr. Bentham, so far at least as this.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) His own understanding oftentimes *sided with* his disparagers. His meaning had been right.—*De Quincey.*

Siege to, lay—besiege, অবরোধ কৰা ।

(a) The English army *laid seige to* the town.—*Scott.*

(b) He proceeded to *lay seige to* Syracuse by sea and land.—*Arnold.*

Sigh, heave a (fetch a sigh)—make a deep single respiration from grief, fatigue, &c. দীর্ঘ নিখাস জ্যাপ কৰা ।

- (a) Instinctively he turned his head to take a last look of a scene formerly so dear to him and no less instinctively he *heaved a deep sigh.*

Scott.

(b) The moment the tale was finished he *heaved a deep sigh.*—*Irving.*

(c) He varied these amusements occasionally, by *fetching a deep sigh.*

Dickens.

(d) I here *fetched a deep sigh.*—*Addison.*

Sight, at first—on first looking at a matter (without going into a detailed view of it), at a superficial view, on the first consideration, প্রথম দেখিলেই বা শুনিলেই ।

(a) There would seem, *at first sight*, to be no more in his words than in other men's words.—*Macaulay.*

(b) These *at first sight* may appear to be small matters.—*Smiles.*

(c) That an enthusiastic votary of liberty should accept office under a military usurper, seems, no doubt, *at first sight*, extraordinary.—*Macaulay.*

Sight, be in—be within view, দৃষ্টিপথবর্তী হওয়া, দেখা যাইতেছে ।

(a) The house *was in sight.*—*Lytton.*

(b) The sentinels who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army *was in sight.*—*Macaulay.*

Sight, know by = know the look of a person, চাকু মাত্র খাকা; to have set eyes on, চকে দেখা।

(a) He was murdered by a stranger not known to him even *by sight*.

De Quincey.

(b) There is indeed a merchant of Egypt, who just *knows me by sight*.
Addison.

(c) He was a bishop, and he scarcely *knew* any part of his diocese *by sight*.—*De Quincey.*

Sight of, lose = not to see, miss, না দেখা ; allow a thing to pass out of one's mind, forget, neglect, চক্ষের বা মনের অগোচর হইতে দেওয়া ; ভুলিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) And here I saw this man whom I had *lost sight of* for some time.
Dickens.

(b) He never *lost sight of* the subject.—*Smiles.*

(c) The pursuit of money has become the settled custom of the country. Many are so absorbed by it that every other kind of well-being is either *lost sight of* or altogether undervalued.—*Smiles.*

Sight, payable at = payable on presentation, দাখিল করিলেই দেব (টাকা পাওয়া যাইবে এই অর্থে)।

(a) You shall have a cheque *payable at sight*.—*Goldsmith.*

Sight, see a = see something that is new and remarkable, নৃতনতর এবং আশ্চর্যকর কোন পদাৰ্থ দেখা।

(a) They never *saw a sight* so fair.—*Spenser.*

(b) I *saw the sights* which most boys were taken to see, such as the jewels in the Tower, and the wax-work in the Abbey.—*Knight.*

(c) They are given to all kinds of marvellous beliefs, and frequently *see strange sights*.—*Irving.*

Sign, make a = ইঙ্গিত করা।

(a) The King *made a sign* to the preacher to stop.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Gordon appeared on the ramparts, and *made a sign* that he had something to say.—*Macaulay.*

Sign, make no = give no reply, সাড়া শব্দ নাই; ; not show any sign of coming or stirring, অড়ন চড়নের কোন লক্ষণ না দেখান।

(a) "Where do you come from ?" inquired the clerk. The boy *made no sign*. He breathed heavily, but in all other respects was motionless.
Dickens.

(b) Had Johnstone been in pursuit of the mutineers, the bulk of them would have been destroyed. But the Brigadier *made no sign*; and so R. and W. had all the work and all the glory to themselves.—*Kaye.*

(c) And in these days Lord D. *made no great sign*. He had sent her a magnificent present of emeralds. Since that he had neither come, nor sent nor written.—*Trollope.*

(d) Tyrconnel made no sign and William went on to Kilkenny.

Froude.

Silence gives consent—since one says nothing it is to be inferred that one agrees to what is proposed, ମୌନ ସମ୍ମতି ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

(a) You see she says nothing. *Silence gives consent*.—*Goldsmith*.

Sin, besetting—prevailing or predominant vice, a vice which one is most prone to commit, ଅଧାନ ଦୋଷ (ଆଛମ୍ବ କରିଯାଇଥେ ଏମନ ଦୋଷ) ।

(a) Adulteration and fraud, the *besetting sins* of English tradesmen, had run rampant in the disorganisation of the ancient guilds.—*Froude*.

(b) His *besetting sin* gained so fast upon him that it was found impossible to employ him in the situation in which he really was useful.

Dickens.

(c) A disposition to triumph over the fallen has never been one of the *besetting sins* of Englishmen.—*Macaulay*.

Sinews of war, the=that which supplies strength ; money, ରଖିବ ।

(a) Dodsley the bookseller provided the *sinews of war*, and gave Burke £100 a year for his survey of the great events which were then passing in the world.—*Morley*.

(b) But without money, the *sinews of war*, as of work, and, of existence itself, what can a Minister do ?—*Carlyle*.

(c) The energies of the insurgents were hampered for want of the *sinews of war*.—*J. Nichol*.

Sing a song=utter melodious sounds with the voice, ଗୀତ ଗୋଟେ ।

(a) Is there nobody here who can *sing a song* to lighten the time ?

Dickens.

(b) The *song was sung* with a really admirable terrific humour.

Thackeray.

Single out=choose out from among others, ବାହିର କରା ।

(a) The chief was *singled out* by an English officer of great personal strength, and they fought in single combat.—*Scott*.

(b) The Duke was *singled out* as the victim by whose fate the magnates of England were to take warning.—*Macaulay*.

(c) And if I should return thanks to Providence for all the separate blessings of my early situation, these four I would *single out* as worthy of special commemoration.—*De Quincey*.

Sink a well=make (a well) by digging, ଖୁଲ୍ବୁ ଖୋଡ଼ା ।

(a) Here he caused a *well to be sunk*, at least sixty feet in depth, in hopes of finding water.—*Palgrave*.

(b) *Wells* that the Romans *sunk*, still yield water.—*Dickens*.

Sinned against than sinning, more=more the party wronged than the party wronging, ନିଜେଇ କରିଗିଥିବାରେ ହୋଇ, ଅନ୍ୟର ଅଗକାର ନା କରା ।

(a) In his dealings with the Popes, Frederick was certainly *more sinned against than sinning*.—Freeman.

(b) He was more *sinned against than sinning*.—Prescott.

(c) _____ I am a man,

More sinned against than sinning.—Shakespeare.

Sit at one's feet=worship one as a master, উরুর ন্যায় মান্য করা ; be a disciple of ; learn or receive instruction from ; উপদেশ পাইবার নিমিত্ত ছাত্র হওয়া, কাহাকে উরু বলিয়া শীকার করা ।

(a) Lord Byron founded what may be called an exoteric Lake school ; and all the readers of verse in England, we might say in Europe, hastened to *sit at his feet*.—Macaulay.

(b) Conspicuous among the youths of high promise who were proud to *sit at the feet of* Newton was the quick and versatile Montague.—Macaulay.

(c) We might have highly esteemed the privilege of *sitting at his feet* as a lecturer ; but we should hardly have been very eager for his company in our lighter moments.—Freeman.

Sit easily on—be satisfactory to, ভাল লাগা ।

(a) But the compact which had been entered into with the Lahore Durbar did not *sit easily on* him. He thought that its terms were too rigorous.—Kaye.

Sit easy on=suit so as to appear natural to, ভাল মানায় বা সাজে ।

(a) This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,

Sits not so easy on me as you think.—Shakespeare.

(b) But a mannerism, which does not *sit easy on* the mannerist, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive.—Macaulay.

Sit for =represent in parliament, পালিয়ামেন্ট সভায় কোন প্রদেশের প্রতিনিধি হওয়া সভ্য হওয়া ।

(a) Pitt who *sat for* one of the boroughs found a difficulty in obtaining a seat after his acceptance of the seals.—Macaulay.

(b) Who knows what will happen, or who will *sit for* Clavering next session ?—Thackeray.

Sit ill on=not to suit or become one, বেশোন্নান হওয়া, না সাজা ।

(a) As for his demeanour, there was a constrained and over-anxious display of politeness—an assumption of fashionable ease and indifference that *sat ill on* him, like a court dress fastened on a vulgar fellow.—Warren.

(b) None of his many disguises *sat so ill upon him*.—Macaulay.

Sit in judgment on (sit on)=sit as a judge to pass judgment on, (generally, condemnatory), বিচার করিতে বসা (সচরাচর দোষ বাহির করিবার নিমিত্তই বৃথাই) ।

(a) Hastings complained in bitter terms of the way in which he was treated, and denied the right of the Council to *sit in judgment* on the Governor.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But he becomes justly ridiculous if, when no longer able to construe a plain sentence, he affects to *sit in judgment* on the most delicate questions of style and metre.—*Macaulay*.

(c) After the ordinary fashion of men having no military experience, they *sit in judgment* on military operations.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The awful kitchen inquisition which *sits in judgment* in every house and knows everything, *sat on* Rebecca at that moment.—*Thackeray*.

(e) The Lord High Steward named, at his discretion, certain peers to *sit on* their accused brother.—*Macaulay*.

Sit lightly on—have slight hold on, কম দখল থাকা, পুরো জোর না থাকা।

(a) His religion must have *sat very lightly* on him. The man who had robbed churchyards and gibbets from his youth was not likely to be much afraid of apparitions and demons.—*Kingsley*.

(b) Their official duties *sat lightly* on them.—*Froude*.

Sit to=sit before the artist to have one's portrait painted, কোন চিত্রকর ছবি আঁকিবে বলিয়া তাহার সম্মত বস।

(a) We read that James *sat to* Varelst, the great flower-painter. When the performance was finished, his Majesty appeared in the midst of a bower of sun-flowers and tulips.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Authentic pictures of Frederick are sought for to little purpose. For, it seems, he never *sat to* any painter in his reigning days.—*Carlyle*.

(c) "Paint me as I am" said Oliver Cromwell, while *sitting to* young Lely.—*Macaulay*.

Sit well upon=become, befit, সাজা, মানান।

(a) Do not be modest ; modesty would not *sit well upon* you.—*Helps*.

(b) Assuming that air of courtesy which *sat well upon* him, he rode forward to meet her.—*Scott*.

(c) His person was poor, and his features were coarse and ignoble, with an air at the same time of drollery, that did not *sit well upon* age or the gravity of his profession.—*De Quincey*.

Sit up=keep awake, আগিয়া থাকা।

(a) After working all day, his general practice was to *sit up* reading for a great part of the night.—*Craik*.

(b) During his apprenticeship he *sat up* two whole nights every week to study.—*Smiles*.

(c) Burke had *sat up* all night to read her writing, and Johnson had pronounced her superior to Fielding.—*Macaulay*.

Sleep, go to - take to bed in order to sleep, निर्जा याओया ; lie dormant or inactive, कोन किहुर माड़ा शब ना खाका ।

- (a) I could not *go to sleep* after the excitement of the day.—*De Quincey.*
- (b) At length our anger is satiated. Our victim is ruined and heart-broken.—And our virtue *goes* quietly *to sleep* for seven years more.

Macaulay.

- (c) It is well known that the whole scheme *went to sleep* for several years.—*De Quincey.*

Sleep off - remove the effects of, by sleep, बूमिये काटाइया देओया ।

- (a) Neither was it strange that when he had *slept off* his liquor, he should feel painful misgivings.—*Macaulay.*

Sleep one's last sleep - die, मरे याओया ।

- (a) How many old men, how many women with babes in their arms, sank down and *slept their last sleep* in the snow.—*Macaulay.*

Slip between the cup and the lip, there is many a - it is perfectly possible that the cup may slip out of the hand before it reaches the mouth ; (fig.) one cannot be sure of a thing before it is actually in one's possession ; ना आंचाइले विरास नाई ।

- (a) There's many a *slip between the cup and the lip* ! Who knows what may happen, Mr. Huxter, or who will sit in Parliament for Clavering next session ?—*Thackeray.*

Slip, give one the - escape secretly, run away, पक्षाइया याओया ।

- (a) He tied his legs and made them fast to the chaise to prevent his giving us *the slip* again.—*Dickens.*

- (b) He suddenly learned that the insurgents had *given him the slip* and were in full march towards the capital.—*Scott.*

- (c) For fear he should *give me the slip*, by any chance, I have taken three outsides for to-morrow morning.—*Dickens.*

Slip an opportunity, let - allow an opportunity to pass out of one's hold or grasp, हात थेके समय येते देओया, छाड़िया देओया ।

- (a) Will you *let slip the opportunity* of attaining all these objects and doing all this good for the paltry consideration of a few pounds ?—*Dickens.*

- (b) If an *opportunity* occurs of doing so, depend on it, I for one will not *let it slip*.—*Scott.*

- (c) At all events *the opportunity* must not be *let slip* of ascertaining what it really was.—*Smiles.*

Slip out - fly out, pass out, पिछले गालिये याओया ।

- (a) So easily does mere external pomp *slip out* of the memory, that at this moment I remember no one incident of the whole ceremonial.

De Quincey.

(b) If a man allows the little pennies to *slip out* of the fingers, some this way and some that, he will find that his life is little raised above one of mere animal drudgery.—*Smiles.*

Slur over=pass over lightly, দোষ বড় একটা না ধরা ; conceal, ছাপান ; do in a perfunctory or negligent way, ইত্যৰ্থে হইয়া কোন কাজ করা।

(a) They *slurred over* the King's share of the guilt by reporting that the Secretary's instructions went beyond the warrant which William had signed.—*Scott.*

(b) There was something which he or his authorities wished to *slur over*.—*Freeman.*

(c) He did everything carefully and conscientiously never *slurring over* his work because he was ill-remunerated for it.—*Smiles.*

Slur on, cast or throw a=cast a slight reproach or imputation on, কাহারও উপর কোন সামান্যক্ষণ দোষ আরোগ করা।

(a) On Lord Holland no such *slur* could be *thrown*.—*Macaulay.*

(b) In later times, a vulgar national prejudice has chosen to *cast a slur upon* the character of men of honour engaged in the profession of play.

Trollope.

Sly, on the=in a sly or secret manner, লুকিয়ে চুরিবে।

(a) The good-for-nothing youth read filthy romances *on the sly*.

Froude.

(b) This diversion was enjoyed *on the sly*, and unknown to the ladies of the house.—*Thackeray.*

Smell of=have the smell of, কোন কিছুর গন্ধ হওয়া ; exhibit indications of (any character or quality), কোন কিছুর নাম গন্ধ থাক।

(a) If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter *smells of smoke*, lay the fault upon the coals.—*Swift.*

(b) Thy counsel, lad, *smells of* no cowardice.—*Shakespeare.*

(c) The Doctor is never simple and natural for an instant. Everything *smells of* the rhetorician.—*Sydney Smith.*

Smell out=find out by mental sagacity, (কেন ক্ষেত্রে বিষয়) টের পাওয়া।

(a) He would have *smelt it out*, and racked it somehow even if I had buried it at the bottom of the deepest well in England.—*Dickens.*

(b) I never *smell out* a secret, but I try to be either at the right or wrong end of it.—*Scott.*

Smoke, end in=end in nothing, ফেঁসে যাওয়া।

(a) Don't let us make too much of this. It is likely enough to *end in smoke*.—*George Eliot.*

(b) Thus ended this alarming insurrection, which it has been somewhat quaintly observed, did *end in mere smoke*.—*Irving.*

Snap one's fingers - make a sound with the thumb and the middle finger, তুড়ি দেওয়া।

(a) After the utterance of which expression she leaned forward, and *snapped her fingers* once, twice, thrice.—*Dickens*.

(b) Mr. Morlan *snapped his fingers* repeatedly.—*Scott*.

Snap one's fingers at - defy, express one's contempt for (another by snapping the fingers), তুড়ি দিয়া উড়াইয়া দেওয়া, (অবজ্ঞা প্রদর্শন করা ব্যায়াম)।

(a) Was there ever a girl in this world but herself that cheated and *snapped her fingers at* that awful Inquisition which brooded over the convents of Spain?—*De Quincey*.

(b) Her quarrel with the wife of the puisne judge is still remembered by some at Madras, when she *snapped her fingers* in the Judge's lady's face and said she would never walk behind ever a beggarly civilian.

Thackeray.

Snare for, lay a = lay a trap to catch one, ফাঁদ পাতা ; form plans or plots to endanger, বিপদে ফেলিবার বান্ধ করিবার জন্য কোন মৎস্যের খাটান ; take any steps that will endanger, বিপদে ফেলিতে পারে এমন কোন কাজ করা।

(a) But a *snare was laid for* him into which he fell.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He fancied that his enemies were *laying snares for* his life and that they had concerted a plan of accusing him of heresy before the Inquisition.—*Prescott*.

(c) He declared that he could not consent to *lay* any more *snares for* his own soul and *for the souls of his neighbours*.—*Macaulay*.

Snatches, by - by short fits, থানিক থানিক করিয়া ; for short periods, মধ্যে মধ্যে।

(a) He devoted his leisure principally to perambulating the bookstalls, where he read books *by snatches* which he could not buy.—*Smiles*.

(b) She had been *by snatches* of a few weeks at a time to an evening school outside.—*Dickens*.

(c) Whether he took any sleep *by snatches* or sat with his eyes wide open all night, certain it is that he kept his cigar alight.—*Dickens*.

So and so - such a person or such persons (referring to some definite individual or individuals without naming them), অমূক যাত্তি বা অমূক অমূক যাত্তি ; of such and such a kind, এমন এমন তর, এই এই নগ।

(a) You come and complain to him that *so and so* is a horrid bore.

Helps.

(b) All is seen and settled ; the coffin is to be borne out by *so and so* at such and such a door.—*Carlyle*.

(c) She would only have to say that she wanted such and such a thing to be *so and so* ; and it would be *so and so* as a matter of course.—*Dickens*.

So on - the same is the case, সেইস্থিতি ; et cetera, ইত্যাদি।

(a) We have the Edinburgh Review existing as an organ of the old Whigs ; we have the Quarterly Review, existing as an organ of the Tories; we have the British Quarterly Review, existing as an organ of the political Dissenters ; we have the Times existing as an organ of the common, satisfied, well-to-do Englishman. And so on through all the various fractions, political and religious, of our society.—Arnold.

(b) The representation of his "Good-natured man" gave him £500. And so on with his other works.—Smiles.

(c) They will give chase and we will get into the swamp; then they can't follow us any further till they go up and give the alarm and turn out the dogs, and so on.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

So-so=indifferent ; much as one was ; moderately ; অমনি এক রূক্ষ (ড় ভাঙৎ নহে বড় মনও নহে)।

(a) The characters to be sure are a little overdrawn ; and then the style—so-so.—Lytton.

(b) "I hope she is well" ? "Thank you" returned Mr.—"She is but so-so."—Dickens.

(c) "Indeed !" said the stranger, "this scholar is rich then ?" So-so ; neither one nor t' other.—Lytton.

So that=provided that, এই ইউলেই যথেষ্ট হইল যে ; the consequence of which is that, তাৰ ফল এই যে।

(a) So that evil be done, they care not who does it.—Macaulay.

(b) Lord Raglan cares not with whom he associates, so that he is under the orders of the Queen whom he serves.—Kinglake.

(c) I do not care what amusement you provide for him, so that it is tolerably innocent.—Helps.

(d) One of his vessels had previously foundered, and another had deserted him, so that he was left alone to retrace his course.—Prescott.

(e) The Princes quarrelled among themselves, so that Jerusalem was not won back.—Freeman.

(f) His limbs were too long for his body, so that when he rode he appeared to be much shorter than he really was.—Prescott.

So to speak=if I may say so ; if I may use such an expression (an apologetic way of using bold metaphors or of instituting a comparison between dissimilar objects) ; যদি এমন কথা ব্যবহার কৰিলে কোন দোষ না হয়, বলিষ্ঠ পেতে।

(a) The mind of Waller coincided with that of Bacon, and might, so to speak, have been cut out of that of Bacon.—Macaulay.

(b) That wonderful man (Gibbon) monopolized, so to speak, the historical genius and the historical learning of a whole generation.—Freeman.

(c) She had no confidante, *so to speak*, ever since she had anything to confide.—*Thackeray*.

Solve a question (a problem or a difficulty)=clear up what is obscure or difficult to be understood; জটিল বিষয়ের মৌসাংসা করা বা পরিষ্কার করিয়া দেওয়া, শক্ত সমস্যা পূরণ করা।

(a) The arrival of the General *solved the question*.—*Kaye*.

(b) Francis *solved the difficulty* by sending 500 men to Marano.

Froude.

(c) It was a difficult *question to solve*.—*Dickens*.

(d) You do not understand the *questions* which you are in a hurry to *solve*.—*Froude*.

(e) At length a light burst upon him and all at once the *problem* over which he had been brooding *was solved*.—*Smiles*.

Solve a problem=work out a mathematical problem, অঙ্গত পঞ্চম কসিয়া বাহির করা।

(a) The acuteness and readiness with which he *solved problems* was pronounced by one of the ablest of moderators to be unrivalled in the University.—*Macaulay*.

(b) When much perplexed with any *problem* he had to *solve*, his practice was to take to bed.—*Craik*.

Song, for a=for a mere trifle, কিছুই না দিয়া বলিলেও হয়।

(a) She bought the late Mrs. H's house *for a song* and took her mother to live with her.—*Thackeray*.

(b) His lordship let us have the land *for a song*.—*Kingsley*.

Soon as, as (no sooner than)*=the moment, যেই, যে ক্ষণ, যে মুহূর্তে।

(a) *As soon as* the second Punic War was over, the conquest of Cisalpine Gaul went on and was ended by about 191.—*Freeman*.

(b) *As soon as* the two envoys had departed, Tyrconnel set himself to prepare for the conflict which had become inevitable.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *No sooner* were the tidings communicated to him, *than*, with his usual energy, he levied a force.—*Prescott*.

(d) The resolution was *no sooner* formed *than* put in execution.

Irving.

Sooner or later=within a short time or some time after, শীঘ্ৰই ইউক না কিছু বিলম্বেই হটেক।

(a) It is likely that *sooner or later* the Catholic despotism would have been re-established everywhere.—*Froude*.

(b) *Sooner or later* there will come a day of reckoning between you and me.—*Lytton*.

* When *no sooner* begins a sentence, the nominative comes between the verb and its auxiliary.

(c) And England sooner or later would have become the scene of a savage civil war like that which had lacerated France.—*Froude.*

Sooner the better, the—the earlier (one does a thing or it is done) the better it is for one, यत शीघ्र हय तत्त्वे भाल ।

(a) Your lordship knows the business must be settled—*the sooner the better.*—*Warren.*

(b) As to those who have bad constitutions, let them die; and *the sooner the better.*—*Macaulay.*

(c) Now, *the sooner* we come to our business, *the better* for all.—*Dickens.*

Sorts, out of—out of order, टिक अवस्था नहे ; slightly unwell, शारीरिक भाल नहे; in a confused state of mind, ज्ञानाचाकी नागा ।

(a) I should get up, sir, to acknowledge such an honour as this visit, only my limbs are *out of sorts* and I am wheeled about.—*Dickens.*

(b) I am *out of sorts.*—*Dickens.*

(c) It will perhaps seem a matter of no very great wonder, after this, that he should have been rather *out of sorts* and unable to make himself quite at home.—*Dickens.*

Sound well=hear well, शुनिते भाल ।

(a) These observations *sound well.*—*Goldsmith.*

(b) The maxim, that governments ought to train the people in the way in which they should go, *sounds well.*—*Macaulay.*

Sow the seeds of=lay the foundation of, बौज बपन करा; किछुर सूखपात होया ।

(a) Adam Smith *sowed the seeds of* a great social amelioration in that dingy old university of Glasgow where he so long laboured.—*Smiles.*

(b) The Bible was translated into 16 languages, and the *seeds were sown of* a beneficent moral revolution in British India.—*Smiles.*

Spare no pains=take all the pains one can, do one's best, यक्ष वा अमेव दृष्टि ना करा ।

(a) He redoubled his efforts, *spared no pains*, and made steady if not rapid progress.—*Smiles.*

(b) He was indeed ashamed of his errors, and *spared no pains* to conceal them.—*Macaulay.*

(c) *No pains had been spared to undeceive them.*—*Macaulay.*

Speak for=speak in favour of, अमूकले किछु बला ; कोन किछु भाल बिणा वाल होया ।

(a) Falkland not only voted with the majority, but *spoke strongly for* the Bill.—*Macaulay.*

(b) That does not *speak* much for the discipline of the schools.

De Quincey.

Speak for itself—make its own nature known or say what it is ; তাহা
যে কি তা নিজেই ব্যক্ত করা।

(a) Our conduct, Sir, will *speak for itself*, and justify itself I hope
upon every occasion.—*Dickens*.

(b) The images which Dante employs *speak for themselves*; they stand
simply for what they are.—*Macaulay*.

(c) This *speaks for itself*.—*Froude*.

Speak in high terms of (speak highly of)—praise one highly,
কাহারও বিশেষ স্থান করা।

(a) And Temple in his despatches *spoke in* equally *high terms of*
De Witt.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He *spoke highly of* them to Barillon. —*Macaulay*.

Speak of—talk about, কাহারও বা কোন বিষয় সম্বলে বলা।

(a) Some of the Whigs *spoke of* him as bitterly as they had ever
spoken of either of his uncles.—*Macaulay*.

(b) So amiable was her conduct that she was generally *spoken of* with
esteem and tenderness.—*Macaulay*.

(c) As a place much *spoken of* (যাহার কথা অনেক শুনা যায়), it is necessary
to see it.—*Dickens*.

Speak out=say aloud freely what is in one's mind, ভাল করিয়া বা অপ্টে
করিয়া মনের কথা বলা।

(a) *Speak out*, my friend, if you have anything to say.—*Dickens*.

(b) *Speak out*, and call things by their right names ; don't sit there
winking and blinking, and talking to me in hints.—*Dickens*.

(c) Then he *spoke out*, as people generally *speak out* when they are on
the point of death and have nothing to hope or to fear on earth.

Macaulay.

Speak the sense of=utter the sentiments or views of (others),
অন্যের মনের ভাব বা ধৰ্ম কি তাহা ব্যক্ত করা।

(a) He now declared that he was empowered to *speak the sense of* his
brethren, and that, in their opinion, the whole civil and ecclesiastical con-
stitution of the realm was in danger.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Montague *spoke the sense of* the Whigs.—*Macaulay*.

(c) At these meetings *the sense of* the Tory party was chiefly *spoken*
by the earls of Danby and Nottingham.—*Macaulay*.

Speak to=talk with, কাহারও সহিত কথা কহা ; certify ; prove the
truth of, by testimony, প্রমাণ করা ; address, court, কোন ইঞ্জিনের বিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিয়ত
ইঙ্গৱা।

(a) He *spoke to* the chaplain and the public Secretary.—*Southey*.

(b) He was sufficiently rested to be *spoken to*.—*Dickens*.

(c) He will want to call some witnesses to *speak to* his character, or perhaps to prove an *alibi*.—*Dickens*.

(d) The attorney and solicitor first tried to prove the writing. For this purpose several persons were called to *speak to* the hands of the Bishops.—*Macaulay*.

(e) But all the luxury that *spoke to* the eye merely, faded at once by the side of the impassioned dancing, sustained by impassioned music.

De Quincey.

Speak up = say what is in one's mind freely, ভাল করিব বলা ; speak aloud, চেচ্ছে বলা।

(a) A girl that could *speak up* and explain her own position now, would be able to, *speak up* and explain her own, and perhaps some other positions at any future time.—*Trollope*.

(b) You are speaking I know, but I don't catch what you say. *Speak up*.—*Dickens*.

Speaking, properly = strictly speaking, in point of fact, বোলতে গেলে, আসলটা খর্তে গেলে।

(a) Thus justice *properly speaking*, is the only virtue, and all the rest have their origin in it.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) *Properly speaking*, both the rooms made one long apartment, and the division was formed by a thin partition, removable at pleasure.

Lytton.

Speak volumes = say a good deal, convey much information, be significant, ইচ্ছাত অনেক বাস্তু করিবলৈছে (অনেক কথা জানা যাইবলৈছে, এই বুদ্ধি)।

(a) This *speaks volumes* as to the actual state of our boasted peasantry "their country's pride."—*Smiles*.

(b) Two letters have passed between these parties, letters which are admitted to be in the handwriting of the defendant, and which *speak volumes* indeed.—*Dickens*.

(c) Here the captain stretched out his hand with an air of downright good faith that *spoke volumes*.—*Dickens*.

Speak well for = be a favourable indication of, ভাল হিলু হওয়া।

(a) The country gentlemen, (it *speaks well for* their simple habits), were anxious to be at their homes for the harvest.—*Froude*.

(b) It *speaks well for* the good sense of Elizabeth's advisers.—*Froude*.

(c) The result has proved satisfactory in an eminent degree, and *speaks well for* the character of the British soldier.—*Smiles*.

Speak well or ill of = praise or censure, অশংসা বা নিশা করা।

(a) They *spoke well of* the foreign officers generally.—*Macaulay*.

(b) You must consider every man your enemy who *speaks ill of* your king.—*Southey*.

Speaking terms with, not to be on—cease to be friends with a person and to exchange words with him, কাহারও সহিত অপ্রয়োগ হওয়া, বাক্সা-মাপ না থাকা।

(a) At midnight Peterborough had called on the Prince of Hesse with whom he had *not* for some time *been on speaking terms*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) And they *were not on speaking terms* for a good many months past. *Carlyle*.

Speed, at full=in full motion, with the greatest speed, পূরো বেগে ; vigorously, পূরো জোরে।

(a) He soon reappeared, and was seen galloping *at full speed* across the plain.—*Prescott*.

(b) He went *at full speed* to the appointed place.—*Dickens*.

(c) The Catholic reaction went on *at full speed* in spite of the destruction of the Armada.—*Macaulay*.

Speed, keep at the top of one's=go or make one go as fast as one is able to do so, যত বেগে যাওয়া যাইতে পারে যাওয়া বা যাওয়ান।

(a) He *kept at the very top of his speed* until he reached the door of Manor Farm.—*Dickens*.

(b) This caused the missionary's Highland blood to rise, and made him despise the fatigue of *keeping* them *at the top of their speed* for days together.—*Smiles*.

Spell, break the(break the charm)=take off the charm ; dispel the delusion (under which one lies), ভুল ভেঙ্গে দেওয়া ; remove the restraint, ভাবস্থর করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) *The spell was broken*, and the airy fabric of their empire, built on the superstition of ages vanished at a touch.—*Prescott*.

(c) He would *break the charm* under which false prophets held the souls of men in bondage.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Upon his first entrance, all of them were awed—deep silence prevailed—and the hush of indefinite expectation. Two minutes dispersed that feeling ; the Doctor spoke, and the *spell was broken*.—*De Quincey*.

(d) He found that wine *broke the spell* which lay on his fine intellect and was therefore too easily seduced into convivial excess.—*Macaulay*.

Spell on, cast a(throw a spell over)=fascinate ; bewitch ; মৌহিনী শক্তি বিস্তার করা, যান্ত করা।

(a) But Pitt had *cast a spell* on the public mind. The eloquence, the judgment, the calm and disdainful firmness which he had during many years displayed in Parliament deluded the world into the belief that he must be eminently qualified to superintend every department in politics.

Macaulay.

(b) Cromwell was the spirit of evil who had *thrown a spell* over the King and entangled him in a war against Heaven.—*Froude*.

(c) On him, as on James, Sunderland had *cast a spell* which no exportation could break.—*Macaulay*.

(d) A magnificent witch she was, like the Lady G., having the same superb beauty and the same power of *throwing spells* over the ordinary gazer.—*De Quincey*.

Spent with, be = be exhausted with, কোন কিছুর দ্বারা ফাঁপ্ত হওয়া।

(a) They wandered on, seeking some human habitation till they were almost *spent with* hunger and fatigue.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) All the northern avenues of the capital were choked by trains of cars and by bands of dragoons, *spent with* running and riding.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Some could hardly bear the weight of their arms ; others, *spent with* the toil of forcing their way through almost deep and impassable roads, sunk down and died.—*Robertson*.

Spin out = invent so as to extend to a great length ; protract ; draw out tediously ; বিনাইয়া বিনাইয়া বাড়ান।

(a) I never could *spin out* a story.—*Dickens*.

(b) In order to adjust such a variety of points many expedients were proposed, and the negotiations *spun out* to such a length as effectually answered Clement's purpose of putting off the meeting of a council.

Robertson.

(c) He had *spun this out* into the sixty-seventh canto, without showing any disposition to bring it to a conclusion, when his labours were suddenly interrupted.—*Prescott*.

Spin a yarn = tell a long tale, গাঁজাখালি গল্প করা।

(a) Like too many travellers of more cultivated races, he had managed to see the outside of everything and the inside of nothing, and would *spin long yarns* of grotesque adventures and exotic singularities.—*Palgrave*.

(b) The grog is produced, and two veterans *spin yarns* about their adventures up the Mississippi.—*Knight*.

Spirits, be in high = be highly cheerful or delighted, আবশ্যিক বা উন্নতি থাকা।

(a) I am in *high spirits* at the thought of soon seeing you all in London.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The friends of Hastings were in *high spirits* when Pitt rose.

Macaulay.

Spite of, in = notwithstanding, সে স্বত্বে।

(a) But in *spite of* the most pressing solicitation, Temple refused to become Secretary of State.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In *spite of* Leslie's counsels Charles resolved to invade England.

Green.

(c) Yet, in spite of all Vesalius knew, how little he knew!—*Kingsley.*
 Spite, out of—out of malice, ବିଦେସ ପଣ୍ଡତः ।

(a) The nobles complained that this was done *out of spite* against them, and that they were treated with hardship and injustice.—*Scott.*

(b) The dwarf cut off the dead man's head *out of spite*.—*Goldsmith.*

Spoke in one's wheel, put a*—throw an impediment in one's way, thwart one, କୋନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବାଧା ଦେଇବା ।

(a) Before the appointed day came, again had Bentley *put a spoke in the bishop's wheel*. He applied for a writ of prohibition on new grounds; and this time he succeeded.—*De Quincey.*

(b) As to my uncle, he is sure not to *put a spoke in the wheel*, whatever we settle on, for he told P. this morning that if you liked it, he had nothing at all to say.—*Dickens.*

Spring a leak=let in water through a crack or hole (said of ships), ଜାହାଜ ଛାପା ହେଇବା ଜଳ ଢୋକା ।

(a) It was not in the battle ;
 No tempest gave the shock ;
 She *sprang* no fatal leak ;
 She ran upon no rock.—*Cowper.*

Spring a mine=dig a mine with a view to cause explosion, ଭିତ୍ତରେ ଧାରନ ଦିଲା ଉଡ଼ାଇବା ଦିବାର ଅନ୍ତ ମୁଦ୍ରଙ୍ଗ ଝୋଡ଼ା ; take measures in secret with a view to overwhelm one in ruin, କେହ ନା ଜୀବିତେ ଶାତ୍ରେ ଏମନ ଭାବେ କାହାକେ ନଷ୍ଟ କରିବାର ଉପରେ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରା ।

(a) Batteries were planted ; trenches were opened ; *mines were sprung* ; and all was ready for storming when the governor offered to capitulate. —*Macaulay.*

(b) The citadel was to be attacked and taken, and a *mine* was to be sprung.—*Dickens.*

(c) Little dreaming of the *mine* which *had been sprung* beneath him, he remained shut up in his hermitage.—*Dickens.*

Spring from=be descended from, କୋନ ବିଶ୍ଵ ହେତେ ଉଚ୍ଚତ ହେବା ; be born of, କାହାରେ ଉତ୍ତମଜାତ ; arise out of, କୋନ କିମ୍ବା ହେତେ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହେବା ।

(a) Warren Hastings *sprang from* an ancient and illustrious race. —*Macaulay.*

(b) And *from* this marriage *sprang* John Hampden.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The Greek Drama, on the model of which the Samson was written, *sprang from* the Ode.—*Macaulay.*

(d) His cruelties *spring*, not *from* the heat of blood, but *from* deep and cool meditation.—*Macaulay.*

* *Spoke* is probably a corruption of *spike*. To put or drive a *spike* into the nave, is to prevent the wheel from turning on its axle.

(e) Obscurity of expression generally *springs from* confusion of ideas.

Macaulay.

Spring up=arise, উঠৱ হওয়া ; come into existence, পটিয়া উঠা, হওয়া ; jump up from seat, লাফিয়া উঠা ।

(a) He imputes every wild fancy that *springs up* in his mind to the whisper of a fiend.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Fear, doubt, and resistance *sprang up* in the boy's bosom.

Thackeray.

(c) Between the Dutchess and Congreve *sprang up* a most eccentric friendship.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The other vernacular dialects, which had *sprung up* in the ancient provinces of the Roman Empire, were still rude and imperfect.—*Macaulay.*

(e) A generation of Jesuits *sprang up*, who looked for protection and guidance rather to the court of France than to the court of Rome.

Macaulay.

(f) As the words passed his lips, Halifax *sprang up* and waved his hat.—*Macaulay.*

Spur of the moment, on or at the (on the spur of the occasion)=under the influence of a sudden impulse, তদনীতে কালের মনের বেগে, হঠাৎ মনের বেগে উত্তেজিত হওয়া ; immediately, তথনি ।

(a) I put in this *on the spur of the moment* warned by the blank expression of his face.—*Dickens.*

(b) It may be assumed that such communications are not deliberate, but thrown *on the spur of the occasion*.—*De Quincey.*

(c) "Oh Ludovic !" was all that she could say *at the spur of the moment*.

Trollope.

(d) He could not make up his mind *on the spur of the moment*.

Trollope.

Spurs to, set=prick the sides of (a horse) to drive it forward or hasten its pace, ঘোড়া বেগে চালাইবার জন্য জুতার গোড়ালি দিয়া আঘাত করা ।

(a) He instantly *set spurs to* his horse and fled to the sea-shore.

Dickens.

(b) He *set spurs to* his horse and rushed into the midst of the advancing troopers.—*Kaye.*

Spurs, win one's=rise in rank or dignity, উচ্চ পদ বা সর্বাঙ্গ লাভ করা ; signalize oneself by deeds of valour, নিজের দল বিজয় দেখাইয়া খ্যাতি লাভ করা ।

(a) He *won his spurs* by perseverance, knowledge and ability, diligently cultivated.—*Smiles.*

(b) He had *won his spurs*, and he was eager to prove that he was worthy of them, even at the risk of life itself.—*Kaye.*

(c) He had seen much good service in Afghanistan and in the Panjab, and had *won his spurs* under Gough in the second Sikh war, in command of a division of his army.—*Kaye.*

(d) They desired to force Elizabeth to declare war, when Bothwell hoped to win his spurs.—*Froude*.

Staff of life, the—that which supports and preserves life, ধারাতে জীবন রক্ষা করে।

(a) It is almost incredible how large a part the date plays in Arab subsistence ; it is the bread of the land, *the staff of life*, and the staple of commerce.—*Palgrave*.

Stake, at the—at the burning place (the stake being a piece of timber to which formerly, people who differed from the reigning sovereign in religion were tied when they were to be burnt), পোড়াইয়ে মারিবার স্থান।

(a) He would maintain even *at the stake* the doctrine of indefeasible hereditary right.—*Macaulay*.

(b) For nearly 200 years she had burnt heretics, when she could catch them, *at the stake*.—*Froude*.

(c) He was hurried off by night and cast into a dungeon to wait his turn *at the stake*.—*Froude*.

Stake, be at—be in jeopardy or danger, সংকটপুরণহওয়া, ধার ধার হওয়া।

(a) I do not like the plan, but as I see no other, and as the happiness of this young lady's whole life is *at stake*, I adopt it.—*Dickens*.

(b) The honour of the country, they said, was *at stake*.—*Macaulay*.

Stake on=put (something one values) to hazard on the result of (some contingency), কোন অনিশ্চিত ঘটনার উপর নির্ভর করিয়া কোন প্রিয়বস্তু বিসর্জন করিতে প্রস্তুত হওয়া।

(a) He expressed a doubt whether it would be wise in Mr. Crisp to *stake* a reputation which stood high *on* the success of such a piece.

Macaulay.

(b) He had rashly *staked*, not merely the credit of his administration but his personal dignity, *on* the issue of the contest.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *On* the event *were staked* all the dearest interests of the French people.—*Macaulay*.

(d) But now that he had resolved to *stake* life and fame *on* the valour of the despised race, he became another man.—*Macaulay*.

Stamp out=eradicate, crush, উচ্ছেদ করা।

(a) He had no idea of giving pain, but when he saw a foible he put his foot upon it, and tried to *stamp* it *out*.—*Trollope*.

(b) It was at this time that it made its last and most violent effort to *stamp out* the new faith altogether.—*Mervale*.

Stand aghast at=be stupefied with sudden fright at, (কোন কিছুতে) অম্বে অড়সড় বা আচত্তিত হওয়া।

(a) He was at last convicted of treason on grounds at which every English statesman stood aghast.—*Green*.

(b) The most dissolute cavalier stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the precisian.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Baird Smith stood aghast at the discovery that the shot in store for the heavy guns was scarcely equal to the requirements of a day's siege.

Kaye.

Stand by = be an idle spectator, শুক্ষ দাঢ়াইয়া দেখা (কিছু না করা); not to desert; support; কাছ ছাড়া না হওয়া, সহায়তা করা।

(a) Was the English sovereign to stand by and let treason walk abroad unharmed?—*Froude*.

(b) All now agreed to stand by their leader to the last.—*Prescott*.

(c) They had promised, every one of them, to stand by her and defend her against all enemies.—*Froude*.

Stand high = be of a high order or character, উচ্চ দরের হওয়া।

(a) But his moral character which had never stood very high, had, during the last three or four years, been constantly sinking.—*Macaulay*.

Stand on ceremony = be a strict observer of forms of civility, be precise about etiquette, শিষ্টাচার অনুর্বন করা বা মানিয়া চলা।

(a) But William who seldom stood on ceremony, took Portland for a travelling companion.—*Macaulay*.

(b) With the Athole men, as more distant and unconnected with him, Donald stood on less ceremony.—*Scott*.

Stand one in good stead = be of great service or advantage to one; avail one, দরকার বা কাজে লাগি, উপকারে আইসা। **Stand one in little stead** = be of little service to one, বিশেষ কাজের না হওয়া।

(a) The recollection of that transaction has stood me in good stead ever since.—*Helps*.

(b) With great labour and a Johnson's dictionary, which stood them in much *stead*, Rawdon and his second composed a letter, which the latter was to send to Lord Steyne.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Thus sprang up that respect for severe bodily labour which the educated class of no nation save our own has ever felt, and which has stood them in such *good stead*, whether at home or abroad.—*Kingsley*.

(d) But I soon found that my desultory knowledge would stand me in little *stead* when I had to construe Cæsar or Horace.—*Knight*.

(e) His Latin and Greek stood him in little *stead*.—*Addison*.

Stand one's ground = maintain one's position, নিজের দ্বান রক্ত করা (হঠিয়া না যাওয়া এই অর্থে)। **Stand its'ground** = hold its own, আপনাকে বজায় রাখা, নষ্ট না হওয়া।

(a) Peasants and burghers, however brave, are unable to *stand their ground* against veteran soldiers.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They *stood their ground* till 16 of them had been killed and then disappeared into their dens.—*Froude*.

(c) We cannot therefore feel confident that the progress of knowledge will necessarily be fatal to a system which has *stood its ground* in spite of the immense progress made by the human race in knowledge since the days of Queen Elizabeth.—*Macaulay*.

Stand out—be prominent, শ্রেষ্ঠ দেখিতে পাওয়া যায় বা বুঝিতে পারা যায় এমন ভাবে বাহির হইয়া থাকা ; stand conspicuously apart, অস্থ হইতে চিনিয়া লওয়া যায় এমন ভাবে থাকা।

(a) But out of the box-woods above rose giant silver pines clothing the cliffs and glens with tall black spires, till they *stood out* at last in a jagged saw-edge against the purple evening sky.—*Kingsley*.

(b) During this time there is not any one power in Europe which *stands out* in any marked way above all others.—*Freeman*.

(c) This is what Spinoza had ; and because he had it, he *stands out* from the multitude of philosophers and has been able to inspire in powerful minds a feeling which the most remarkable philosophers could not inspire.—*M. Arnold*.

Stand over—remain in abeyance, মূলত বি থাকা।

(a) The last question, involving the delicate and doubtful arrangement of the Arran marriage was allowed to *stand over*.—*Froude*.

(b) I tell you, let it *stand over* ; let it go in along with the bankruptcy that is coming.—*Thackeray*.

(c) The matter must *stand over* until Virginius should return from service.—*Collins*.

Stand sentry—do the duty of a sentinel, শাহীর কার্য করা।

(a) Madame Joubert *stood sentry*, trying to keep back the thirsty comers from the fountain.—*M. Arnold*.

Stand the test—not to give way under a critical examination ; bear a trial successfully, প্রদীপ্তির উঙ্গীর হওয়া, পরীক্ষার টেকা না হটা।

(a) A faith which *stands that test* will *stand any test*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) If ridicule be the test of truth, Jesopf Hume *stood the test* well.

Smiles.

(c) All your vexations were but my trials of your love, and you have nobly *stood the test*.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(d) Opinions which had *stood the test* of ages were suddenly questioned.

Buckle.

Stand against, make a—halt for the purpose of offering resistance to (a pursuing enemy), পশ্চাত্তর্ভূ শক্তকে তাড়াইবার বিস্তৃত রোক করিয়া দাঢ়ান ; endeavor to overcome, দমন করিবার চেষ্টা করা।

(a) About a mile from that town the Irish faced about, and made a stand.—*Macaulay*.

(b) We must make a stand against vice.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Reformers have often made a stand against these feelings, but never with more than apparent and partial success.—*Macaulay*.

Stand, be at a (be at a standstill) = be in a stationary state owing to some difficulty, (কোন কারণে) ব্যক্তি বা রহিত হওয়া ; be unable to go on ; be embarrassed or perplexed, গতিরোধ হওয়া, সংকটে পড়া :

(a) The Dutch minister informed the States-General that the business of the Exchange was at a stand.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Our operations were at a stand for want of ships.—*Southey*.

(c) The fortifications in the south were at a standstill.—*Froude*.

(d) Fifty-thousand people are unemployed, trade discouraged, manufacturers at a stand.—*Southey*.

(e) His delivery was hesitating ; he was often at a stand for want of a word.—*Macaulay*.

Stand on, take one's—station oneself on, কিছুর উপর স্থাপন ; take a position of resistance on the strength of ; rest on something for support; কোন কিছুর মনের উপর নির্ভর করিয়া থাকা ; কোন কিছু হইতে খোর পাইয়ে বসিয়া তাহার উপর ভর করা ।

(a) When night came he took his stand with Horatio and Marcellus upon the platform.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) But I was not the person to be beaten off in this fashion. I took my stand upon the promise.—*De Quincey*.

(c) A criminal prosecution was filed in the King's Bench. The defendant took his stand on the privileges of the peerage.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The Tories had formerly taken their stand on the principle of non-resistance.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The great monopolist took his stand on the principles of free-trade.

Macaulay.

Stand to—remain fixed in (one's purpose or opinion), (বিজ্ঞের কোন অভিজ্ঞা, উদ্দেশ্য বা মত) বজায় রাখা বা পরিত্যাগ না করা ; persevere in, মুছ সকল করিয়া করা ; abide by, স্বীকার করা, অঙ্গথা হইতে না দেওয়া ।

(a) The Pope stood to his original determination to contribute nothing till the Spaniards were actually in England.—*Froude*.

(b) But now it is said, and I should stand to it.—*Thackeray*.

(c) Elizabeth would neither stand vigorously to the defence of England, nor provide herself with alliances elsewhere.—*Froude*.

(d) If he does not stand to his promise, he knows I wear a sword.

Thackeray.

(e) I meant what I said, and stand to it.—*Shelley*.

Stand up against (*stand against*) = oppose, resist, অতিকূল বা বিমোধী হওয়া।

(a) They had as a class *stood up* firmly *against* the dispensing power.

Macaulay.

(b) He *stood up* manfully *against* Popery and despotism.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But neither the French power in India, nor that of any other European nation has, since the days of Clive, been able to *stand up against* England.—*Freeman.*

(d) Neither the King nor any party in the state would be able to *stand against* them.—*Macaulay.*

Stand up for—support, defend, রক্ষা করা; be in favour of so as to be even ready to fight for, যাহাতে রক্ষা পায় তাহা করিবার নিমিত্ত প্রস্তুত থাক।

(a) Would they suffer the ablest, the most eloquent member of their profession, the man who had so often *stood up for* their rights against civil power, to be treated like the vilest of mankind ?—*Macaulay.*

(b) Brutus and Cassius who had killed Cæsar *stood up for* the Common wealth.—*Freeman.*

Standard, come up to one's—reach or rise to the point (of excellence considered by one as a model), কাহারও মনের মত আদর্শ স্বরূপ হইতে পারে এত দূর উঠ।

(a) He never fails to bestow praise on those who though far from coming up to his standard of perfection, yet rose in a small degree above the common level of their contemporaries.—*Macaulay.*

Standard, flock to one's—come in crowds to fight for one (the standard being an ensign of war borne as a signal for the joining together of several troops belonging to the same body), কাহারও পক্ষে যুক্তার্থ মনে মনে আইস।

(a) His popularity in the west was great, and though the gentry held aloof when he landed at Lyme, the farmers and traders all *flocked to his standard*.—*Green.*

(b) The old Cavaliers would have *flocked to the royal standard*.

Macaulay.

(c) Many exiles of the Marian party *flocked to his standard*.—*Merivale.*

Standard of rebellion, set up a—declare war against the ruling authority, দিজোহ পতাকা উড়িয়ে যাও করা।

(a) He was not a prince against whom men would lightly venture to set up a standard of rebellion.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Royal regiment too had a few months before set up the standard of rebellion at Ipswich.—*Macaulay.*

Standard, join one's—join a leader with a view to fight for him, যুক্তার্থ কোন অধিমানকের সহিত যোগ দেওয়া।

(a) But for the solemn protestations by which the King had bound himself to govern according to the law for the future, they never would have joined his standard.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Six thousand protestant veterans were brooding in retirement over their wrongs, or had crossed the sea and joined the standard of William.—*Scott*.

Standard, set up one's—raise a leader's ensign of war inviting people to come and fight for him, পতাকা তুলিয়া দল লোকদিগকে যুক্তি আসিতে আহ্বান করা।

(a) The King who had good intelligence of their movements set up his standard at Nottingham, where vast numbers resorted to him every day.—*Dickens*.

(b) The Earl of Mar set up James's standard in the Highlands.—*Scott*.

Standing army, a=a permanent body of troops, স্থায়ী বেতনভোগী দৈনন্দিন সৈন্য।

(a) Under the Plantagenets and the Tudors there had been no standing army.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The legions which constituted the standing army of the empire were relegated to the frontiers.—*Merivale*.

Standing, of long—existing for a long time, বহু কালের।

(a) Between him and the whole body of professional sailors there was a feud of long standing.—*Macaulay*.

(b) This uneasy feeling on the frontier had been of long standing.

Kaye.

Stare one out of countenance=stare so as to confound or abash one, কাহারও পানে এমন ভাবে তাগান যে সে আর মুখ তুলিতে পারে না ; eclipse, throw into the shade, মিলিষ্টেড করা, চেকেচ্ছেলা।

(a) To stare Becky out of countenance required a severer glance than even the frigid old Bareacres could shoot out of her dismal eyes.—*Thackeray*.

(b) And there are garden-ornaments, as big as brass warming-pans, that are fit to stare the sun itself out of countenance.—*Thackeray*.

Start, get the—be in advance, এগিয়ে যাওয়া ; gain advantage over (another engaged in the same undertaking), একই বিষয়ে যোগ্যত ধাকিয়া অন্যের অগেক্ষা অগ্রে কার্য হাসিল করা : begin before, অগ্রে কার্যে প্রবৃত্ত হওয়া।

(a) "Fine night," said P.— "So much the worse" returned W.— "for they will have had all the advantage of the moon-light to get the start of us.—*Dickens*.

(b) By her means Charles VII. was crowned at Rheims, thus getting the start of his English rival.—*Freeman*.

(c). The fear was that France might get the start and secure Mary Stuart for Anjou.—*Froude*.

Start, give one a—enable one to begin life, প্রথম কার্যে অবৃত্ত করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Having saved money by his business, he was willing to advance sufficient to *give his son a start* in the lucrative trade of cotton-printing.

◆

Smiles.

Start up=rise suddenly from seat, হঠাৎ উঠিয়া পড়া ; come into existence, বেরিয়ে পড়া।

(a) As the door opened the gentleman *started up* with a Hullo !

Thackeray.

(b) You don't mean to say you have done any wrong to that dear little creature ? cried Pen, *starting up* in a great fury.—*Thackeray.*

(c) New establishments have *started up* in different parts of the kingdom.—*Knight.*

Starting, at=at the outset of one's career ; when one begins life, আমো, কর্মকার্যে অবৃত্ত হইবার কালে।

(a) Goldsmith *at starting* was a penniless man.—*De Quincey.*

(b) He gave me twenty pounds *at starting*, and that was all he ever gave me.—*Smiles.*

(c) His position *at starting* in life was little above that of an ordinary working man.—*Smiles.*

State, in=with all the pomp befitting one, মর্যাদামূলকপ জাঁকজমকে বা আসবাবের সহিত ; with due formality, দম্পত্তি স্থত।

(a) William came *in state* on that day to Westminster.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He paid a visit to the Pope, and went *in state* through various Italian towns.—*Dickens.*

(c) She came to my sisters to show it off, before she was presented *in state* by my Lady B.—*Thackeray.*

State, lie in=be kept exposed to public observation before burial (as the dead body of a sovereign or of one holding a similar position) ; কোন রাজা বা রাণী বা ভক্ত অধীন পদস্থ বাস্তির মৃত্যু হইলে সমাধির পূর্বে মৃতদেহ সাধারণে দেখিবে বলিয়া রাজত্বনে রাখিয়া দেওয়াঃ।

(a) While the Queen's remains *lay in state* at Whitehall, the neighbouring streets were filled every day by crowds which made all traffic impossible.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The corpse *lay in state* under the ancient roof of the Jerusalem Chamber, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.—*Macaulay.*

Stead, in one's or its=in one's or its place, কাহারও হানে, তৎপরিষ্কর্ত্তে।

(a) He was deposed by his mother who put out his eyes and reigned *in his stead*.—*Freeman.*

(b) A deputy might be appointed to act *in his stead*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They proposed to remedy this by abrogating the Scottish law and introducing that of England *in its stead*.—*Scott*.

(d) Having driven away their officers, they elected others *in their stead*.—*Robertson*.

Steal a march on—gain an advantage over (another) unobserved, তলে তলে কাহাকে পিছু ক্ষেপিয়া নিজের মৎস্য হাসিল করা ; influence in one's favour in anticipation of any opposite influence, তলে তলে নিজের অমূর্খুণ করিয়া আনা ; come upon one unperceived, হঠাতে আসিয়া পড় ; proceed secretly to gain an advantage over an opponent, বিগক পক্ষ না জানিতে পারে এমন ভাবে কোথ কার্য করিয়া নিজের মৎস্য হাসিল করা ।

(a) "You know he is your rival, do you?" said R. "He always is," and I want to *steal a march upon* him, was the reply.—*Dickens*.

(b) Every one sets himself off to the best advantage he can, and tries to *steal a march upon* public opinion.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) We hurried as fast as possible to our coach, for the dim twilight had already *stolen a march upon* us.—*Warren*.

(d) As however a postponement of the Bill for a few days appeared to be inevitable, those who had intended to gain the victory by *stealing a march*, now disclaimed that intention.—*Macaulay*.

Steal out (steal away)=slip away unperceived, মুকাইয়া পাশান ।

(a) He *stole out* gently, for his companion was sleeping now.—*Dickens*.

(b) He will *steal out* by the back-door.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

(c) And James *stole away* from the kingdom like a thief at night.

Buckle.

Steal upon (steal over)—come imperceptibly upon, জানিতে পারা যাব না এমন ভাবে আস্টে আস্টে আইসা ।

(a) The infirmities of age now began to *steal upon* Kant and betrayed themselves in more shapes than one.—*De Quincey*.

(b) Its dark depressing influence *stole upon* their spirits and filled them with a dismal gloom.—*Dickens*.

(c) Rip now felt a vague apprehension *stealing over* him.—*Irving*.

Stealth, by=secretly so that others may not know, দৃশ্যে চুরিবে ।

(a) The mother carried the girl away *by stealth*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) His mother never saw him but once or twice and then *by stealth*.

Dickens.

(c) Do good *by stealth* and blush to find it fame.—*Pope*.

Steer clear of=keep clear of, শুণ, যে দিকে বিপত্তি আইসে দিকে না থাকো ।

(a) He recounts without exaggeration the pains and caution with which he sought to reform, while *steering clear of* innovation.—*Morley*.

(b) He endeavoured to *steer clear of* both extremes.—*Irving*.

Step, at every=at every movement of the foot, ଏହି ପଦେ ; in every point or proceeding ; at every stage, ପାଦେ ପଦେ ।

(a) One who travelled on foot sank *at every step* up to the ankles in clay.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *At every step* I had to contend for the honour and independence of my islanders.—*De Quincey*.

(c) But it was becoming painfully evident that in Ireland there were two co-ordinate governments coming into collision *at every step*.

De Quincey.

(d) Breadalbane found himself, *at every step* of the negotiation, thwarted by the arts of his old enemy.—*Macaulay*.

Step by step=by degrees, by a gradual and regular process, କ୍ରମେ, ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ କରିଯା ।

(a) He worked his way *step by step*, slowly yet surely.—*Smiles*.

(b) Such was the old constitution of England out of which our present constitution has grown *step by step*.—*Freeman*.

(c) Knowledge advances *step by step* and not by leaps.—*Macaulay*.

Step, take a false=commit a blunder, କୋନ ଅମେ ପତିତ ହେବା ।

(a) *A false step taken* in this matter cannot be recalled ; our colonies once gone are gone for ever.—*Froude*.

(b) It has been all my own fault ; though for the life of me I cannot see where I *took the first false step*.—*Trollope*.

(c) This was no easy task. *A single false step* might be fatal ; and it was impossible to take any step without offending prejudices and rousing angry passions.—*Macaulay*.

Step in the right direction, a=a judicious proceeding or measure, ଟିକ କାଜ ।

(a) It was only the other day that he introduced Mr. S. into his government. That this was *a step in the right direction* every one has acknowledged.—*Trollope*.

(b) The officer on post loaded his treasure in carts, conveyed it that same night to the Government House—which doubtless was *a step in the right direction*.—*Carlyle*.

Step into one's shoes (walk in the shoes of) (*colloq.*)=succeed one, କାହାରଙ୍କ ପଦେ ପଦ୍ଧତି ହେବା ।

(a) Better men than you are dead, and you *step into their shoes*.

Thackeray.

(b) But show me a man in this city who is worthy to *walk in the shoes of* the departed Mr. Chuzzlewit.—*Dickens*.

(c) As soon as Parliament meets and a new writ can be issued, Clavering retires, and I *step into his shoes*.—*Thackeray*.

Stepping stone, a—a stone to keep the feet above the water or mud in walking ; কানা কি জল পায়ে না সাপে তাহার জন্য যে উচু ইট বা পাতর থাকে, (fig.) a means of progress or further advancement, উন্নতির সোপান ; a means of gaining (something), কোন কিছু লাভের পথ বা উপায় ।

(a) Obstacles apparently insurmountable had been interposed between him and the ends on which he was intent ; and those obstacles his genius turned into *stepping stones*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It was no *stepping stone* to his good opinion to be elastic and hopeful of pleasing under the shadow of his powerful displeasure, whether it were right or wrong.—*Dickens*.

Steps of, tread in the—follow the example of, অন্যে যে পথে গিয়াছে তিক মেই পথে যাওয়া, কাহারও মৃষ্টাঙ্গ অমূকরণ করিয়া চলা ।

(a) The present Queen was *treading in the steps* of her father, imprisoning prelates and otherwise doing evil, as he had done.—*Froude*.

(b) He was *treading in the steps* of the English Edward II., and might come to the same end.—*Froude*.

Stick at nothing—not hesitate to do anything ; be ready to do anything and everything (however base) to accomplish one's ends, কিছুতেই পেছপাও নহে, সকল ধৰ্ম কার্যাই (হৃষৰ্ম) করিতে প্রস্তুত থাকা ।

(a) He *sticks at nothing* that may establish his character as a wit.

Addison.

(b) He was a man indeed who *stuck at nothing*, but who was incompetent to perform the ordinary duties of his post.—*Macaulay*.

(c) But he *stuck at no* sort of crime which could, even indirectly, tend to compass his ends.—*Freeman*.

Stick in the mud—be fixed in the mud, কানার আটকিয়া যাওয়া ।

(a) The huge barricade cracked and gave way ; but the shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded and *stuck in the mud*.—*Macaulay*.

Stick in one's throat=remain fixed in the throat ; cannot be uttered by one, গলায় আটকিয়া যাওয়া, বাহির হইতে না পারা ।

(a) If such a disorder could have seized a Pict, his friends would have concluded a bone had *stuck in his throat*.—*Cowper*.

(b) Wherefore could I not pronounce “amen” ? I had most need of blessing, and “amen” *stuck in my throat*.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) He was crowned in his youth with the Covenant in his hand ; he died at last with the Host *sticking in his throat*.—*Macaulay*!

Stick out=project or be prominent (from within), বাহির হইয়া গড়া ।

(a) His bones that were not seen *stick out*.—*Bible*.

(b) I am sure that underlip of his, with its contempt for mankind, *stuck out* even more than it does in his portraits.—*Arnold*.

Stick to - adhere to, লেগে থাকা, না ছাড়া।

(a) And that's what I will stick to to the last day of my life.

Thackeray.

(b) That lady stuck to her through all her labours and made the work bearable.—*Trollope.*

Stick up - post, কোন উচ্চ জায়গায় মেরে দেওয়া।

(a) Placards were stuck up setting prices on the heads of the ministers of the crown.—*Macaulay.*

Stick up for - stand firmly by, যুক্তিপূর্ণে কাহারও পক্ষাবলম্বন করিয়া থাকা।

(a) Always stick up for your husband, especially when he is in the wrong way.—*Helps.*

Sting of, take away the - remove the pain caused by, (কোন কিছুর দরণ) কাহাকে মনে কষ পাইতে না দেওয়া।

(a) In his intercourse with the world, he appeared ignorant of those arts which double the value of a favour and *take away the sting of a refusal*.—*Macaulay.*

Stink in one's nostrils - be odious or hateful to one, কাহারও গোকে ঘৃণ বিষয় হওয়া (বেশন দুর্গত অবস্থা হয়)।

(a) The very notion of cheap books stank in the nostrils of, not only the ancient magnates of the East, but also of the new potentates of the West.—*Knight.*

(b) A Whig stinks in his nostrils, because to his eye modern Whiggism is "a negation of all principles"—*Leslie Stephen.*

Stir up - greatly excite, উৎসৈতি করা।

(a) It was during these wars that the great orator Demosthenes made himself famous by the speeches which he made to stir up his countrymen to act vigorously.—*Freeman.*

(b) Frederick tried to stir up all the other kings to a Crusade against these enemies.—*Freeman.*

(c) But he did not conceive that he was bound to be always stirring up sedition against them.—*Macaulay.*

Stock in trade - goods kept for sale (by a shopkeeper), বিক্রের জব্য ; the fittings and appliances of a workman, যজ্বসারের জব্য বা যন্ত্রাদি ; usual weapons, অস্ত্র পদ্ধতি, পুঁজিপাটি।

(a) There were a good many small shops ; but the only stock in trade appeared to be heaps of children, who were crawling in and out at the doors, or screaming from the inside.—*Dickens.*

(b) Indeed the sufferers thought themselves happy if by the sacrifice of their stock in trade, they could redeem their limbs and their lives.

Macaulay.

(c) The stock in trade requisite to set up an amateur in the department of business is very slight and easily got together.—*Dickens*.

(d) Such charges were the standing material, the stock in trade of every orator against every antagonist.—*De Quincey*.

Stock, live—domestic animals used or raised on a farm, शृंगारित जीवजड़।

(a) Retreat, from the exhausted state of their horses and camels, no less than from the prodigious encumbrances of their live stock, was absolutely out of the question.—*De Quincey*.

Stock, take—prepare an inventory of the goods which a merchant has on hand, कठ माल मस्तून आहे ताहाव हिसाब ठिक करा ; compute with a view to determine the sum total, मने मने गणित्रा कठ होडाव देणा।

(a) The business of the servants of the Company was to take stock, to make advances to weavers, to ship cargoes, and above all to keep an eye on private traders who dared to infringe the monopoly.—*Macaulay*.

(b) There were manifold signs which seemed to indicate that the time to strike had arrived, and so the Sepoy began to take stock of his grievances and to set before him all the benefits of change.—*Kaye*.

(c) When peace came again, he again began to take stock of his troubles and to listen to strange reports—*Kaye*.

Stone, philosopher's—a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of converting everything into gold, गरण पाण्याचा।

(a) For four years he had been seeking the philosopher's stone which was supposed to be the secret of making gold.—*Golden Deeds*.

(b) The discovery led to great results, and proved of far greater importance than the discovery of the philosopher's stone would have been.

Smiles.

/ **Stone's throw of**, within a—with in a distance to which a stone can be thrown by the hand ; at a short distance from, not very far from, चिन्ह छुट्टिले यत दूर वार ताहावरहे मध्ये, यात दूर दूरहे।

(a) And the largest vessels may ride with safety within a stone's throw of the window.—*Froude*.

(b) It was rather fortunate for him that a hackney-coach-stand was within a stone's throw of the house he was leaving.—*Warren*.

(c) Within a stone's throw was another retreat.—*Dickens*.

/ **Stop short**—stop abruptly, हटाव घेऊ ; not to proceed any further, आव ना याओगा।

(a) I stopped short among the thick foliage outside.—*Dickens*.

(b) The Episcopal party in Scotland now stopped short in their career and would no longer keep pace with James's wishes.—*Scott*.

(v) But he had not strength of mind to stop short in the path of evil.

Macaulay.

Stop to, put a-=prevent from proceeding further, ରଖିଲେ ବା ବାଢ଼ିଲେ ନା ଦେବା ।

(a) Several attempts were made by the friends of Hastings to put a stop to the trial.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The winter put a stop to military operations.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Thus, the intrigue was for a period put a stop to.—*Scott.*

Stop up=block up, render impassable, ଏକେବାରେ ସଫ୍ଳ କରା ।

(a) The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listeners.—*Macaulay.*

Store, in=in reserve, ମଞ୍ଜିତ ।

(a) I ought to be very grateful for the blessings I enjoy and those which are yet in store for me.—*Dickens.*

(b) But better things were in store for the poor boy.—*Smiles.*

(c) Each brought with him such victuals as he had in store.—*Froude.*

Storm, raise a-=excite a violent commotion, create a tumult, ଖଡ଼ି ତୋଳା ; ଶ୍ଵରକ ଗୋଲିଯୋଗ କରା ।

(a) They were in hopes that they should be able to raise a storm such as would make it impossible for him to remain at the head of affairs.

Macaulay.

(b) But notwithstanding all Seymour's eloquence, the contemptuous manner in which he spoke of the Association raised a storm against which he could not stand.—*Macaulay.*

(c) When the knowledge of the fact came to her ears, she raised such a storm as almost killed the poor colonel and drove his son half mad.

Thackeray.

Storm, take by=take (a fortified place) by a violent and open assault, କୋର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବଳ ପୂର୍ବକ ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରିଯା ଦଖଲ କରା ।

(a) The King besieged the Lord in his castle, swore that he would take the castle by storm, and hang every man of its defenders.—*Dickens.*

(b) The capital in many places presented the aspect of a city taken by storm.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The defenders were at the same time charged in front and the palace taken by storm.—*Scott.*

Story, a cock-and-bull (slang)=a tedious and exaggerated story, a long, rambling story, ପୀଜାଥୁରି ଗର୍ବ ।

(a) He was bribed by J. to put me on a wrong scent by telling a cock-and-bull story of my sister and your friend T.—*Dickens.*

(b) You have some cock-and-bull story about him I fancy, but you never could explain yourself.—*Lytton.*

(c) Goldsmith returned without the money, and on the back of a wretched animal, telling his mother a *cock-and-bull story* of the most amusing simplicity.—*Black.*

Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel—make much fuss about small offences but commit offences of real magnitude; खिले गुहातर दृक्ष्य करिया पार पाओया किन्तु अस्त्रेर कृत सामाज दोब लहिया घोमाल करा।

(a) Ye blind guides, which *strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.*

Bible.

(b) Neither did his scruples obey any known law ; he could *swallow a camel and strain at a gnat.*—*De Quincey.*

(c) She will consider it your fault if we quarrel, because you *strain at a gnat* in this way, and refuse to do F. a good turn.—*George Eliot.*

Strain a point—go a little beyond the letter of one's instructions ; exceed the bounds of strict law or morality ; द्विक वौतिष्ठत वा देवमन धारा आहे मेहिकप कार्य ना करा ; एकटु एदिक उद्दिक करा !

(a) Nobody hates bribery more than I. But I have to do with a set of men who must be managed in this vile way or not at all. I must *strain a point*, or the country is lost.—*Macaulay.*

(b) It was necessary for him to learn what he was to expect from Shan. *Straining a point* at the risk of offending Elizabeth, he accepted the service of Stukely and sent him to Shan's castle.—*Froude.*

(c) If the bishops would take an oath to submit to any sentence which the Pope might pass upon them, he would *strain a point* and absolve them.—*Froude.*

(d) You have no absurd opinions to combat, no *point to strain*, no adversary to crush, no fool to annoy—you are actuated by fear or favour to no man.—*Hazlitt.*

Strain every nerve—exert all one's power to the utmost degree, आणगणे वा यतद्वय साधा ठेटा करा !

(a) They *strained every nerve* to keep their own province in perfect order.—*Smiles.*

(b) Meanwhile Lewis was *straining every nerve* to win the command of the Channel.—*Green.*

(c) While the north was thus in full commotion, government were *straining every nerve* to meet the emergency.—*Froude.*

(d) She was *straining every nerve* to supply the waste of an army which the plague was destroying.—*Froude.*

Strain, in a—in a style or vein, भाष्य, धरणे !

(a) Though composed in a grand and ambitious *strain*, every sentence was hailed with loud laughter.—*Smiles.*

(b) The passage cited to confute Columbus is in a strain of gross ridicule, unworthy of so grave a theologian.—*Irving.*

(c) And in this confidential strain, the conversation continued for a considerable time.—*Thackeray.*

Strain on, put=put a burden upon, কার চাপান।

(a) He thought of the strain which would have been put on his conscience, had he come up there to sit in London as Bishop of Westminster.

Trollope.

Strain one's eyes=overexert the eyes (implying undue tension of the muscles to see objects at a distance), মূরে কোন বস্তু দেখিতে হইলে ঘৰণ চক্ষু টেনে দেখা বাব দেই কাপে দেখা।

(a) In vain did they strain their eyes over the distant waters to catch a glimpse of their coming friends.—*Prescott.*

(b) The baron mounted the highest tower, and strained his eyes in hopes of catching a distant sight of the count and his men.—*Irving.*

Strait, be in a=be in a dilemma or embarrassed state, সমস্তার পড়া।

(a) The Lords were in a great strait. They knew that they were in the wrong. Yet they were determined not to proclaim that they had been guilty of injustice.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Bishop was in a strait; for he was himself one of the seven who had signed the invitation and his conscience would not suffer him to utter a falsehood.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He was in a great strait. Not to give battle was to be guilty of direct disobedience. To give battle was to incur serious risk of defeat.

Macaulay.

Straits, in=in distress or difficulty, কোন ক্লপ কষ্টে পড়া।

(a) Prussia was then in great straits for money.—*Smiles.*

(b) The Emperor Charles V. sat in sore straits in the Tyrol, encompassed by his enemies.—*M. Arnold.*

Stream, sail, swim or go with the =move along with others in the same direction without making any effort to think or act for oneself; have no opinion of one's own; show no opposition to the will of the majority; প্রোত্তে গী ভাসান দেওয়া, অচেতন সহিত গোড় দেওয়া।

(a) To sail with the stream, to agree with the company, is not his humour.—*Hazlitt.*

(b) Perhaps he went with the stream, not having courage to oppose it.

Kaye.

(c) All the Peers, but a few, would take her side; they might appear to be swimming with the stream, but they would strike clear from it when the time came for action.—*Froude.*

(d) It is true that the critic has many temptations to go with the stream, to make one of the party movement.—*M. Arnold.*

Stress of weather = violent winds, দেবতার ঘূর্ণন, অভিশর বাতু !

(a) He hastily indited a note to Mr. W. merely informing him that he was detained by *stress of weather*.—*Dickens.*

(b) Scarcely had the ship been two days at sea, when she was driven by *stress of weather* to Newcastle.—*Irving.*

(c) When driven by *stress of weather* to set foot on the shores of Calabria, he refused again to embark.—*Merivale.*

Stress on, lay = press (a point) so as to make it prominent ; attach importance to ; কোন বিষয়ের উপর জোর দিয়া বলা (বাহাতে সেইটা অন্যের গুরুতর বলিয়া বোধ হয় এমন'ভাবে)।

(a) I am not *laying* too much *stress on* this point ; for it applies most emphatically to our particular case.—*Irving.*

(b) He *laid* great *stress on* the fact of his having taken Oliver in and cherished him, when without his timely aid he might have perished with hunger.—*Dickens.*

(c) They *lay stress upon* what is uncertain, obscure, and afflicting, and they pass lightly over all the rest.—*M. Arnold.*

(d) The Duke would not have *laid any stress upon* Dr. Parr's authority in a question merely political.—*De Quincey.*

Stretch, at a = continuously, একাদিক্ষে, মাগোড় !

(a) He inquired whether it was consistent with the conduct and character of a gentleman to go to sleep for six and twenty hours *at a stretch*.

Dickens.

(b) But to keep up the same abstinence and labour conjoined under the burning Arabian sky for 48 hours *at a stretch* is, I believe, peculiar to the animals of the breed.—*Palgrave.*

Stretch a point = go a little beyond rule or beyond what is usual and right ; তিক দস্তরমত না চলিয়া একটু এদিক প্রদিক করা !

(a) They will be kind to him for his own sake, and if not to the full extent I could wish, they will *stretch a point*, I am sure, for mine.

Dickens.

(b) Sir Henry Lawrence wrote to me so urgently to send every man who could be spared, that we concurred in thinking that it was our duty to run some risk here, and *stretch a point* for the relief of Cawnpore.

Kaye.

Stretch, be on the = be in a state of continuous struggle or effort ; be exerted to the utmost ; যত্যুক্ত হইতে গাঁথে চড়ান বা ধাটান ; কোন বিষয়ে বেশ পাওয়া !

(a) The anxiety of that one item keeps the mind continually upon the stretch.—*Dickens*.

(b) Every man's invention seemed on the stretch.—*Scott*.

(c) Conjecture was on the stretch to divine the cause of this phenomenon.—*De Quincey*.

Stricken in years = advanced or worn with age, বয়সে জীৰ্ণ।

(a) To judge from your physiognomy, you are now well stricken in years.—*Irving*.

(b) And now this wise and good man, stricken in years, lay sick unto death, with all this great turmoil about him.—*Kaye*.

(c) Though he was well stricken in years and cruelly tortured by disease, his ambition was still as ardent as ever.—*Macaulay*.

Strike across = go crosswise over, এড়ে যাওয়া।

(a) He astutely forsook the open road, and struck across the fields.

Kaye.

(b) He quitted the house, striking across the fields so as not to run any risk of encountering Mr. C's carriage.—*George Eliot*.

Strike a bold stroke = make a daring attempt, একবার প্রাপ্তিশে দেখা।

(a) Ginkell determined on striking a bold stroke.—*Macaulay*.

Strike against = dash against, be stranded on, নৌকা বা আহাজ চড়ার জাগিলে যেমন সংকটাপন্ন হয় সেইকপ সংকটাপন্ন হওয়া, ধাক্কা লাগা।

(a) He attempted it ; but wanting her youthful agility, he struck his head against a spar and sank like lead.—*De Quincey*.

(b) If you want to see a man whose whole life has been wrecked, by an unlucky rock against which he struck as a boy,—here he is, Arthur, and so I warn you.—*Thackeray*.

Strike a note = cause a musical instrument to sound, কোন সঙ্গীত যন্ত্র বাজাইয়া দেওয়া ; (fig.) give utterance to a sentiment, অন্তরের কোন ভাব প্রকাশ করা।

(a) Every time he spoke, something was seen to twitch and jerk up in his throat, like the little hammers in a harpsichord when the notes are struck.—*Dickens*.

(b) His work produced an instantaneous effect on the community. He had struck a note which found an echo in every bosom.—*Prescott*.

Strike at = give a blow to, আঘাত করা।

(a) And the foolish boy struck with his dagger at the clerk.—*Froude*.

(b) Then he struck at T. who with like address guarded the cut.—*Kaye*.

(c) In executing the arrest, he struck at the privileges of the Parliament.—*Macaulay*.

(d) It was not so with his next measure, which, by striking at a privilege essential to the nobility, gave a general alarm to the whole order.

Robertson.

Strike one dead = strike one so as to cause death, आवात करिया थेरे केन। ।

- (a) One dear kinsman had just been *struck dead* before his eyes.

Macaulay.

(b) Two horses, which in the field always closely followed his person were *struck dead* by cannon shots.—*Macaulay.*

Strike one down = strike one so as to throw one down, आवात करिया देने देवा ; thoroughly disable one, अकर्षण करिया केना ; kill, संहार करा।

(a) In this fight, being again *struck down* into the ditch, she was abandoned by the whole army.—*Dickens.*

(b) The Duke of Ormond was *struck down* by the press ; and in another moment he would have been a corpse.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Like Hector, when *struck down* prostrate by Ajax, he was in an instant covered by a thick crowd of shields.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The strongest and healthiest man may be *stricken down* in a moment, by accident or disease.—*Smiles.*

- (e) The pride of the race was *struck down* as the first-born of Pharaoh.

Thackeray.

Strike for = make a strong effort to get, टैटे पड़े लागा, बिशेष चेहो बरा।

(a) The French King and Queen really intended to *strike for* the English crown.—*Froude.*

(b) They thought that the time had come for them to *strike for* their liberties, *for* their lives, *for* their religions.—*Kaye.*

- (c) Unfit in these degenerate times of shame,

To catch the heart, or *strike for* honest fame.—*Goldsmith.*

Strike home = go into one's heart, afflict one in the most vital part, आतंक दा देवा।

- (a) She perceived that her shaft had *struck home*.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

(b) Blunt words *strike home*.—*Froude.*

(c) And in the utter loneliness surrounding him, there was an appeal to F. that *struck home*.—*Dickens.*

Strike in = come in suddenly ; interpose, इत्यां आस्त्रिया कोन करा बरा।

(a) "Why were you glad ?" said Langton. "You surely had no doubt of this before ?" Hereupon Johnson *struck in* : "No ; the merit of the Traveller is so well established that Mr. Fox's praise cannot augment it, nor his censure diminish it."—*Black.*

(b) Generous and quick in all his emotions and regarding himself as the innocent occasion of all these taunts, Walter now *struck in*, with all the earnestness he felt.—*Dickens.*

Strike in with = side with, जाए।

- (a) To assert this is to *strike in with* the enemies of God.—*South.*

(b) When folly or superstition *strikes in* with this natural depravity of temper, it is not in the power of even religion itself to preserve the character of the person.—*Addison*.

Strike into—turn abruptly into, হঠাতে ফিরিয়া অব্যাপিকে যাওয়া ; go into, প্রবেশ করা ; penetrate into, ভেদ করা !

(a) She rose and *struck into* the opposite path that led to Aram's house.—*Lytton*.

(b) As the tourist *strikes into* the interior, difficulties of all sorts multiply.—*Prescott*.

(c) It *struck* like a dagger *into* the wounded and tender heart of Helen.
Thackeray.

Strike money, coin or medal=stamp or coin money, টাকা তৈয়ার করা।

(a) He *struck money*, conferred titles, blocked up the fortified towns and amused the people with promises of assistance.—*Southey*.

(b) And their mint *struck* only the imperial *coin*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) And after shedding the blood of the helpless victim, he *struck medals* to commemorate the inglorious victory.—*Merivale*.

(d) They had a *medal struck* to commemorate the event.—*Dickens*.

Strike off=separate by a blow, ছেদ করা ; erase from a register or account, নথি কাটিয়া দেওয়া ; print, মুদ্রিত করা।

(a) Then his head was *struck off* at a blow.—*Dickens*.

(b) The rest were attorneys *struck off* the roll.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Many thousands of copies were *struck off* and brought to his room, whence they were distributed over the whole country.—*Macaulay*.

Strike off to or into=turn suddenly to, হঠাতে একদিক হইতে আর একদিকে কেরা।

(a) He *struck off to* the right again.—*Dickens*.

(b) Nor stopped they once to breathe, until the leader *striking off into* an angle of the field began to search the ditch and hedge adjoining.

Dickens.

(c) When they had nearly reached the foot of the mountain, they suddenly *struck off* in a different direction.—*Irving*.

Strike one all of a heap(colloq.)=take one by surprise, হঠাতে কোন কার্য করিয়া কাহাকে অপ্রতিষ্ঠিত বা আশ্চর্য করা ; fascinate one, মুক্ত করা।

(a) "This is a new sort of morning call," said M. drawing a long breath. "It *strikes one all of a heap*."—*Dickens*.

(b) We went to the play one night, and Pen. was *struck all of a heap* with Miss. F.—*Thackeray*.

Strike on or upon=be stranded upon, চড়ার উপর জাপিয়া যাওয়া।

(a) Once the keel *struck* on a sand-bank and was with some difficulty got off.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Ships at sea during an earthquake feel such a blow from it, that the sailors often rush upon deck fancying that they have *struck upon* a rock.

Kingdey.

Strike one with = excite (some strong emotion, as surprise, horror, disgust &c.) in one, মনে কোন অবশ্য ভাব (যুগ্ম, আতঙ্ক, আশঙ্কা) উদ্দিষ্ট করা ; strongly impress one with, surprise, কোন কিছুতে তাক লাগান।

(a) Their moral and intellectual littleness *struck us with* disgust.

Macaulay.

(b) Some of those crimes which to us appear the most odious would have *struck* an Italian of the 15th century *with* equal horror.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She *struck* her mother *with* awe by the grandeur of her ideas and the depth of her theories.—*Trollope*.

(d) I was much *struck with* the eloquence of his conversation.

De Quincey.

(e) He was *struck with* the facility with which the task was performed.—*Craik*.

(f) The Normans were *struck with* the close array of the English army.

Freeman.

Strike out=remove (one's name) from, নাম উঠাইয়া দেওয়া ; cut out, কাটিয়া দেওয়া ; go to work, কাজে লাগা ; devise, বিকাশিত করা।

(a) His name was *struck out* of the list of Privy Councillors.

Macaulay.

(b) Lord Stanhope at once *struck* the clause *out* as ridiculous.

Froude.

(c) Hating with a bitter hatred those Mahomedans, they *struck out* with hearty good will. The rioters were soon dispersed and quietude was restored to the city.—*Kaye*.

(d) This, like all really great ideas, was not entirely *struck out* by a single man.—*Buckle*.

Strike out a new path=discover or devise a new path or course, নতুন পথ বা প্রণালী আবিষ্কার করা।

(a) Believing that the old road is worn out and useless, he seeks to *strike out a new one* for himself.—*Buckle*.

(b) With all the boldness of an original genius he had *struck out an* entirely *new course* of treatment quite opposed to the usual method.

Dickens.

(c) The sculptor determined to *strike out a new path* for himself.

Smiles.

Strike the key-note=sound the fundamental or first tone, প্রথম ধ্রুব বাজাইয়া দেওয়া ; enunciate the principle of, আদিশূল বা প্রণালী বিশেষ করা।

(a) He strikes the key-note, and expects his hearers to make out the melody.—*Macaulay*.

(b) In this mode of doing the work he struck, as it were, the key-note, of the policy he was about to pursue throughout his reign.—*Helps*.

(c) He invites all mankind to accept the Revelation of the Divine Scriptures which declare that their true and eternal city is not Rome at all, but God's own city. He thus strikes the key-note of all Christian apologies in after-times.—*Mervale*.

Strike up—be beaten, বাজান ; begin to sing, গান গাইতে আরম্ভ করা।

(a) When the legs of the dying men quivered in the last agony, the colonel ordered the drums to strike up.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The Highlanders struck up the stirring strain of, “the Cam. ^{bells} are coming.”—*Kaye*.

(c) At the foot of the scaffold, they again strike up the hymn of Marsaillese.—*Carlyle*.

Strings to one's bow, have two=have in readiness two expedients or materials for action, একটি কার্য সমাধি করিবার জন্য দুইটি জোগাড় করা।

(a) I wrote most of the “Miscellanies” there for Foreign, Edinburgh, and other Reviews, obliged to keep several strings to my bow, and took serious thought about every part of every one of them.—*Carlyle*.

Stroke, at one (at a stroke)—by a single blow, এক ঘাঁজে ; by one decision or effort, at once, একদম।

(a) This was at one stroke displacing all the Presbyterian ministers who might scruple at once to become Episcopalian.—*Scott*.

(b) The allowance of the Nabob of Bengal was reduced at a stroke from £320000 a year to half that sum.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Yes, “ruined” !—all the hard savings of many years' labour and economy gone at a stroke.—*Warren*.

Stroke of the pen, by a=by a single word written, (implying an absence of any great effort), কলমের এক খেঁচাম (বিশেষ কষ্ট পাইতে হইল না, সহজেই, এই অর্থে)।

(a) It broke up the very foundations of property, and by a stroke of the pen, as it were, converted a nation of slaves into freemen.—*Prescott*.

(b) The present limit can be altered by a stroke of the pen.—*Lubbock*.

(c) The Punjab, like Scinde, was turned by a stroke of the pen into a British Province.—*Kaye*.

Stroke of policy, a=a clever measure (by which some advantage is intended to be gained), ফিকির কল্প।

(a) Not only these eminent statesmen, but even such inferior men as Calonne and Malesherbes looked on it as a stroke of policy to attack privileges which superstition had consecrated.—*Buckle*.

(b) But whatever follies Caius may have committed, there can be little doubt that the expedition itself was an able and effective stroke of policy.—*Merivale*.

Stroke to, give the finishing—give the last touch to a picture which completes it ; do the last thing necessary to the completion of, চিত্রকরের শেষ তুলি দেওয়া ; give the last blow to, নির্ণাত আশাত করা।

(a) He will give one of the finishing strokes to it.—*Addison*.

(b) This crowning instance of the paralysis of British authority gave the finishing stroke to all law and order in the district.—*Kaye*.

Strong, come it (colloq.)—exaggerate it, বাড়াইয়া রাখা ; go too far, বাড়া-বাড়ি।

(a) I do see your drift ; it is my opinion that you are coming it a great deal too strong.—*Dickens*.

(b) In the case of the candles, I approve of her parsimony. Much mischief is brewed by candle-light. But it was coming it too strong to allow no tobacco.—*De Quincey*.

Struck by lighting, be—be suddenly destroyed by lightning, বজ্ঞা-ঘাটে নষ্ট হওয়া।

(a) Some of these trees were hollow, some few were struck by lightning, and stood white and bare.—*Dickens*.

Struck off at heat, be=be written off with a single or unremitting effort, be written off on the inspiration of the moment, একটানে লেখা (ভাবিয়া চিন্মত লিখিতে হয় না অর্থাৎ সহজে যুগাইয়া বাস এমন বিষয় বুঝাও)।

(a) His essays were short enough to be struck off at a heat, and many we know were written with extreme rapidity.—*Morison*.

(b) Shakespeare has a magic power over words. They are struck off at a heat.—*Hazlitt*.

Struck with, be=be suddenly affected with (some overpowering disease), অভিভূত করে হঠাৎ এমন কোন রোগাফোল হওয়া।

(a) He was struck with apoplexy, and within twenty-four hours was lying a corpse in his own house.—*Buckle*.

(b) She was appalled by hearing that Johnson had been struck with paralysis.—*Macaulay*.

Stumbling block, a=any cause of tumbling, বাহাতে পা লাগিয়া ফেল গড়িয়া যাবা ; an obstacle in one's way that causes one to fall into error, পথে এমন কোন প্রতিবেদক বাহাতে পেতিমৌখ করে বা পার্শ্ব সিদ্ধি করিতে পেরি না।

(a) Believers who had stronger minds were commanded to soothe him by large compliances, and carefully to remove out of his path every stumbling block which could cause him to offend.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Such division as this between persons believing in the same god

and the same revelation cannot but become a *stumbling block* of the gravest kind to all thoughtful and far-sighted men.—*Ruskin*.

(c) This seems to be the origin of that difference between religious theory and religious practice, of which theologians complain as a *stumbling block* and an evil.—*Buckle*.

Substance, in = substantially, আসন্তু; in its essential import, মজ্জাতী; in reality, অকৃত গুরু।

(a) Her account was *in substance* correct.—*Dickens*.

(b) We have framed—such *in substance* was his reasoning—a law which has in it nothing exclusive.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The royal letter to the Assembly was eminently wise *in substance* and impressive in language.—*Macaulay*.

(d) As soon as the Parliament met, a Bill for regulating elections, differing little *in substance* from the Bill which the King had refused to pass in the preceding session, was brought into the House of Commons.

Macaulay.

(e) Even the control of the purse of the nation must have passed, not perhaps in form but *in substance*, to that body.—*Macaulay*.

Success, be crowned with = be rewarded with success, terminate successfully, সফল হওয়া।

(a) His plans were about to be crowned with success.—*Macaulay*.

(b) When his perseverance was finally crowned with success, he was about his fifty-sixth year.—*Irving*.

(c) But his perseverance and ability seemed likely to be crowned with success, when a far more formidable danger showed itself in a distant quarter.—*Macaulay*.

Succession, in = one after another, পরে পরে। *In rapid succession* rapidly one after another, উগ্রাধারি।

(a) The other sufferers were then led up *in succession*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Not satisfied with this, he proceeded to make other instruments *in succession*.—*Smiles*.

(c) Various pamphlets from his pen shortly appeared *in rapid succession*.—*Smiles*.

(d) And a crowd of decrees against the sectaries appeared *in rapid succession*.—*Macaulay*.

Such and such = so and so, কলানা কলানা বা অমূল অমূল বাণিজ ; certain, (things) কলানা বা অমূল বিষয় ; of such a nature, কলানা বা অমূল রকমের। The phrase is used when one does not wish to particularise things or persons.

(a) I saw him yesterday, or such a day,

With *such and such*.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) The sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such and such* an action.—*South.*

(c) She would only have to say that she wanted *such and such* a thing to be so and so.—*Dickens.*

(d) You are asked to swear that he was at your school for a given number of years, was lost under *such and such* circumstances, is now found by you in *such and such* keeping.—*Dickens.*

Such as it is—plain, poor, insignificant or feeble as it is (implying that the thing is not of any high order), যেমন আছে তেমনি ধরিলে (বড় উচ্চ রূপের বা দরের নহে, এই ভাব)।

(a) I have long wanted to tell you my story *such as it is*, and would have told it to you earlier but that it is a sad one and contains another's secrets.—*Thackeray.*

(b) But his morality, *such as it was*, was consistent.—*Thackeray.*

(c) The boy had the benefit of his parent's instruction, *such as it was*, but of that he is said to have been somewhat negligent.—*Smiles.*

(d) But his Toryism, *such as it was*, he had held fast to through all changes of fortune and fashion.—*Macaulay.*

(e) The check, *such as it was*, which the authority of the chiefs extended over malefactors, was entirely dissolved by the downfall of their power.

Scott.

Suck, give—feed a child by making it draw milk from the breast, অনহৃষ্ট গান করান।

(a) Two of her women attended her, one who *gave suck* to the Prince, and one whose office was to rock his cradle.—*Macaulay.*

(b) But Romulus and Remus were fortunately saved by the attentions of a she-wolf and a wood-pecker; the wolf *giving* them *suck* and the wood-pecker protecting them from insects.—*Buckle.*

(c) I have *given suck*; and know

How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.—*Shakespeare.*

Sudden, on a (of a sudden)—sooner than was expected, suddenly, সহসা। All of a sudden (all on a sudden)—all at once, হঠাৎ, একেবারে।

(a) *On a sudden* all was changed.—*Macaulay.*

(b) So hot a fever was not to be cooled *on a sudden*.—*Froude.*

(c) So, *of a sudden*, he completely altered the whole manner of his life.—*Dickens.*

(d) All on a sudden the coach stopped.—*Dickens.*

(e) It was dark when the cannonading stopped *all of a sudden*.

Thackeray.

Sufferance, by—by a negative consent (by not being forbidden), পাই অনুমতি করে নহে (নিষেধ নাই এই ভাব)।

(a) Into her private parlour, my brother and I had the *entree* at all times ; he as a favourite ; I, by *sufferance*, as a sort of shadow that ran after his person.—*De Quincey*.

(b) In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance*, sometimes by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories.—*Hooker*.

Suit, follow—follow the example of others, ଅନ୍ୟର ମୁଦ୍ରାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରଗାଁ ହୋଇଥାି ।

(a) They might any day *following the suit* of their military brethren, release the prisoners in the jails, carry off the coin in the treasuries and murder every Christian in the district.—*Kaye*.

Suit the action to the word—adapt the gestures to the matter spoken or to the passion to be expressed, ଅଭିନ୍ୟନ କାଲେ କଥାର ସହିତ ହାବ ଭାବେର ମିଳିବାକୁ ; make one's deeds correspond to one's words, କଥାର ଯାହା ବଲା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବା ଭାବେ ତାଇ ଦେଖାନ ।

(a) *Suit the action to the word*, and the word to the action.

Shakespeare.

(b) Your admiration of my girl brings tears to my eyes. The captain *suitied the action to the word*, and his eyes were suffused with water.

Thackeray.

Suggestion of, at the=at the hint made by one, କାହାର ଇଚିତ୍ରେ ।

(a) The coachman, doubtless *at the suggestion of* his master who was seated inside, invited the youth to mount the box beside him.—*Smiles*.

Sum and substance of it is, the=the purport or gist of it is ; the principal points of a narrative or argument viewed together come to this, ଇହାର ମାରାଣଶ ଏହି, ମୋଟ କଥା ଏହି ।

(a) *The sum and substance of this revelation was simply*—“Believe in God and lead a good life.”—*M. Arnold*.

(b) The story would be tedious if given in the beadle's words ; occupying as it did some twenty minutes in the telling ; but *the sum and substance of it was*, that Oliver was a foundling born of low and vicious parents.—*Dickens*.

Sum up=summarise, condense, ମଙ୍କଳପେ ବଳା ; add up, ଏକତ୍ର କରା ।

(a) Every one of the jurors must hear every word of the evidence and every argument used on either side. The case is then *summed up* by the Judge.—*Macaulay*.

(b) George Stephenson, when addressing young men, was accustomed to *sum up* his best advice to them in the words, “Do as I have done, persevere.”—*Smiles*.

(c) When we *sum up* all the useful truths which we owe to that philosophy, to what do they amount ?—*Macaulay*.

Summon up=call into action, ମନେର ବଜ ମଞ୍ଚରେ କରା ।

(a) He thought that his death was now imminent and *summoned up* all his courage to meet his approaching doom.—*Helps.*

(b) He *summoned up* all his strength for one last trial and bent his faltering steps towards the house.—*Dickens.*

Sun, in the = exposed to the rays of the sun, ମୋଟାଇ :

(a) The thrasher ever and anon looks forth from his barn-door, whilst his wife sits at the cottage-porch spinning *in the sun*.—*Knight.*

Sun is set, one's = one's good fortune is at an end, ମୋତ୍ତାଗ୍ରୀ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅତ୍ୱିତ ହେଇଗାଛେ ।

(a) *The sun of England is set* if the Catholics exercise political power.
Macaulay.

Sun, under' the = in the world, ଜଗତେ, ଦୁନିଆରେ :

(a) There is no new thing *under the sun*.—*Bible.*

(b) If we judge of the English by this rule, there is not a poorer nation *under the sun*.—*Goldsmith.*

Sunshine, bask in = enjoy prosperity, ମୋତ୍ତାଗ୍ରୀଶାଲୀ ଧାରା ।

(a) The favoured of fortune *basked in* perpetual *sunshine*.—*Froude.*

Support of, in = in confirmation of, in corroboration of, ପ୍ରତିପୋଷକ ; in defence of, ଅନୁକୂଳେ ।

(a) His reply was *in support of* the proposition of Columbus.—*Irving.*

(b) *In support of* these arguments the example of the Dutch was cited.

Macaulay.

(c) He was exerting all his great authority and influence *in support of* the crown.—*Macaulay.*

Sure, to be = certainly, without doubt, ନିଶ୍ଚରହି, ତାର ଆର ସମେହ କି ।

(a) "Is Miss W. with you ?" "To be sure, she is."—*Dickens.*

(b) "Which is the most durable, a hard thing or a soft thing ?" "A hard thing *to be sure*," replied the mandarin.—*Goldsmith.*

(c) England is, *to be sure*, a very expensive country ; but a million of millions has been expended in making it *habitable* and comfortable.

Sydney Smith.

Sure of, make = make certain, ନିଶ୍ଚରହି ପାଓନା ଯାଇବେ ଏହିଙ୍କି ଟିକ କରା ; secure so as to render escape impossible, କେହ ହାତ ଥେବେ ଏଡ଼ାଇତେ ନା ପାରେ ଏମନ କରିଗା ହାତେ ଆନା ।

(a) His principle was to *make sure of* safety and comfort and to let greatness come if it would.—*Macaulay.*

(b) And to *make sure of* their fiddler, they this time lodged him in the very splitting-mill itself.—*Smiles.*

(c) Into this the treacherous king had infused a deadly poison, to *make sure of* Hamlet, if Laertes failed.—*Lamb.*

Surprise, take one by - come upon one unawares ; confuse, perplex or astonish one by anything sudden or unexpected, এমন ভাবে হঠাৎ আসিয়া পড়া বে তাহাতে লোকের ধার্দা লাগে ; হঠাৎ কোন কার্য করিয়া কাহারও ধার্দা লাগাইয়া দেওয়া ।

- (a) Covered by the darkness, they marched quietly on, and took the enemy completely by surprise.—Kaye.

- (c) The death of Charles II took the nation by surprise.—Macaulay.

- (d) Although her face was wonderfully composed, it was apparent that she was wholly *taken by surprise*.—Dickens.

- (e) "Give me this moment a full and straightforward account of what you know." Fenwick was taken by surprise and asked for time.—*Macaulay*.

Suspense, **be in - be** in a state of uncertainty, कि हइये ताहा जानिते
ना पारा, संशयापन्न हइया थाका ; **be undecided, अमीरा-सित हওয়া ।**

- (a) The fate of Preston was long *in suspense*.—*Macaulay*.

- (b) The fifth year closed, and still the event was in suspense.

Macaulay.

- (c) Nor was he long in suspense.—Dickens.

- (d) The question remained in suspense till the last day of the session.
Macaulay.

Macaulay.

Suspense, keep one in – keep one in a state of uncertainty, कि फ़रित होइवे, कि बुधिते होइवे, वा कि होइवे भवित्वये काहाके संश्लापन्न अवस्थाय राखा ।

- (a) Not to keep the reader any longer *in suspense*, the eyes were the wandering eyes of Mr. G., and that body was the body of the same gentleman.—*Dickens.*

- (b) And for a long time Columbus was *kept in suspense*, vainly awaiting the report that was to decide the fate of his application.—*Irving.*

Suspicion, be above - be beyond the reach of calumny, କେହ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ
କରିତେ ନା ପାରେ ଏମନ୍ତର ହୁଏ ।

- (a) He divorced his wife, "not because she was guilty, but because
"Caesar's wife," as he said, "should be above suspicion."—*Merrivale*.

Swallow up - exhaust or consume ; appropriate, engulf, शास करा ।
Be swallowed up in = be absorbed in, be engrossed by, कोन किछुते मूँह थाका ।

- (a) All this will pretty well *swallow up* your income, and I know you must live close.—*Thackeray.*

- (b) The speculation was disheartening and unprofitable, swallowing up a very large amount of capital without any result.—*Sniles*.

- (c) These territories which belonged to the Pope were swallowed up by France.—Freeman.

(d) An earthquake of terrible violence laid waste the flourishing colony. Whole plantations changed their place. Whole villages were swallowed up.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The ideal saint is a nature of ineffable sweetness and serenity, a nature in which struggle and revolt is over, and the whole man swallowed up in love.—*Arnold*.

(f) His whole soul was swallowed up in ambition.—*Warren*.

Swear allegiance, fealty or fidelity to—take an oath of being true or faithful to (a sovereign or state), কোন রাজা বা রাজশাসনের বিকল্পে কোন কার্য করিব না বলিয়া শপথ করা।

(a) Dartmouth though he had sworn allegiance to the sovereigns who were in possession, was one of their most active enemies.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He had sworn fealty to William and Mary, and had plotted against them.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Their constant machinations against the government to which they had sworn fidelity brought a reproach on their order and on Christianity itself.—*Macaulay*.

Swear at—curse, অভিম্পাত করা।

(a) He growled and swore at Miss Osborne as usual.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He swears at her, treats her brutally, and laughs at her religion.

Froude.

Swear to=declare (on oath) something to be beyond doubt, শপথ করিব কোন কিছু বলিতে পারা (সে বিষয় নিঃসন্দেহ, এই অর্থে) ; bind oneself by oath to (or to observe), কোন কিছু করিব বলিয়া আপনাকে প্রতিজ্ঞায় আবদ্ধ করা।

(a) I watched her malicious glances, whilst the landlord was talking ; and I could swear to her traitorous intentions.—*De Quincey*.

(b) He refused to take the oath, not because he objected to the proposition, but because his conscience would not suffer him to swear to any proposition whatever.—*Macaulay*.

(c) You know we are sworn to secrecy.—*Helps*.

Sweep away (sweep off)=destroy completely, take away all trace of, খাটিয়া বা ধূইয়া দইয়া যাওয়া, কোন চিহ্ন না থাকে এমন করিয়া নষ্ট করা ; carry off, সংহার করা।

(a) A few days sufficed to sweep away all law and order.—*Kaye*.

(b) In this way he tried to sweep away all the old institutions of Hungary.—*Freeman*.

(c) The disease had generally spared those who had warm garments, and had swept away by thousands those who were thinly clad.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Famine aided the diseases which swept them off in large numbers.

Scott.

(e) A pestilence broke out which *swept off* numbers in the city.

Mervale.

Sweep of, make a clean=destroy or extirpate thoroughly, সার্ক
করিয়া ফেলা।

(a) Evidence was not sifted too curiously when the object was to *make a clean sweep of* a nest of vipers.—*Froude.*

(b) The duke had bought up nearly all the debts which had been secured upon the property, and now could *make a clean sweep of* it.—*Trollope.*

Sweet upon, be=be affectionate or tender towards, কোন কানিবীর
এতি অশুরাগের ভাব একাশ করা বা কথা কহা।

(a) I think he is *sweet upon* your daughter.—*Dickens.*

(b) He was very *sweet upon* Amelia, and offered for her in spite of all.

Thackeray.

(c) Lord Highgate was very *sweet upon* Ethel now.—*Thackeray.*

Swell the ranks of=increase the number of, সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি করা, দল পুষ্টি
করা।

(a) And the world generally casts them aside, to *swell the ranks of* the grumblers and railers against fortune.—*Smiles.*

(b) It had also been expected that the Covenanters of the west would hasten to *swell the ranks of* the army of King William.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But the excitement of victory, and the intense sympathy with their unexampled triumph had again *swelled their ranks*.—*De Quincey.*

(d) To these were added numerous troops of brigands ready to *swell the ranks of* a national movement.—*Mervale.*

Swell the tide of=swell the current of ; (fig) reinforce, support,
কোন কিছুর দল পুষ্টি করা।

(a) But they had broken into rebellion at Rohtuck, and now gone to *swell the tide of* rebellion within the walls of Delhi.—*Kaye.*

Swell up - increase, বাঢ়াইয়া তোলা।

(a) She gave a ten-pound note which *swelled up* the sum total to a respectable amount.—*Trollope.*

Swing, in full = in full progress, খুব চলিতেছে ; in the hurry and bustle, ঝুঁটু ব্যস্ত বা ব্যস্ত ; in unrestrained enjoyment, at the height, ছড়াক্ষ সীমান্ত।

(a) No new works of public improvement are to be entered upon ; many already *in full swing* are to be abandoned.—*Kaye.*

(b) He had been lamed by the blow ; and when he ought to have been on the sick-list, he was *in the full swing of* active employment.—*Kaye.*

(c) Sparta, *in the full swing* of her power, with all Greece crouching before her, could yet cast aside with scorn the suggestion to carry vengeance beyond the bounds of political necessity.—*Freeman.*

Sword, put to the - kill, বধ করা।

(a) Near fifteen hundred of the vanquished were *put to the sword*.

Macaulay.

(b) The Roman officers captured in their ranks were *put to the sword*.

Merivale.

Sword, sheathe the = put the sword into the scabbard, খাপের ভিত্তি
তরবারি পোরা ; put an end to war or enmity, বিবাদে নিরস্ত হওয়া।

(a) They caused the soldiers to *sheathe their swords* in the face of the enemy.—*Merivale.*

(b) When in 1678, the States-General, exhausted and disheartened, were desirous of repose, William's voice was still against *sheathing the sword*.—*Macaulay.*

Sworn of, bো = be admitted as a member of (some secret committee) on oath, কোন সভা যাহাতে সকল বিষয় গোপন রাখিতে হয় শপথ করিয়া তাহার সভা
শ্রেণীভূক্ত হওয়া।

(a) In 1616 Sir Francis was *sworn of* the Privy Council.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Hastings was *sworn of* the Privy Council.—*Macaulay.*

T

T, to a (collog.) = correct in all points, সর্বাংশে ঠিক।

(a) Your sketch of the old Russian Princess and her little boy gambling was capital. Colonel B. knew her, and says it is *to a T*.—*Thackeray.*

Table, at = in the company assembled round a table for the purpose of dining, টেবিলের চতুর্পার্শে বসুন বাক্স লইয়া খাইতে বসিয়া তাহাদের মধ্যে ; at the time of eating, খাইবার সময়ে।

(a) At table, Kant distributed his conversation and attention pretty generally.—*De Quincey.*

(b) There was not a person at table to whom she was not rude.

Macaulay.

(c) At table, she says, they drank much, talked little, and bored one another a great deal.—*Carlyle.*

Tagrag and bobtail (vulgar) = the lowest class of men, ইতরলোক।

(a) Fancy marrying a woman of a low rank of life, and having your house filled with her confounded tagrag and bobtail relations.—*Thackeray.*

Take aim = direct the weapon to, ভিগ্ন করা।

(a) He took aim at the person whom he saw mounted on the grey horse and shot him dead.—*Scott.*

(b) He took aim and fired at the Adjutant.—*Kaye.*

(c) No man was past amendment, every heart lying open to the shafts of reproof, if only the archer could take a proper aim.—*Goldsmith.*

Take after—imitate, অনুকরণ করা।

(a) As for the little lord, he *took after* his father in the matter of learning—liked marbles and play.—*Thackeray*.

Take a leaf out of one's book—make a person one's model, follow the example set by one in some special point, কাহাকে আদর্শ স্বরূপ করা, কোন বিষয় বিশেষে কাহারও দৃষ্টিকুণ্ড অনুকরণ করা।

(a) He caused England to be so respected abroad, that I wish some lords and gentlemen who have governed it under kings and queens in later days, had *taken a leaf out of Cromwell's book*.—*Dickens*.

(b) Why not *take a leaf out of your uncle's book*, and marry yourself? *Lyton*.

Take away from—diminish or reduce (something that is good), (কোন ভাল জিনিসের শুণ বা শক্তি) লাঘব বা হ্রাস করা।

(a) A slight tendency to fulness did not *take away* from the comeliness of his jolly figure.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The consciousness of the difficulty and anxiety with which perfection has been attained must *take away from* the pleasure of the finest performance.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) But the extreme austerity of Hallam *takes away* something *from* the pleasure of reading his learned, eloquent, and judicious writings.

Macaulay.

Take down—make one lose places (in a class), ফ্লামে কাহারও উপরে উঠা; write down, লিখিয়া লওয়া ; humble, নত করা ; bring down, নামান।

(a) I *took him down* once, six boys, in the arithmetic class.—*Dickens*.

(b) I will *take down* the speeches in our court for practice.—*Dickens*.

(c) His hearers, several of whom had *taken down* his confession in writing, were enraged at his impudence.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Lackeys were never so saucy as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*.—*Addison*.

(e) You must *take the books down*, one by one.—*Dickens*.

Take fire—become ignited, আগুণ সাগিয়া জ্বলিয়া উঠা ; become inflamed with anger, রাগে জ্বলিয়া উঠা ; become highly excited, উদ্বীপিত হওয়া।

(a) There was danger that “the Redoubtable” might *take fire* from the lower-deck guns.—*Southey*.

(b) If you drop the least expression of sympathy or concern, he *takes fire* in an instant.—*Irving*.

(c) His visionary spirit *took fire* at the doctrinal objection of his opponents, and he met them upon their own ground.—*Irving*.

(d) The imagination of Peterborough *took fire*. He conceived the hope of finishing the war at one blow.—*Macaulay*.

Take in = comprehend, बुद्धिते पारा ; receive into the mind, কোম্প করা
এবং করা ; comprise, কোন কিছুর অন্তর্গত হওয়া। **Be taken in** = be deceived,
ঠকা।

(a) It is not to be supposed that he *took in* everything at a glance.
Dickens.

(b) When this intelligence reached the Commander-in-Chief, he did
not at once *take in* its full significance.—*Kaye.*

(c) The mind is not well competent to *take in* the full impression of
more than one style of excellence or one extraordinary character at once.
Hazlitt.

(d) For some while it was not merely a Spanish Kingdom, for it *took in*
all Aquitaine or Gaul south of the Loire.—*Freeman.*

(e) This new diocese of S. *took in* Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Dorset-
shire.—*Freeman.*

(f) We should have said that the fiction was unskilful, and that Orgon
could not have been such a fool as to be *taken in* by it.—*Macaulay.*

(g) Bentley had spoken contemptuously of the letters attributed to
Phalaris, and of the critics who were *taken in* by such counterfeits.
Macaulay.

(h) I acknowledge it—any man in your position might have been
taken in.—*Thackeray.*

Take it, I=it is my impression, I suppose, আমার ধারণা এই।

(a) The manners of the polite world were not, *I take it*, essentially
different from those of the present day.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Such men, *I take it*, do not make many friends.—*Trollope.*

(c) But they suited each other ; and this, *I take it*, is the secret of
most of our pleasantest intercourse in the world.—*Trollope.*

(d) *This, I take it,*

Is the main motive of our preparations.—*Shakespeare.*

Take ill (be *taken ill*) = become sick, শীড়িত হওয়া। **Take it ill**—
regard a thing as wrong or improper, be offended with, মন বলিয়া ভাবা,
বিব্লক্ষ হওয়া।

(a) He was *taken* so very ill in the night that I thought he would
have expired in my arms.—*Dickens.*

(b) He informed them that he should not *take it ill* of them if they
made their peace with the new dynasty.—*Macaulay.*

Take off=remove, তুলে নওয়া, অপস্থিত করা ; mimic, কাহারও মূল করা ;
copy, caricature ; reproduce, ইতি তোলা ; print off, ছাপ তোলা।

(a) She *took off* the bonnet she wore.—*Dickens.*

(b) He *took off* his spectacles in great haste.—*Dickens.*

(c) At last it was expected that the interdict on the bishops would be
taken off.—*De Quincey.*

(d) After Sir Robert's fall, the ban which lay on the Tory party was taken off.—*Macaulay*.

(e) He could take off only some strange peculiarity, a stammer or a lisp, a Northumbrian burr or an Irish brogue, a stoop or a shuffle.

Macaulay.

(f) He drew those pictures ; and he took off me in my cap, with my old cat and all.—*Thackeray*.

(g) She looked at the speakers as if she were mentally engaged in taking off impressions of their images upon her soul.—*Dickens*.

Take off the edge—diminish the keenness of (appetite) ; abate the force or intensity of (desire) ; weaken the force or point of (an argument) **কোন কিছুর ভীত্তি হ্রাস করা।**

(a) When I am at all sharp set, as I am to-day, I come to him after I have taken the edge off of my own hunger.—*Dickens*.

(b) But after the first edge of expectation was taken off, I began to suffer under the constraints incident to a young person in such a situation.—*De Quincey*.

(c) Over and above this, Bentley is obliged to make two concessions, which take the edge off his argument.—*De Quincey*.

. **Take on (colloq.)**=fret, pine, মনে মনে ঘৃণান ; mourn, আকেপ করা।

(a) I say, Pen, don't take on because you are plucked.—*Thackeray*.

(b) How absurdly and foolishly she took on, when George was removed from her !—*Thackeray*.

(c) The father is within and takes on bitterly. He drives them all away from the room and sits moaning by the bedside.—*Lytton*.

Take on or upon oneself=assume voluntarily, undertake, নিজের হাতে বা ঘাড়ে কোন ভার গ্রহণ করা।

(a) At the same time he took upon himself the burden of supporting a wife.—*Smiles*.

(b) In the conduct of the Censorship he had taken upon himself the principal share of the odium which necessarily attached to it.—*Merivale*.

(c) The Peers took upon themselves to issue an order banishing all papists.—*Macaulay*.

(d) The editor has also taken on himself to alter or omit passages which he considers as indecorous.—*Macaulay*.

Take one at one's word = believe implicitly what one says, এক অন্যান্য বলে তাহাই তাহার মনোগত বিশ্বাস করা ; take advantage of an admission inadvertently made by one, কেহ কোন কথা বিশেষ না জাবিল চিহ্নিত বলিলাছে তাহাই গইল তাহার কোন হানি বা নিজের কোন ইষ্ট সাধন করা।

(a) If I should decline all merit, it was too probable the hasty reader might take me at my word.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) The world took her at her word and believed that she was openly making profession of Catholicism.—*Froude.*

(c) I take you at your word about the world ; and as you own it is wicked, and that it tires you, I ask you, why you don't leave it ?

Thackeray.

(d) The Queen of Scots taking Elizabeth at her word demanded that Morton and Ruthven should be surrendered unto her hands.—*Froude.*

(e) Damocles expressing a wish to be in his situation for a single day, he took him at his word, and Damocles found himself at a banquet with every thing that could delight his senses, but with a sword hanging over his head by a single horsehair.—*Golden Deeds.*

Take one for—suppose or believe one to be (some one else), একজনকে অন্য কেহ বলিয়া মনে করা ; suppose or believe something to be (something else), কোন বস্তুকে অন্য কিছু মনে করা।

(a) He seldom knew any of us who were about him, but took us all for strangers.—*De Quincey.*

(b) His ordinary form of indignant denial was "Do you take me for an Englishman ?"—*Macaulay.*

(c) Men took the silent moody clerk for a madman.—*Green.*

(d) I saw something moving on a mountain-side, so strange looking that I took it for a monster.—*Smiles.*

Take one on—employ one. কোন কৰ্ম করিবার নিমিত্ত কাহাকে লওয়া।

(a) I want him to have a proper man to look after things—I want him to take on Garth again.—*George Eliot.*

(b) By his efforts in self-culture, he shortly became so proficient, that he was taken on as assistant to a surveyor in the neighbourhood.—*Smiles.*

Take oneself off—depart, চলিয়া বাওয়া।

(a) I must really take myself off without any further ceremony.

Dickens.

(b) He suddenly recollects that he had a most pressing appointment with the shepherd, and took himself off accordingly.—*Dickens.*

(c) Take your fare and take yourself off.—*Dickens.*

Take one to task—rebuke or reprimand one, কাহাকে ভৎসনা করা।

(a) He took them to task in his gentle manner for yielding to such light emotions.—*Dickens.*

(b) Mrs. S. took her husband to task for his cruel conduct to Joe.

Thackeray.

(c) She was so severely taken to task for having such vulgar acquaintances that she was fain to retire to her own room in tears.—*Dickens.*

Take out a license or patent—have a patent or license issued or granted, মাইদেন (অর্থাৎ কোন ব্যবসা করিবার বা কোন সূতন আবিষ্ট গদার চালাইবার অনুমতি) লওয়া।

(a) The realization of my boyish dreams is at hand. I am going to take out the license.—*Dickens*.

(b) In 1882 he so far completed his invention, as to be enabled to take out a patent for it.—*Smiles*.

Take the bull by the horns—encounter some danger boldly and thereby weaken its force, बांड्रेर खिं थारा, सोहस कलिया विपद्देव मूर्खे थाओया।

(a) In his advance, he had not, as the phrase goes, taken the bull by the horns, or advanced in front of the enemy's fire.—*Scott*.

(b) This mode I call taking the bull by the horns. It however will not prevent the Swedes from joining the Danes.—*Southey*.

Take the field—open the campaign, समरक्षेत्रे अवतीर्ण हওয়া ; enter into a contest, बिबादे अवृत्त हওয়া।

(a) Lord Wemyss was too old to take the field in person.—*Scott*.

(b) His health gave way, and before the end of the year he was unable to take the field.—*Golden Deeds*.

(c) The general belief was that Dryden would take the field ; and all the wits anticipated a sharp contest between two well-paired combatants.—*Macaulay*.

(d) But the greatest compliment we have received is that Mr. Bentham should have condescended to take the field in defence of Mr. Mill.

Macaulay.

Take the world easy—be contented with whatever one gets, शाही सহज आইসে ताहाते हैं तूहै।

(a) Rip was one of those happy mortals, of foolish, well-oiled dispositions, who take the world easy, eat white bread or brown, whichever can be got with least thought or trouble.—*Irving*.

Take to—betake oneself to, अवलम्बन करा ; apply oneself to, कोन बिछुতे सথত्तে नियुक्त हওয়া ; become fond of or be attached to, काहारও प্রতি अस্ত्रबন্ধ हওয়া।

(a) Men take to all sorts of professions.—*Thackeray*.

(b) They had lately taken to the same practice in America.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The very ploughmen observed, and long remembered, how kindly little Warren took to his book.—*Macaulay*.

(d) James took quite unconsciously to the young woman.—*Dickens*.

(e) He would never get on without you now ; he takes as naturally to you as he does to me.—*Dickens*.

Take up—lift up, कोন थान हैते तूले लওয়া ; fix one's residence or quarters in, बासा लওয়া ; adopt with a view to discuss or settle, कोন बिषय लইয়া आলोचন করা ; adopt, follow, अवलम्बन करा ; begin where another leaves off, continue, कोন बধा बाँड़ा कहिते कहिते एक जब धाँड़िले से इविषय लইয়া करा, करा,

থেকে ধরা ; occupy, সময় লওয়া বা অতিবাহিত করা ; engross, আস করা ; arrest, প্রেক্ষাৰ কৰা ।

- (a) She took up the candle, and hurried away to receive the young mistress of the house.—*Dickens.*
- (b) He took up his hat and bade him good-night.—*Dickens.*
- (c) He took up his residence in the castle.—*Macaulay.*
- (d) The King again took up his winter quarters at Breslau.—*Macaulay.*
- (e) They took up very seriously that question which had moved the House of Commons to laughter.—*Macaulay.*
- (f) Then at length the scheme devised by the poor and obscure adventurer was taken up in earnest by Montague.—*Macaulay.*
- (g) To tell you the truth, I have banished the affair from my mind and don't wish to take it up again.—*Trollope.*
- (h) He determined therefore to take up a new trade.—*Macaulay.*
- (i) Sir Arthur then took up the conversation, and related to us the following adventure.—*Helps.*
- (j) There was a short silence, until Mr. B. took up the thread of the narrative.—*Dickens.*
- (k) When it ceased, another voice took up the tale, but strangely. *Dickens.*
- (l) Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth.—*Addison.*
- (m) All these took up ten good minutes more.—*Dickens.*
- (n) Their time was mainly taken up with wars with the Persians. *Freeman.*
- (o) They fancy that the whole of Edward's reign was taken up in an attempt to conquer Scotland.—*Freeman.*
- (p) Neither love, nor poetry nor piety, must ever so take up our thoughts as to make us slow or unready.—*Ruskin.*
- (q) On a sudden Calcutta was astounded by the news that Nunkumar had been taken up on a charge of felony, and thrown into the common gaol.—*Macaulay.*
- (r) There was a notice at all the entrances of the town, to the effect that all beggars and vagrants will be taken up and punished according to law.—*Knight.*

Take up with = adopt, গ্ৰহণ কৰা ; shew a liking for ; be contented with ; কোন কিছুতে ভুক্ত হওয়া ।

- (a) A nation which could so soon take up with the language, manners and religion of Greece cannot be looked upon as a horde of outside Barbarians like the Persian invaders.—*Freeman.*

(b) It is not true that the French abandoned experience for theories. They *took up with* theories because they had no experience of good government.—*Macaulay*.

(c) A young man, who *takes up with* such a crooked lump of affectation as that little Amory, often seeing my Laura, has no right to hold up his head again.—*Thackeray*.

(d) In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities.—*Watts*.

Taken in the fact, बे-बे detected in the very act of committing a crime, हाते नाते धरा पड़ा।

(a) That young man has this morning committed a robbery in my office, and *been taken almost in the fact*.—*Dickens*.

Tale, tell a-=invent anything one pleases and give it forth, वाह! हम एकटा किछु बानाइया बला ; say something, किछु बला।

(a) Will you go back at once, *tell her a tale* to lull her apprehensions, and then follow us with haste ?—*Lytton*.

(b) They set him down as close with his money. But a year after, they *told a different tale*. Clive Newcome when he heard of their distress gave them as much as he could spare.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He had a dismal *tale to tell*.—*Prescott*.

Tale, tell one's-=narrate one's story, निजेर काहिनी बला।

(a) In the best French he could muster, he besought the hussar to *tell his tale*.—*Thackeray*.

Tale, tell the-=give an account of what has occurred (generally, some disastrous occurrence), कि दूर्दशा घटियाछे ताहा बला।

(a) Had an English army been cut off, not a man of it would have come back to *tell the tale*.—*Froude*.

(b) A few stragglers only survived to return and *tell the bloody tale* to their countrymen at Lima.—*Prescott*.

(c) Hardly a man escaped to *tell the tale* of their defeat.—*Helps*.

(d) This change is the greatest event of our times ; but we must *tell the tale* in as few words as may be.—*Freeman*.

Tale, thereby hangs a-=there is a story or incident closely connected with that, तार महित संस्थै एकटी कथा आछे।

(a) From hour to hour we wipe and ripe,

And then from hour to hour we rot and rot ;

And *thereby hangs a tale*.—*Shakespeare*.

Tales, tell -=tell mischievous stories calculated to affect one's character, गोलगळ करा (विकासक)

(a) Trust him to me—I will take care he returns not hither to *tell tales*.

Scott.

- (b) Of all men in the world he is the very last to *tell tales*.—*Trollope*.
 (c) The private life of this great statesman was malignantly scrutinised ; and *tales were told* about his libertinism.—*Macaulay*.

Tell tales out of school = make matters public which should be kept secret, वाहा बालू करा उठित नहे एमन भुष्ट करा।

- (a) I don't think I can tell you all we talk of, and I must not *tell tales out of school*.—*Thackeray*.

Tell its own tale = require no explanation, as showing clearly what has happened, कि याठिराहे डाशा आँष्टेही बुका याइतेहे।

- (a) The lean, gaunt figure of the lad *told its own tale*. He was famished.
Thackeray.

Talk a person over = persuade a person to take one's own view or come over to one's own side, कथावार्ता द्वारा काहाके निजेव मतह करा वा निजेव दिके आना ; confer or reason with a person, काहाराव महित डक्कितक करा ; wheedle one, भूलान।

- (a) My uncle has *talked him over*.—*Thackeray*.

- (b) He had always hated the thought of concession ; but he had suffered himself to be *talked over*.—*Macaulay*.

- (c) He related a dozen amusing anecdotes of his duns and Rebecca's adroit treatment of them. He vowed with a great oath that there was no woman in Europe who could *talk a creditor over* as she could.—*Thackeray*.

Tall talk = boastful and exaggerated language, शुद्धेर सापट (शुद्धे माल्साट दारा, एही भाव)।

- (a) If repeal is indeed the remedy, then let the *tall talk* be made a reality.—*Freude*.

- (b) We are reminded what grand expectations they held out ; what *tall talk* they indulged in.—*M. Arnold*.

- (c) In spite of their *tall talk* Guizot thought there was little of reality in their boastful projects.—*Knight*.

Tapis, on the — on the table for discussion, under consideration, विचार करिते हईवे बलिमा वे विषय उधापित हय ; विचार्य ३

- (a) Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was *upon the tapis*.—*Lord Clarendon*.

- (b) Now I have not brought this subject *on the tapis* merely for the sake of getting a change of subject.—*Helps*.

Taste, in good or bad = in accordance with a standard of propriety more or less conventional, or the reverse, न्हाहा साधारणेर भाल ता न्हन गांगे।

- (a) So far, acquired taste is an honourable faculty, and it is true praise of anything to say it is *in good taste*.—*Ruskin*.

- (b) Sometimes these correspondents assumed facetious names ; but he considered this *in bad taste*, and was always a little hurt by it.—*Dickens*.

Taste, to one's = to one's liking, liked by one, পছন্দ সহি, মনের মত, ভাল গোপ্তা।

(a) All political parties esteemed and caressed him ; but politics were not much *to his taste*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Yet Temple is not a man *to our taste*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) A battle-field in Hindustan or the Deccan was *to his taste* ; but he was disquieted by the thought of serving in strange regions.—*Kaye*.

Tears, shed = weep, drop tears, জলের জল ফেলা।

(a) It was an affecting letter, and Elizabeth *shed tears* over it.

Dickens.

(b) He answered in a faltering voice; and in all that grave senate there was none who could refrain from *shedding tears*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) I *shed tears* as I looked round on the chair, hearth, writing-table, and other familiar objects, knowing too certainly that I looked upon them for the last time.—*De Quincey*.

Tears, crocodile = false or affected tears ; hypocritical tears or sorrow, মাঝা কাঙ্গা।

(a) It is the wisdom of *crocodiles* that *shed tears* when they would devour.—*Bacon*.

(b) Cauning's *crocodile tears* should not move me.—*Sydney Smith*.

(c) He sobbed and implored ; tears, *crocodile tears*, were tried in profusion.—*Froude*.

Teens, in one's = under age (*teens* beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen, used slightlyingly of one under age), নাবালগাবহু ঘূচে নাই এমন বয়সে (কৃত্তিকের হোঢ়া বা ছুড়ি এই দুইটী যে অর্থে ব্যবহার করিব); infancy, শেষবাহায়, আরঙ্গে। **Out of one's teens** = past nonage, নাবালগাবহু পার হইলে।

(a) Her vanity remained even to old age, the vanity of a coquette in *her teens*.—*Green*.

(b) It must have been *in his teens* that he and his elder brother met in the kiln to play cards.—*Carlyle*.

(c) He quarrelled with a companion before he was *out of his teens* and went out to settle the dispute in legitimate fashion.—*Froude*.

Teeth, cut one's = put forth one's teeth, শিশুর দাঁত উঠা।

(a) Shall we wish that little L. shall *cut* all *his teeth* without suffering, and shall become one of the wisest of mankind ?—*Helps*.

(b) How the happiness of any part of the sentient creation would be in any respect diminished if, for example, children *cut their teeth* without pain, we cannot understand.—*Macaulay*.

Teeth of, in the = directly against, in the face of, in direct opposition to, (কোথা বাধা বা বিপ্লব) সম্মত খাকিতেও।

- (a) They stormed his strong position *in the teeth* of his guns.—*Green.*
 (b) They had allowed the country to be revolutionized *in the teeth* of their sovereign.—*Froude.*

- (c) The change in religion had been effected by Act of Parliament alone *in the teeth* of the entire Ecclesiastical Estate.—*Froude.*
 (d) As the oath taken by the clergy was *in the teeth* of their principles, so was their conduct *in the teeth* of their oath.—*Macaulay.*

Teeth, cast, fling or throw in one's=insult one to one's face (by openly condemning one or extolling another), taunt one with (something), মুখের উপরে কিছু বলিয়া কাহাকে অপ্রতিভ বা অপদষ্ট করা।

- (a) He was continually *throwing in their teeth* the brilliancy of my verses at eleven or twelve, by comparison with theirs at seventeen, eighteen and even nineteen.—*De Quincey.*

- (b) In taking the usual oaths, therefore, by the advice of lawyers, he made an especial and avowed reservation of his duty to the crown; and this so-called perjury Martin now *flung in his teeth*.—*Froude.*

- (c) No man can this day *cast in my teeth* that I am weak enough to believe or disbelieve any phenomenon or theory in or concerning heaven or earth.—*Kingsley.*

Teeth on edge, set the=affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation (as when acids are brought in contact with them), দাঁত শিড় সিড় করা।

- (a) The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are *set on edge*.—*Froude.*

- (b) I caught the hand with which he held me in my mouth between my teeth, and bit it through. It *sets my teeth on edge* to think of it.

Dickens.

Tell against=go against, বাহারও বিকৃক্ত যাওয়া।¹⁴

- (a) But *against* her brother her evidence *told* fatally.—*Froude.*
 (b) Possession too *told against* the Yorkist pretensions.—*Green.*
 (c) And now, when the question of voting had come, the repulsive fact *told* more strongly *against* Mr. F. than if had done before.—*George Eliot.*

Tell off=detach, মন হইতে পৃথক করিয়া কোন কার্য্য পাঠান; give utterance to, বল।

- (a) Then a party of sepoys was *told off* and instructed to shoot the women and children.—*Kaye.*

- (b) The Knights were then *told off* to ride down to Doncaster.
Froude.

- (c) A company was *told off* to seize the treasure.—*Kaye.*
 (d) He *told off* every sentence with a thoughtful nod, and paused when I had done.—*Dickens.*

Tell on or upon = produce a markedly injurious effect on, অত্যন্ত কষ্ট দেওয়া বা নষ্ট করা (অন্যে মেধিয়া বৃথিতে পারে এমন ভাবে)।

(a) The coal-famine began to tell upon the iron-workers.—*Smiles.*

(b) His studies began to tell upon his health, and brought on disease.
Smiles.

(c) Every shot told on the living mass below. After three desperate onsets, the besiegers retired.—*Macaulay.*

(d) There was also in Realmah a quality which is to be noticed in the greatest men, but it is one which tells with great severity upon the vital powers.—*Helps.*

Temper, show = manifest irritation, রাগ বা বিরক্ত ভাব প্রকাশ করা।

(a) But Rosamond always had an angel of a temper ; her brothers used very often not to please her, but she was never the girl to show temper.

George Eliot.

Tempest in a teapot, a = a violent agitation about a trifling matter, সামান্য বিষয় লইয়া মহা গোলযোগ।

(a) Such tempest in a teapot is not unexampled, nay is rather very frequent in the Republic of Letters.—*Carlyle.*

(b) We have had a tempest in a teapot since you left. The whole village was in commotion for a week, because a Mahomedan had caught a fish in the river.—*Mc Mordie.*

Temptation, withstand = (কোন বিষয়ে) লোভ সংবরণ করা।

(a) Pizarro's virtue was not of a kind to withstand temptation.

Prescott.

(b) Then the English troops could not withstand the temptation to come down from the hill and chase the enemy.—*Freeman.*

Ten to one = ten chances in favour of something and only one against it, or ten chances against something and only one for it, এক দিকে দশ গুণ সম্ভাবনা, অন্য দিকে এক গুণ ; most unlikely, খুব অসম্ভব ; almost sure to be ; there is almost no doubt ; আঝ নিঃসন্দেহ, বা নিশ্চয়।

(a) Break off an elm-bough three feet long in full leaf and lay it on the table. It is ten to one if in the whole bough you find one form of a leaf exactly like another (i. e. there are ten chances that you will not find and only one that you will).—*Ruskin.*

(b) When a traveller talks to you perpetually about the splendour of his luggage which he does not happen to have with him, beware of that traveller ! He is, ten to one, an impostor (i. e. there are ten chances that he is an impostor and only one that he is not).—*Thackeray.*

(c) If he begged at a farmer's house, ten to one, but they threatened to set the dog on him.—*Dickens.*

Terms, come to = come to an agreement, মিট্ মাট্ করা।

(a) It soon appeared that the assembly was divided into two parties, a party anxious to *come to terms* with the King, and a party bent on his destruction.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Yet, on both sides, there appeared a willingness to *come to terms*.
Froude.

Terms, be couched in—be stated or expressed in language, কোন বিশেষ ভাবসূক্ষ্ম কথাগত ব্যাক হওয়া।

(a) Arlington's replies were for some time *couched in* cold and ambiguous *terms*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) To this application, *couched in* respectful *terms*, Almagro received no answer.—*Prescott*.

(c) To Berlin he was invited by a series of letters, *couched in* terms of the most enthusiastic friendship and admiration.—*Macaulay*.

Terms, in no measured—in immeasurably strong and vehement language, যা সুবেশে আসে তাই বলিন্ন।

(a) He charged her with it *in no measured terms*.—*Dickens*.

(b) A large party of monks were gesticulating wildly and loudly and calling on their more peaceful companions, *in no measured terms* to revenge some insult offered to the Church.—*Kingsley*.

Terms, keep—attend to the lectures and exercises given in a college or university for a certain period, কোন নির্দিষ্ট কালের নিশ্চিত কোন কালের হাজিরা দেওয়া।

(a) He had in the late reign *kept terms* at the University of Dublin.
Macaulay.

(b) He *kept* seven or eight *terms* at Cambridge, but left the University without taking a degree.—*Trollope*.

Terms, make one's own—dictate one's own terms or the conditions under which one would make peace or grant respite, এবল হইন্ন। নিজে যে সর্বে বিট্টাই করিতে রাখি তাহা বলা।

(a) Lord W. expressed a fear that unless she moderated her tone, the States might really and truly *make their own terms*.—*Froude*.

(b) The lives of all the conspirators were at his mercy ; and he determined to take advantage of his own situation, and to *make his own terms*.
Macaulay.

Terms, on equal—with equal chances of success, as an equal, সমান সম্ভাবনের ন্যায়।

(a) The active and able sovereign of Prussia received such pecuniary assistance as enabled him to maintain the conflict *on equal terms* against his powerful enemies.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Jeffreys was now, for the first time since he had become a great man, encountered *on equal terms* by adversaries who did not fear him.
Macaulay.

(c) At length Chloe capitulated. Addison was indeed able to treat with her *on equal terms*.—*Macaulay*.

Terms with, be on good or bad—be at peace with or not at peace with, কাহারও সহিত সন্তোষ বা অসন্তোষ থাকা। Be *on friendly terms with*—be in friendship with, কাহারও সহিত বক্ষত বা বক্ষুত্ব থাকা।

(a) With his neighbours, in spite of his religion, he *was generally on good terms*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He wished that every body should be comfortable, and *on good terms with* every body else.—*Trollope*.

(c) It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously *on bad terms*.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He glanced at a passing collegian *with whom he was on friendly terms*.—*Dickens*.

(e) He was *on terms of friendship with* the great S.—*Thackeray*.

Terms with, keep on good=maintain friendship with, অপর রাখা। Keep *terms with*=act in conformity with, কোন কিছুর সহিত মিল রাখিয়া চলা।

(a) Henry was anxious for many reasons to *keep on good terms with* Francis.—*Froude*.

(b) It was clearly his interest to *keep on good terms with* him.—*Freeman*.

(c) *Keep on good terms with* France and Spain, but do not draw too close to them.—*Froude*.

(d) It was the great secret of his state-craft, as long as he deigned to *keep terms with* law and justice, to set the nobles against one another as spies and prosecutors.—*Merivale*.

Terror into, strike=frighten, excite dread in the mind of, ভয় লাগাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) It was said of Caliph Omar that his walking-stick *struck more terror into* those who saw it than another man's sword.—*Smiles*.

(b) The raid upon Washington was intended simply to *strike terror into* the American people.—*Green*.

(c) They *struck terror into* the heart, not only of the Persian host, but of the whole Persian empire.—*Kingsley*.

(d) With what scorn would they have heard that it was impossible for them to *strike a salutary terror into* the disaffected without sending schoolboys and school-girls to death by cart-loads and boat-loads!—*Macaulay*.

Terror, the reign of=that period (1793-94) during the French Revolution when executions were most numerous and the people were kept in the greatest fear by the arbitrary acts of the rulers; ফরাসিদেশীয় রাজবিধবের বে সময়ে ভয়ানক আগিহন হইয়াছিল এবং প্রবল ব্যক্তিদিগের উপস্থিতি বে সময়ে লোকে সশ্রদ্ধিত হইয়াছিল; despotism that strikes terror into people; শাসন-কর্তৃদিগের অভাবের বা বধেছাতার যাহাতে লোককে সশ্রদ্ধিত করিয়া তোলে।

(a) And now began that strange period known by the name of *the reign of terror*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Within France *the reign of terror* was over ; but the reign of law had not commenced.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *The reign of terror* was over. The innocent began to breathe freely, and false accusers to tremble.—*Macaulay*.

(d) But such calculation was beyond the reach of the authors of *the reign of terror*. Violence, and more violence, blood, and more blood, made up their whole policy.—*Macaulay*.

Thank God=it is a fortunate circumstance for which one ought to be thankful to God, দ্বিতীয়ের কৃপায়।

(a) If I had been poor, which *thank God* I am not, I would have denied the commonest necessities of life to help her.—*Dickens*.

(b) *Thank God*, our deliverers were men of a very different order from the Spanish and Neapolitan legislators.—*Macaulay*.

(c) There is still, *thank Heaven*, some fortune left.—*Goldsmith*.

Thank one's stars = consider oneself fortunate (the stars were formerly supposed to rule over destiny) ; শুভগ্রহ বলিয়া জান করা।

(a) I never spoke to a woman of fashion, *thank my stars*. I don't know the nature of the beast.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He *thanked her stars* on again getting near the level country.

Carlyle.

Thanks to = it is a fortunate circumstance for which one ought to be thankful to, or for which one is indebted to ; fortunately owing to, কাহারও অনুগ্রহে বা অসাধারণ সৌভাগ্যক্রমে, কোন কিছু অযুক্ত।

(a) But *thanks to* these brave men, treason hath net its meed.—*Scott*.

(b) Our time, *thanks to* the hospitality of a certain Capt. S., did not hang heavy on our heads.—*De Quincey*.

(c) *Thanks to* their superior education, they fully appreciate the pecuniary advantages to themselves of adhering strictly to this course.—*Smiles*.

(d) His good spirits, *thanks to* his natural vivacity and stamina of constitution, never forsook him.—*Smiles*.

Then and there = on the spot and at that time, সেই ক্ষেত্রে ; forthwith, তখনই।

(a) And *then and there* did Pericles, with the consent of Thaisa, solemnly affiance their daughter Marina to Lysimachus, in marriage.

Lamb.

(b). Instead of *then and there* making an attempt to commit manslaughter, they paused, stared at each other a short time and finally laughed outright.—*Dickens*.

(c) The principal charm of the gathering was seasoned doubtless by the certain anticipation, that the whole budget of rural gossip would *then and there* be opened.—*De Quincey*.

Theory, in (opposed to *in practice*) = in one's principles ; it may be supposed that ; from a speculative point of view ; in its principles ; নামে (কাজে নহে) ; শুনিতে।

(a) Elizabeth was half a Catholic *in theory* ; in practice, she was the most vigorous of Protestants.—*Froude*.

(b) *In theory* he went on a peaceful errand to his capital ; in practice he commonly had to fight his way at every step.—*Freeman*.

(c) This sounds well *in theory*.—*Scott*.

(d) Whatever may be thought of the law *in theory*, it has not during the lapse of more than a century had any effect in practice detrimental to the respectability of the Church.—*Scott*.

Thick and thin, through (colloq.) = not being hindered by any obstacles or difficulties, whatever may be in the way ; বিপদাপদ যাহাই থাকুক না কেন, কিছুই না মানিয়।

(a) Through perils both of wind and limb,

Through thick and thin, she follow'd him.—*Butler*.

(b) The one stickles *through thick and thin* for his own religion and government ; the other scouts all religions and all governments.—*Hazlitt*.

(c) It chooses to have things all its own way, to abuse its adversary, to back its own notion *through thick and thin*.—*Arnold*.

Thick upon one, come = come upon one in quick succession, উপস্থি-
পরি আইসা।

(a) Doubts *came thick upon him* ; he threw his unfinished letter into the fire, and implored his less scrupulous friends not to urge him further.

Macaulay.

(b) But other maladies *came thick upon him*.—*Macaulay*.

Thick of, in the = where a conflict or battle rages furiously, সংগ্রাম
ক্ষেত্রে যে হলে তুমুল কাও চলে ; when a war rages furiously, যে সময়ে তুমুল
যুদ্ধ চলে ; deeply engaged in (writing), (কোন কিছু লিখিতে) ঘোর ব্যস্ত।

(a) He was placed *in the very thick of* the conflict.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was taken fighting *in the thickest of* the battle.—*Macaulay*.

(c) In 1349, *in the thick of* the English wars, the last of the Princes sold his dominions to Charles, the eldest son of King John of France.

Freeman.

(d) At this time I must have been *in the thick of* "Cromwell."

Carlyle.

Thick with, be = be on intimate terms with, বিশেষ হন্দাটা শুকা ; be filled with, পরিপূর্ণ বা ভরা।

(a) He had it in his power to help the young man, for he was very thick with the Resident.—*Kaye*.

(b) His restless energy did not allow him to lie quiet while the air was thick with political intrigue.—*Minto*.

Think for oneself—think about what concerns oneself instead of being guided by the opinions of others, নিজের বিষয় নিজে ভাবা।

(a) He was desirous that the people should think for themselves, as well as tax themselves.—*Macaulay*.

Think highly of=have a high opinion of, কাহাকে বা কাহারও কোন ছুটেছদের বিলিয়া মনে করা। **Think well of**=regard with favour, hold in esteem, লোকের অসুরাগ মান্ত করা।

(a) Nevertheless, I think highly of the poetical powers of Petrarch.
Macaulay.

(b) He thought so highly of the book, that he himself made an abridgment and translation of it into German.—*Smiles*.

(c) Anxious always to be well thought of, Goldsmith was now beginning to meet people whose approval was worthy of being sought.—*Black*.

Think much of=attach much importance to ; শুল্কত্ব বিলিয়া মনে করা ; hold in high estimation, কাহারও বিশেষ অসুরাগ করা।

(a) It does not appear, however, that very much was thought of this.
Trollope.

(b) He ought to be very proud I know, to find that he is so much thought of.—*A. Trollope*.

This and that=many other things ; little things of a troublesome character, এ ও তা।

(a) The military code says Death. Other codes and considerations may say this and that, which it is not in their province to touch upon.
Carlyle.

(b) In spite of this and that, of defections, of unpleasantries, of unfavourable whispers, doubtful friends, Newcome kept his head high.

Thackeray.

Thorn in one's side, be a (be a thorn in the flesh of)=prick or annoy one as a thorn ; be troublesome to, be a great difficulty or impediment to ; কাহারও কটক স্বরূপ হওয়া।

(a) Must they continue a thorn in each other's side till Doomsday ?
Froude.

(b) A man, who being second, thinks that he ought to be first, is a thorn in the flesh of him who has the supreme command.—*Kaye*.

(c) The old statesman gloated over the fact that this fortress was a thorn in the side of all their enemies.—*Helps*.

(d) But tell him that I will be a sharp thorn in his side for many a long day to come.—*Dickens*.

(e) English commerce was about to be ruined for the sake of the unruly island, which was for ever *a thorn in her side*.—*Froude*.

Throes of, in the—undergoing the sufferings brought on by (used of the anguish of travail in child-birth); undergoing the labour caused by ; কোন কিছুর দক্ষণ বিশেষ ক্রম ভোগ (গর্ত যন্ত্রণার ন্যায় কষ্ট ভোগ)।

(a) Whilst all England was *in the throes of* the first Civil war, Sir Thomas had been calmly finishing his catalogue of intellectual oddities.

Leslie Stephen

(b) While De Quincey was *in the throes of* the first volume of the collected works, he returned to Lothian street.—*Masson*.

Through, all—from the beginning to the end of, আগা গোড়া।

(a) He had great influence with the King nearly *all through* his reign.—*Dickens*.

(b) *All through* the night of the 6th of June, license and rapine had full sway.—*Kaye*.

(c) He thought he was right *all through* that affair, but no man was ever so confoundedly wrong.—*Trollope*.

(d) It has been the wish of the present writer, *all through* this story deferentially to submit to the fashion at present prevailing.—*Thackeray*.

Through and through—from one end or side to the other, একেওড় ওর্ডেড ; thoroughly, ভিতর পর্যন্ত ; very minutely, তত্ত্ব তত্ত্ব করিয়া।

(a) He put his foot upon his breast, and bored a hole in him *through and through*.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was stabbed *through and through*.—*Froude*.

(c) The smaller retail trade throughout the country was soaked with falsehood *through and through*.—*Froude*.

(d) The remarkable political sagacity of Knox had looked Mary *through and through*.—*Froude*.

Through fire and water, go—undergo all risks, do anything, আগুণ্ঠেই পুঁজিতে বল বা জলেই ঝুঁতিতে বল, সমস্তই করিতে অস্তত হওয়া।

(a) Then you see a man, sir, who would *go through fire and water* to serve Dombey.—*Dickens*.

Through good and through evil report—without caring much for the good or bad name one gets, মুখ্যাতি অধ্যাতি কিছুর লিকে জাকেপ না করিয়া।

(a) He had no regard for popularity, but held to his purpose *through good and through evil report*, often at the risk of power and influence.

Smiles.

Throw away—lose by neglect or folly, অবহেলা করিয়া হারান বা কেৱাল ; waste, বৃথা ক্ষেপণ কৰা, বৃথা ব্যয় কৰা ; jeopardise for nothing, বৃথা বিপদে ফেলা।

(a) He was by no means inclined to *throw away* any advantage that might arise to his child from such a friendship.—*Trollope*.

(b) The lesson was not *thrown away*. Bacon never offended in the same manner again.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Every attempt to extract truth or even probability from mythical stories is only time *thrown away*.—*Freeman*.

(d) Nor was his labour in those far-off lands altogether *thrown away*.
Freeman.

(e) A new opportunity of making his way back to peace was now *thrown away* by the Czar.—*Kinglake*.

(f) He was determined not to *throw away* in a hopeless resistance the lives of the brave men who had been entrusted to his care.—*Macaulay*.

Throw cold water on = discourage, কোন বিষয়ে কাহারও উৎসাহ ভেঙ্গ করা।

(a) Colman *threw cold water on* the undertaking from the very beginning.—*Black*.

Throw into = cause to fall into a certain state (generally, bad) কোম অবস্থায় ফেলা ; translate into, অনুবাদ করা ; put into (a certain shape), কোম বিশেষ আকারে সৰ্বাং করান।

(a) In our age such an interruption of communication would *throw* the whole island *into* confusion.—*Macaulay*.

(b) On these principles he acted when the Exclusion Bill had *thrown* the nation *into* convulsion.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The sound was sufficient to *throw* him *into* a fit of trembling.

Dickens.

(d) He produced from his desk a volume of the "Spectator," and instructed me to *throw into* as good Latin as I could some paper of Steele's.
De Quincey.

(e) Which project amusing his fancy, he had *thrown* extempore *into* verse.—*De Quincey*.

Throw off = put away, তুলে নেওয়া, ডাঙ করা ; abandon ; shake off, পরি-তাঙ করা :

(a) He *threw off* his green spectacles and his grugity together.
Dickens.

(b) He *threw off* his royal robes and put on his friar's habit.—*Lamb*.

(c) She *threw off* all concealment.—*Froude*.

(d) But all disguise was now *thrown off*.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The warlike tribes of Rajputana *threw off* the Musulman yoke.
Macaulay.

(f) There were not wanting those who urged him to *throw off* his allegiance to the crown.—*Prescott*.

Throw off the mask = take off that which disguises or conceals ;
 হৃষিকেশ তাগ করা। (fig.) make no secret of one's real intentions, অকৃত অভি-
 প্রায় গোপন না রাখিয়া প্রকাশ করিয়া ফেলা।

(a) Milton served Cromwell when Cromwell had *thrown off the mask* and assumed all but the name of King.—Chambers.

(b) She had succeeded so entirely that she was already able to *throw off the mask* towards Darnley.—Froude.

Throw on = saddle one with ; impute to ; cast on ; ঘাড়ে চাপান।

(a) The cost of the establishments *was thrown upon the crown*.

Froude.

(b) It *threw* the blame of all that had happened *on* the malice of William.—Macaulay.

(c) Cruel imputations had been *thrown on* his morals.—Macaulay.

(d) He declared that the imputation *thrown on* him was utterly false.

Macaulay.

(e) He was *thrown on* society for all his amusement ; and in society his good breeding and vivacity made him always welcome.—Macaulay.

Throw oneself into = enter heartily into, (কোন কাজে) মন দিয়া লাগা।

(a) He lost not a moment in *throwing himself into* the fray as the champion of the king's policy.—Minto.

(b) Untrained as he was, he *threw himself into* the work with feverish impetuosity.—Merivale.

Throw oneself on = lie down, repose upon, শুইয়া পড়া ; resign oneself to the favour or clemency or sustaining power of ; নিজের হইয়া অন্যের দয়া বা অসুস্থিরের উপর ভর করা।

(a) Panting and fatigued, he *threw himself on* a green knoll.—Irving.

(b) He *threw himself* entirely *on* the mercy of his peers.—Macaulay.

(c) He *threw himself* once more *upon* the clemency of Alphonso.

Prescott.

(d) He *threw himself upon* their hospitality and forbearance.

De Quincey.

Throw open = open, খুলে ফেলা ; make accessible, কোন কিছুর দ্বারা উদ্ধাটিত করা।

(a) The door being *thrown open*, steps were heard loud and fast.
 De Quincey.

(b) His third object was to *throw open* civil offices to Protestants.
 Macaulay.

(c) The tribunals were thus *thrown open to all*.—Merivale.

Throw out = put forth, propose, mention, ব্যক্ত বা উল্লেখ করা ; reject, (আইন) পাস না করা।

(a) I *throw out* these queries for intelligent readers to answer.

Thackeray.

(b) As our painters are bent on military subjects just now, I throw out this as a great subject for the pencil.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Five days after the Bill had been thrown out in the Commons, another Bill somewhat milder was laid on the table of the Lords.

Macaulay.

Throw out feelers—put forth proposals or plans in a covert way with a view to sound the opinions of others in regard to some contemplated measure, কোন বিষয়ে অনেক মনের ভাব বুঝিবার জন্য অচলভাবে কোন অস্তাৱ কৰিয়া পাঠান (বেড়া নেতৃত্বে দেখা এই ভাব)।

(a) Cromwell had *thrown out feelers* in the various European courts.

Froude.

(b) The press is the channel through which governments generally put forth *feelers*.—*Ogilvie.*

Throw out of gear=put out of connection with each other ; hence, throw into disorder, এলোমেলো কৰিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) The whole machinery of public religion had been *thrown out of gear* by the rapid and radical changes of the past two reigns.—*Green.*

Throw out a hint, conjecture or suggestion=give utterance to a hint, conjecture, or suggestion ; give a hint, put forth a suggestion, ইন্ধিতে বলা ; give out a conjecture, আন্দাজ কৰিয়া কিছু বলা।

(a) He *threw out* significant hints, and finding that those hints were favourably received, opened a regular negotiation.—*Macaulay.*

(b) *Hints were thrown out* to her of torture to be administered next day, if it was found that she had not told the whole truth.—*Helps.*

(c) Just at this time *suggestions were thrown out* which united all suffrages.—*Macaulay.*

(d) At the time of the French Revolution, he *threw out* many conjectures in regard to military operations which were punctually fulfilled.

De Quincey.

Throw one over=betray one, কোন গুণ কথা প্রকাশ কৰিয়া দিয়া কাহাকে বিপীক্ষে ফেলা ; cast one (in a lawsuit), হাস্তিৱে দেওয়া ; give one up, কাহাকে পরিভজ্য কৰা ; disappoint one, কাহাকে নিপাশ কৰা।

(a) He does not scruple to *throw* an honest fellow *over*.—*Thackeray.*

(b) I have lost and won more lawsuits than any man in England. Look here at Crawley, Bart. vs. Snuffle. I'll *throw him over*, or my name is not Pitt Crawley.—*Thackeray.*

(c) F has, it is said, proposed for her ; and the real reason of that affair between Lord B. and Captain C. was a speech of B's hinting that Miss N had not behaved well in *throwing* Lord Kew *over*.—*Thackeray.*

(d) You know how I was *thrown over* about the money, and who got it.—*Thackeray.*

Throw or cast overboard—throw out of the ship, জাহাজ বা নোক।
হইতে জলে ফেলিয়া দেওয়া ; shelve aside, এক পাশে ফেলিয়া কেল।

(a) Discontent still increasing amongst the crew, a new plot was laid amongst the men on shore to seize the ship, *throw Phipps overboard* and start on a piratical cruise.—*Smiles.*

(b) Her crew were leaping into the water, when Nelson came up in his boats, made them *throw their powder overboard*, and point their guns upward.—*Southern.*

(c) Finding him in this gentle mood, Mr. P. began to see another way out of his difficulties besides the *casting overboard* of J.—*Dickens.*

Throw to the dogs (colloq.)= throw away as perfectly useless, অকেজো
বনিয়া ফেলিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) *Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.*—*Shakespeare.*

(b) Can they not be altered to serve better? Must they of necessity be *thrown to the dogs?*—*Carlyle.*

Throw up=resign, কর্ম ইস্তফা করা ; erect for a temporary purpose, টাঁচ
কোন স্থায় উপস্থিতি হইলে তাড়াতাড়ি করিয়া কিছু নির্মাণ করা ; vomit, বমি করা।

(a) Nothing was left to him but to *throw up* his office.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He *threw up* his command without awaiting the arrival of a successor.

Mervale.

(c) Round the agent's house they *threw up* with great speed a wall of turf 14 feet in height and 12 in thickness.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The people in some places began to pull down bridges and *throw up* barricades.—*Macaulay.*

(e) Judge of the cause of the disease by the substances the patient *throws up.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Thrown together, be (be thrown into the society of)= have an opportunity of mixing with each other, একত্র হওয়ার অবসর পাওয়া।

(a) I did not then lead quite so lonely a life, and we *were thrown much together.*—*Lytton.*

(b) The inmates of the ship *are thrown together* far more than in any country-seat or boarding-house.—*Macaulay.*

(c) For the first time, she *was thrown into the constant society of* a gentleman of great natural parts and powers of pleasing.—*Thackeray.*

(d) In the midst of all these various avocations, he seemed not to observe how much his daughter and his guest *were thrown into each other's society.*—*Scott.*

Thrown on one's own resources, be=be obliged to make the best of the means at one's disposal ; be obliged to shift for oneself ; নিজের
শাস্তি বা সমস্তি আছে তাহারই উপর নির্ভর করিয়া চলিতে বাধ্য হওয়া।

(a) This kind of decision is to be found in those who have been thrown early on their own resources.—*Helps.*

(b) But for the present, I was thrown upon my own resources.

Dickens.

(c) He was thrown on his own resources to find his way for himself.

Froude.

Thrown away on, be—fail to produce any effect on, make no impression on, কাহারও স্বত্তে বা পক্ষে বৃথা বা নিষ্ঠল হইয়া যাওয়া।

(a) There are natures on which the best education and examples are thrown away.—*M. Arnold.*

(b) But his anger was thrown away on the sturdy squires to whom he addressed himself.—*Macaulay.*

(c) What I had to do, was to show my aunt that her past goodness to me had not been thrown away on an insensible, ungrateful object.—*Dickens.*

(d) It is bare justice to Clive to say that, proud and overbearing as he was, kindness was never thrown away upon him.—*Macaulay.*

Thrust, a home—an accusation or repartee which makes a person wince, আঁতে যা।

(a) He renewed his bantering, and winked hard at me whenever he gave Master Simon what he considered a home thrust.—*Irving.*

Tide over—surmount difficulties or pass a critical period by temporary expedients, by a succession of favourable incidents, or by delay merely, যোগে যাগে কোন বিপদ কাটাইয়া উঠা।

(a) She thought only of tiding over her present difficulty and holding her friends together.—*Froude.*

(b) What amount of danger really existed was never known, and now never will be known. Whatever it may have been it was tided over.—*Kaye.*

(c) But their officers went among them and pacified them ; and the danger for the moment was tided over.—*Kaye.*

Tied to one's apron strings, be—be constantly in the company of (women), আচল ধরিয়া বেড়ান ; be subject to the control of (a lady) ; বান ঝীলোকের অধীন হইয়া চল।

(a) The ground he went upon was that I had always been tied to the apron strings of women or girls ; which amounted to this, that by training I ought to be effeminate.—*De Quincey.*

(b) But not even for her would he accept a subordinate place in the government. He was so made that he could not submit to be tied to the apron strings of even the best of wives.—*Macaulay.*

Time, at a—in a certain space of time after successive intervals ; on each occasion, at each time ; এক এক বার্তা।

(a) He could work at his desk, he said, for 12 or 15 hours at a time.

Kaye.

(b) Napoleon was a man who toiled terribly ; sometimes employing and exhausting four secretaries at a time.—*Smiles.*

(c) I think one at a time would be better than many.—*Trollope.*

(d) He should bring forward his strongest arguments only, and not state too many of them at a time.—*Helps.*

Time, at one—at another time = now, এক সময়ে—now, আর এক সময়ে।

(a) At one time he was seized with an inclination to work miracles. At another time he thought himself actually possessed by the devil.

Macaulay.

(b) At one time we find him at Florence, at another time at Rome.—*Smiles.*

Time, at the same = along with it, also, মেই সঙ্গে সঙ্গে।

(a) Richelieu, a man of high culture, and, at the same time, of great character, felt them profoundly.—*M. Arnold.*

(b) A pestilence broke out, which swept off numbers in the city, and at the same time paralysed the armed forces on both sides.—*Merivale.*

(c) The popular notion is that the leading Terrorists were wicked men, but at the same time great men.—*Macaulay.*

Time being, for the = during the time that is passing, for the moment, আপাততঃ, উপরিত সময়ের মত।

(a) He was for the time being, the lion, by popular election, of the Watertooth community.—*Dickens.*

(b) The temper of both parties was improved, for the time being by the enjoyments of the table.—*Dickens.*

(c) Her usage of him for the time being was so hard that he could bear it no longer.—*Dickens.*

(d) And this talent was absolutely at the command of his owners for the time being.—*Macaulay.*

Time, bide one's = wait for a favourable opportunity, মুসমৰ আসিবে বিনা। অতীকা করিব। ধোক।

(a) Arran was biding his time to snatch the leadership at the Court. *Froude.*

(b) They were merely biding their time—waiting their opportunity—seeing what their brethren would do.—*Kaye.*

(c) They had long been biding their time ; and now the time had come. *Kaye.*

Time, by that = about that time, not later than that time, ততক্ষণে।

(a) By that time he had mounted high into the major's good opinion. *Dickens.*

Time, by the = at or a little before the time, যে সময় বরাবর।

(a) By the time she was eighteen, she could embroider to admiration. *Irving.*

(b) *By the time* we get into committee, the political crisis will be over.

Macaulay.

(c) *By the time* they alighted there, it was quite dark—*Dickens.*

Time, by this = now (now that so much time has passed), এতক্ষণে।

(a) Many of his Roman friends were *by this time* come to London.

Thackeray.

(b) The good Colonel was *by this time* on his way home.—*Thackeray.*

(c) He returned to the chapel by the little door. All the congregation had poured out *by this time*.—*Thackeray.*

Time, for a = for a short time, কিছু কালের নিমিত্ত, ধার্য ক্ষণের জন্ত।

(a) *For a time*, therefore, every man was at liberty to believe what he wished.—*Macaulay.*

(b) *For a time* Steele and Tickel were on good terms.—*Macaulay.*

(c) *For a time* you must leave me.—*Dickens*

Time of it, have a bad or hard = not to fare well, be miserable during a certain period, (কিছু কাল) কষ্টে কাটিব।

(a) I ran away. I *had a bad time of it* for two or three months.

Thackeray.

(b) He has *had a very hard time of it*, ever since he began to recover.

Dickens.

Time, in = in good season, sufficiently early, উপর্যুক্ত সময়ে ; in course of time, কালক্ষণে।

(a) They rushed to the front *in time* to save the guns.—*Froude.*

(b) But troops had arrived *in time* to prevent a massacre.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The succours thus earnestly solicited arrived *in time*.—*Prescott.*

(d) But *in time* the power was taken from him, and with the power went also the will.—*Kaye.*

Time, in course of (in process of time) = as time goes on, কালক্ষণে।

(a) *In course of time* she came into the leading thoroughfare where the Marshalsea was.—*Dickens.*

(b) By his prudence and steadiness he made his business, *in course of time*, an extremely valuable one.—*Craik.*

(c) This distinction had *in process of time* become nearly obliterated.

Merrivale.

(d) The lands of some were, *in process of time*, erected into Baronies.

Robertson.

Time, in the fulness of = when the time is ripe for anything ; when the fit time has come ; যথাসময়ে, পূর্ণকাল উপযুক্ত হইলে।

(a) Well, *in the fulness of time* came the French Revolution.

De Quincey.

(b) When he thought fit, in the fulness of time and the blooming pride of manhood to select a spouse, no one dared gainsay him.—*Thackeray*.

(c) No doubt they will bring that about for themselves in the fulness of time.

Time, in no = quickly, forthwith, তখনি।

(a) He set up a fearful screaming which called back the cook and the housemaid in no time.—*Dickens*.

(b) A third of her money would have run up my promotion in no time.—*Thackeray*.

(c) You are not a man of the world, Dobbin ; look at her now, she has talked over T. in no time.—*Thackeray*.

Time, lose no = make no delay (implying that there is danger or chance of failure if the opportunity be lost), কিছুমাত্র বিলম্ব না করা, তৎক্ষণাতে কোন কাজ করিয়া ফেলা (না করিলে বিপদ ঘটিতে বা কার্যসিদ্ধি না হইতে পারে)।

(a) Realmah lost no time in making his preparation for resisting the siege of Abibah.—*Helps*.

(b) He lost no time in collecting the voices of the chiefs of the opposition.—*Macaulay*.

(c) No time was to be lost. The ships had driven into shoal-water having but 14 fathoms.—*Southey*.

Time, in the mean = during the interval, ইতিমধ্যে।

(a) He shall know all about that to-morrow, and in the meantime, as it's rather late, I'll try and get a wink or two of the balmy.—*Dickens*.

(b) In the meantime Parliament had been engaged in long and grave discussion on Asiatic affairs.—*Macaulay*.

(c) In the meantime the assizes commenced.—*Macaulay*.

Time, once upon a = at a certain time long ago, কোন সময়ে, একদা।

(a) "Once upon a time," said the child, "a giant and dwarf were friends, and kept together."—*Goldsmith*.

(b) Once upon a time, a good many years ago, there was a traveller, and he set out upon a journey.—*Dickens*.

Time out of mind (from time immemorial) = longer than can be remembered ; from of old, অতি পূর্বকাল হইতে, অবধি হয় না এমন কোন কাল হইতে।

(a) They have known him time out of mind and there is nothing they would not do for him.—*Dickens*.

(b) I had strong doubts about the authenticity of the painting ; but I was told that the painting has been so considered time out of mind.

• *Irving*.

(c) English youth have been so educated time out of mind.—*Thackeray*.

(d) The merchants and tradesmen had *from time immemorial* been in the habit of organising pleasure-parties, especially during the days of vacation from ordinary business.—*Palgrave*.

Time, out of one's = having reached the period of majority, मारालम् होने।

(a) Jack was bred in a counting-house, and his father dying just as he was *out of his time* left him a handsome fortune, and many friends to advise with.—*Goldsmith*.

Time to come, in all = for all future time, सभी भविष्यৎ कालेर मध्ये।

(a) It threatened speedily to lead to a result which would place it beyond his power to claim any wages *in all time to come*.—*Dickens*.

Time to time, from = occasionally, now and then, समय समये।

(a) As they walked along, Oliver glanced *from time to time* with much interest at the new-comer.—*Dickens*.

(b) The gate not being in a state to shut readily, many of the poultry were *from time to time* lost.—*Smiles*.

(c) Reports, *from time to time*, had reached Pizarro of warriors on his track.—*Prescott*.

Times, at, -at intervals, now and then, समय समये, मध्ये मध्ये।

(a) *At times* he was lost in thought, and *at times* there was a perturbed and restless wandering of the eye that bespoke a mind but ill at ease.

Irving.

(b) *At times* he lived on bread only.—*Green*.

(c) The wisest men would *at times* forget themselves in excess of sorrow, much more a woman in a case so piteous.—*Froude*.

Time was = there was a time, ऐसा एक काल हिल।

(a) *Time was* when the Colonel himself would have viewed his kinsman more charitably, but fate and circumstances had angered that originally friendly and gentle disposition.—*Thackeray*.

(b) *Time was* when there must have been life and bustle and commerce here.—*Thackeray*.

Tiptoe, on = standing on the end of the toe, डिप्पि बैठे ; noiselessly निःश्वसे ; eagerly, बाहु भावे ; eager, बाहु !

(a) He walked *on tiptoe* to the door, and gave a gentle tap.—*Dickens*.

(b) A gruff cry from within caused him to steal away *on tiptoe* with a perfectly marvellous celerity.—*Dickens*.

(c) Waked by thy touch, I see the sister band,

On tiptoe watching, start at thy command.—*Campbell*.

(d) Everybody here is *on tiptoe* for the event.—*Carlyle*.

Tit for tat (*colloq.*)=one injury or reparation returned by another ; exact retaliation, ক্ষতির বদলে ক্ষতি, নিষাদের বদলে নিষাদ, তামাসার বদলে তামাসা, (টিগাটি মারিলে পাটকেলটি খেতে হয়, কৃকৃটা এই ভাব)।

(a) *Tit for tat*. all the world over ; and if a man being too lively with young blood, will "try conclusions" and perhaps "assault and batter a leash of worthy men, he must pay.—*De Quincey*.

Together, put two and two=put together the different circumstances that have transpired, যা যাই ঘটিয়াছে তাই যোড়ভাড় দিয়া একটা খাড়া করা।

(a) *Putting two and two together*, as the saying is, it was not difficult for me to guess who the expected Marquis was.—*Thackeray*.

(b) You may have your ideas, and I may *put two and two together* and have mine.—*Thackeray*.

Tone down=diminish or weaken the striking characteristics of, কমিয়া আনা ; soften, নরম করিয়া আনা।

(a) The defect was *toned down* by age.—*Kinglake*.

(b) The Reformers had outshot their healthy growth. They required to be *toned down*.—*Froude*.

Tone to, give a=impart its peculiar character to a thing, কোন বিশেষ ধরণে দাঢ় করান ; raise to a healthy condition, আলোর দিকে হুর ফেরান।

(a) Among the statesmen and prelates who principally *gave the tone* to the religious changes, there is one and only one whose conduct partiality itself can attribute to any other than interested motives.—*Macaulay*.

(b) All this increased the uncertainty of life and strengthened that love of adventure and that spirit of romance, which at a later period, *gave a tone to* the popular literature.—*Buckle*.

(c) To *give the law*, *the tone to* literature, and that tone a high one is its business.—*M. Arnold*.

(d) The man of good character will *give the tone to* his fellows and elevate their entire aspirations.—*Smiles*.

Tongue cleaves to the roof of one's mouth, one's=one is unable to speak, কাহারও কথা আলোকাইয়া বাওয়া (কথা জড়াইয়া আইসা)।

(a) G., whose *tongue clove to the roof of his mouth*, only answered by a nod.—*Scott*.

(b) He endeavoured to resume his psalm tune, but his parched *tongue clove to the roof of his mouth*, and he could not utter a stave.—*Irving*.

(c) Robespierre's frothing lips are grown blue ; *his tongue* (dry) *cleaving to the roof of his mouth*.—*Carlyle*.

Tongue, mother=native language, মাতৃভাষা।

(a) Her early popularity would never have undergone an eclipse, if she had only been content to go on writing in her *mother tongue*.

Macaulay.

Tongue tied, have one's=be unable to speak freely (there being reasons for which one refrains from speaking), মুখ বক্ষ থাকা (কোন কারণ বশতঃ মনের কথা খুলিয়া বলিতে না পারা, এই ভাব)। **Be tongue-tied with=be rendered speechless by,** (কোন কিছুর দরঙ্গ) কথা না সরা।

(a) I think it is very hard upon them that, for the most part, they have their tongues tied.—*Helps.*

(b) And many tongues which were tied by fear in the greater assembly became fluent in the smaller.—*Macaulay.*

(c) I was tongue-tied with horror.—*Ligh Hunts.*

Tool in the hands of, a=a person used as an instrument to serve the purposes of another ; one completely under the sway or influence of, কাহারও হাতে খেলানূরূপ ব্রহ্মপুর (যে দিকে চালান যাও সেই দিকেই যাও, এই ভাব)।

(a) Overlooking them as mere tools in the hands of another, he considered their reply as a full discovery of the Pope's intentions.—*Rober'son.*

(b) The old man was a tool in the hands of his ministers.—*Palgrave.*

(c) But if he was stern and sometimes unjust to those of opposite opinions, he was not a tool in the hands of the party-leaders with whom he agreed.—*Knight.*

Tooth and nail (collog.)=as it were by biting and scratching, অনাকে আক্রমণ বা আপনাকে রক্ষা করিবার ব্যত একান্ত উপায় আছে সমস্ত শরীরে করিয়া ; (fig.) using every means of attack or defence, with one's utmost power, নিজের সমস্ত বল শরীরে করিয়া, উঠে পড়ে আগিয়া ; in right earnest, যত্ন সমস্ত হইয়া।

(a) At it they went tooth and nail.—*Dickens.*

(b) The Protestant dissenters unmindful of themselves had gallantly joined the regular church in opposing it tooth and nail.—*Dickens.*

(c) She was so positive that there was nothing for it but to get the supper over as quickly as possible ; and as they had been walking a great many miles, and had fasted since the middle of the day, they fell on it tooth and nail.—*Dickens.*

Top of one's speed, at the =as fast as one can, যত ক্ষত হইতে পারে।

(a) Inquire who it is that has come, and if you hear it is Lord S., come off to me at the top your speed.—*Irving.*

Top of one's voice, at the =as loudly as possible,' যত উচ্চেঃবরে হইতে পারে।

(a) "Here, Fang ?" he ejaculated at the top of his voice to a rugged selfish-looking dog.—*Scott.*

(b) "Where—where is my money ?" he shouted almost at the top of his voice.—*Warren.*

Toss up =throw upward into the air, ডোলা করিয়া ফেলা (লুপিবার অঙ্গ)।

(a) He used to divert himself in his solitudes with tossing up eggs and catching them again without breaking them.—*Addison.*

Touch at = come to (a place while passing by water), কোন স্থানে অন্তর্ভুক্তের নিমিত্ত দোকানি লাগান :

(a) The first place *at* which the expedition *touched* was Altea.

Macaulay.

(b) In the route lay the islands of Antilla and Cipango offering convenient places for ships to *touch at*.—*Irving.*

Touch on = mention or allude to slightly, কোন বিষয় ছোঁয়া, ইষৎ উল্লেখ করা ; treat of, কোন বিষয়ে কিছু লেখা বা বলা :

(a) He then ventured to *touch on* a theme which had hitherto been studiously avoided.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He *touched* briefly *on* the events of the last three years.—*Froude.*

(c) The political works of Machiavelli derive a peculiar interest from the mournful earnestness which he manifests whenever he *touches on* topics connected with the calamities of his native land.—*Macaulay.*

Touch one on a tender point = strike one in the most vulnerable part ; irritate one by alluding to anything on which one is peculiarly susceptible, যেখানে ছুঁলে লাগে সেই থানে ছোঁয়া ; যে কথা বলিলে কাহারও মরমে বেদন দেওয়া হয় সেই কথা বলা ; excite some tender emotion in one by alluding to something on which one is peculiarly susceptible, যে বিষয় উল্লেখ করিলে কাহারও মনে লাগিবে এবন বিষয় উল্লেখ করা।

(a) "It is naturally painful to us for we can't like you, you know, as well as we could wish." She *touched* the child *upon a tender point*. He had secretly become more and more solicitous from day to day, as the time of his departure drew near that all the house would like him. He could not bear to think that they would be quite indifferent to him when he was gone.—*Dickens.*

(b) This was *touching* the Kenwigs *on their tenderest point*.—*Dickens.*

(c) This was *touching* Mrs. S. *on a tender point*. She turned to trim the candle and said, "Nobody should be more welcome at the Dragon than any one who brought me news of Mark."—*Dickens.*

Touch up = improve or alter by slight touches or emendations, ছুই এক থান পরিবর্তন করিয়া বী শোধয়াইয়া কোন চিত্র বা লেখা উৎকৃষ্ট করা বা দোরস্ত করা :

(a) She had *touched* herself *up* with a little powder and pomatum, and was not without moral enhancement likewise.—*Dickens.*

(b) The sign-painters were everywhere employed, in *touching up* Admiral Vernon into the King of Prussia.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Whether anybody had paid Hans to *touch up* the picture or not, I cannot say.—*Dickens.*

Tower of strength, be a = be a strong or mighty support, be greatly serviceable, বড় কাজের হওয়া বা উপকারে লাগা !

(a) Surrounded as they are, by fierce African tribes, an alliance with these strangers will be a *tower of strength*.—Collins.

(b) Augusta was to me in the hour of need a *tower of strength*.

Byron.

Track, on one's—in pursuit of one with a view to attack or catch, ধরিবার বা আক্রমণ করিবার নিমিত্ত কাহারও গচ্ছাঁ ধাবমান।

(a) There was a prevailing feeling that the enemy were *on their track*.

Kaye.

(b) Out of prison he had constantly had the officers of justice *on his track*.—Macaulay.

(c) A detective was put upon *his track*; he was found in the lowest company, and brought back to London.—Smiles.

Trade, free=trade or commerce free from restrictions of any kind imposed by government, অনিয়ন্ত্রিত বাণিজ্য।

(a) *Free trade*, one of the greatest blessings which a popular Government can confer on a people, is in almost every country unpopular.

Macaulay.

(b) The very next year, *free trade* was conceded to the West Indian Islands.—Buckle.

Train, in=in a condition calculated to serve a certain purpose, কোন উদ্দেশ্য সাধনের উপযুক্ত অবস্থার।

(a) Though Goldsmith's comedy was now *in train* to be performed, it could not be brought out before Christmas.—Irving.

(b) These very extensive frauds were at length put *in a proper train* to be provided against in future.—Southey.

(c) If things were once *in this train*—if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice loaded with infamy—our duty would take root in our nature.—Swift.

Train of, in the=following close to, behind, after, পাটাতে, পিছু পিছু।

(a) Pestilence began as usual to make its appearance *in the train of hunger*.—Macaulay.

(b) The noblemen who were *in his train* tried to dissuade him from risking so valuable a life.—Macaulay.

(c) The Medici returned *in the train of foreign invaders* from their long exile.—Macaulay.

(d) Learning followed *in the train of Christianity*.—Macaulay.

Train of, fire the=ignite a line of gunpowder; (fig.) inflame, excite, (generally used of a succession of feelings); একটাৱ পৰ আৱ একটা এইলোপ ঘনেৱ ভাৱ উদ্বীপিত কৰা।

(a) This was sufficient to *fire the train of Mr. W's susceptible feelings*.—Warren.

(a) He had never troubled his head about problems of political philosophy.—*Macaulay*.

Trouble oneself about—make oneself uneasy about (some matter).
কোন বিষয় অঙ্গে আপনি যত্তে হওয়া বা কষ্ট পাওয়া।

(a) If the thing is impossible, you need not trouble yourselves about it.—*Ruskin*.

(b) He troubled himself little about the decoration of his abode.

Macaulay.

(c) About such reflections he troubled himself very little.—*Macaulay*.

(d) She in her self-engrossment did not trouble herself about the nature of this agitation.—*Dickens*.

Trouble, take the=be at the pains (to do something), কোন বিষয়ে
কষ্ট দ্বীকার করা।

(a) This passage is alone sufficient to prove that Mr. Bentham has not taken the trouble to read our article from beginning to end.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But whoever takes the trouble to examine the evidence will find that the good men who wrote this had been deceived.—*Macaulay*.

(c) I thank you for the trouble you have taken about our family arrangements.——*Thackeray*.

True of, be=be true or correct in regard to, কোন বিষয় বা কাহারও
সম্বন্ধে ঠিক থাট।

(a) What is true of tailors, is true of tinkers and all other trades.

Sydney Smith.

(b) What Burke said of the Constituent Assembly was eminently true of this its great forerunner.—*Macaulay*.

(c) What is true of the individual, is true of the intellectual development of the species.—*Huxley*.

Trust for, hold in=have in one's keeping for the benefit of another any property to be delivered over when demanded, কোন ব্যক্তির হিতার্থে
কোন সম্পত্তি নিজের হাতে রাখিয়া রাখা করা; be entrusted with or stand possessed
of some power in behalf of another, কোন ব্যক্তির হিতার্থে কোন ক্ষমতা ধারণ
করা।

(a) He parted with his house, and furniture, and delivered over his personal effects to be held in trust for his creditors.—*Smiles*.

(b) They at last went so far as to demand that he should acknowledge that he held his estate only in trust for them.—*Macaulay*.

(c) They were desirous to appropriate to themselves a power which they held only in trust.—*Macallay*.

(d) The ministers who held the royal prerogatives in trust for his infant son could not venture to persist in so hazardous a policy..

Macaulay.

Trust in = confide in, কিছুতে বিশ্বাস করা।

- (a) *Trust in the Lord, and do good.*—*Bible.*
- (b) *We trusted in the gods,—we thought that wisdom and courage would save us.*—*Ruskin.*

Trust, take on = believe without examination, accept as true without proof, (বিশ্বা পৰীক্ষাৰ) বিশ্বাস কৱিয়া নওয়া।

- (a) How can his readers *take on trust* his statements concerning the births, marriages, divorces and deaths of a crowd of people, whose names are scarcely known to this generation.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) In the sciences the philosopher leads; the rest of us *take on trust* what he tells us.—*Froude.*
- (c) The Prince Royal too was not one of those who are content to *take their religion on trust.*—*Macaulay.*
- (d) He has thus enabled those who must otherwise have *taken* his merits *on trust* to judge for themselves.—*Macaulay.*

Trust to = rely on, নির্ভৰ কৰা; entrust to, কাহারও হাতে সমর্পণ কৰা।

- (a) The knight resolved to *trust to* the sagacity of his horse.—*Scott.*
- (b) He had *trusted implicitly* to information which had proved false.

Macaulay.

- (c) If England failed them they could not *trust* their fortune to so vain an idiot.—*Froude.*

- (d) I am a widow, and *trusted* my child and my all to that old man; he robbed me and my darling of almost every farthing we had.—*Thackeray.*

Truth, in = in reality, in fact, বাস্তবিক।

- (a) Under pretence of assailing the existing administration he was *in truth* assailing the reigning dynasty.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) *In truth* Barere's baseness was unfathomable.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) It was certainly a bold counsel; but Ferguson, having *in truth* no other resource, followed it, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.—*Craik.*

Truth, to tell or say the (if the truth must be told) = if what is really the case is to be mentioned, আসল কথা বলিতে গেলে।

- (a) *To say the truth* however, it had never once occurred to us to think of literary labours as a source of profit.—*De Quincey.*
- (b) *To tell the truth*, I did not think a little of myself.—*Helps.*
- (c) For my own part, his terrors ceased to amuse me, and *to say the truth*, I was heartily glad to get rid of him.—*Scott.*
- (d) *If the truth must be told*; even Mr. S's approaches to the single gentleman were of a very distant kind, and met with small encouragement.

Dickens.

Try one's luck, fortune or chance—see if fortune will favour one, নিজের অনুষ্ঠিৎ পরীক্ষা করা (অনুষ্ঠিৎ খোলে কিনা দেখ)।

(a) He was coming to England, to *try his fortune*, as many other young men were obliged to do whose only capital was in their brains.

George Eliot.

(b) I am told he is going to *try his luck* not with 10,000 a year, but with one or two.—*Trollope*.

(c) His friends were resolved that he should *try his fortune* at an election which was drawing near in the college.—*Addison*.

(d) He was soon a ruined man, and determined to *try his chance* as a political adventurer.—*Macaulay*.

Tune of, to the (colloq.)=to the amount of, amounting to, মোটে, একুনে।

(a) He had seen copies of long bills accepted—payable on his reaching 21—to the tune of £1500.—*Warren*.

Turn, at every—in whichever direction one turns, যে দিকে ফেরা যাব ; at every step, প্রতি পদে ; in every direction, in every one of its phases, যে দিকে দেখা যাব।

(a) Across my path, *at every turn*, go where I will, do what I may, he comes.—*Dickens*.

(b) He is loose again, and thwarting me, as he was born to do, *at every turn*.—*Dickens*.

(c) The mind of Petrarch was a kaleidoscope. *At every turn* it presents us with new forms, always fantastic, occasionally beautiful.

Macaulay.

Turn, do a good=do some opportune service, সময় মত কোন উপকার করা।

(a) But, nevertheless, he was good-natured and willing to move heaven and earth *to do a friend a good turn*.—*Trollope*.

(b) So he says to every one who *does him a good turn*.—*Kingsley*.

Turn for, have g.—have an aptitude for, কোন বিষয় শিখিবার বা কোন কাজ করিবার ইচ্ছা, যত্ন ও দক্ষতা ; have a taste for, কোন বিষয়ের আন্তর্ভুক্ত অহঙ্কার শক্তি থাকা।

(a) Adams our head-boy *had a turn for* mathematics.—*Dickens*.

(b) Every one amongst us with *any turn for* literature will do well to remember to what shortcomings, and excesses we are liable.—*M. Arnold*.

(c) They *had all*, it may be presumed, *a turn for* business.—*Dickens*.

(d) He loathes sentiment and *has no turn for* light pleasantry.

Irving.

Turn, in=in due order of succession, পরে পরে ; in return, উল্লেখে। **In one's turn**=when one's time comes (in order of succession), উল্লেখ বা সময় আইলে।

- (a) Each hand worked *in turn* and rested *in turn*.—*M. Arnold.*
 (b) For one year the senators governed *in turn*, ten at a time for five days.—*Merivale.*
 (c) He tried five or six professions *in turn* without success.

Macaulay.

(d) The world is a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will *in turn* look sourly upon you ; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly kind companion.—*Thackeray.*

(e) She consented to give her son some pecuniary assistance and he *in his turn* promised never to commit any further invasion of her rights.

Macaulay.

(f) He avoided Dr. P. who *in his turn*, whenever Pen passed, gave him very severe looks.—*Thackeray.*

Turn, take a = take a walk to and fro, কোন স্থানে বেড়ান ; change in a certain direction, কোন দিকে চলা বা যাওয়া (এক দিক হইতে অন্যদিকে পরিবর্ত হওয়া), এই ভাব।

(a) We will *take a turn* in the gardens, for I have something of the highest consequence to tell you.—*Warren.*

(b) When the conversation *took this turn* he always politely diverged to another subject.—*Thackeray.*

(c) At length his complaint *took a favourable turn*.—*Macaulay.*

(d) We know not what *turn* things may *take*.—*Froude.*

(e) The conversation *took another turn*.—*Thackeray.*

Turn to, give a = change the course or tone of, কোন কিছুর গতি ফিরাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) He thought it time to interfere and *give a turn* to the conversation.

Hazlitt.

Turn, the tide is on the — the tide has ceased to flow and is on the point of ebbing ; (fig.) the course of events is changing ; affairs are taking a contrary course, ঘটনা প্রবাহ পরিবর্ত হইতেছে, সমস্ত ব্যাপার উলটাইয়া দাইতেছে ; the current (of something) is changing, কোন কিছুর প্রোত অব্য দিকে দাইতেছে।

(a) The Act was itself an indication that *the tide was on the turn*.

Froude.

(b) To such a height of power and glory had this extraordinary man risen at 29 years of age. And now *the tide was on the turn*.—*Macaulay.*

(c) *The tide of affairs was on the turn* ; things could not go on for ever as they had gone on of late.—*Macaulay.*

(d) *The tide of feeling was already on the turn* ; and the ebb was even more rapid than the flow had been.—*Macaulay.*

Turns, take = take each other's place alternately in doing anything, কোন কার্য করিয়ার নিমিত্ত এক অনেক হালে আব এক অন্য আসা (পাহাড়া ঘৃণের ম্যাট)।

(a) They were *taking turns*, night and day, to scour the Channel.

Froude.

(b) If one or the other was ill, how nobly and generously his companions flocked to comfort him and *take turns* to nurse the sick man through nights of fever!—*Thackeray.*

Turns, by = alternately; one after another, (used when more persons than one are engaged in doing something, or more than one thing is done, and conveying the idea of rotation), এক জনের পর আর এক জন বা একটার পর আর একটা (যুবে ক্ষিরে পড়া, ইত্যাব)।

(a) It was with some difficulty that John arranged that they should ride *by turns*, and the eldest should ride first.—*Irving.*

(b) In this amusement they all took part *by turns*.—*Dickens.*

(c) He played all the instruments *by turns*, and thus acquired a considerable knowledge of his art.—*Smiles.*

(d) He paid close attention to both speakers, and inclined his ear to each *by turns*.—*Dickens.*

Turn an honest penny=make a little money without dishonesty, সংগঠে ধাকিবা কিছু টাকা উপায় করা।

(a) He began to trade in a small way *turning an honest penny* and he was enabled shortly to return to England with money in his pocket.
Smiles.

(b) I suppose a married man is not more averse to *turning an honest penny* when he can, than a single one.—*Dickens.*

Turn inside out (*turn wrongside out*)=bring the inside of a garment outside, (জামাৰ) ডিতৰ দিক্ বাহিৰ কৰা ; throw topsy-turvy, উল্টো পাল্টো কৰে ; reverse, উল্টো ফেলো।

(a) With her fingers she set to work upon her embroidered petticoat. She *turned it wrongside out*.—*De Quincey.*

(b) But they make strange work with matters of fact ; and if they were allowed to act in public affairs, would *turn the world wrongside out*.
Haslett.

(c) He who tyrannizes over the weak and helpless may be a coward, but no true man. The tyrant it has been said is but a slave *turned inside out*.—*Smiles.*

Turn into—translate into, ভাষাস্থৰ কৰা ; change into, বদলাইবা অথবা আকার ধাৰণ কৰান ; drive one into, ভাড়াইবা বাহিৰ কৰা।

(a) He *turned* sentimental ballads of Schiller and Goethe *into* English verse for the ladies.—*Thackeray.*

(b) *Turn that into* English, and put your name on the title-page.
Dickens.

(c) Could the Convention now assembled be *turned into* a Parliament?
Macaulay.

Turn round—veer round (in opinion or policy), কিন্তিমা দাঢ়ান, বিগুলিত অবস্থন করা।

(a) Monmouth saw that his machinations had failed. Enraged and disappointed, he suddenly *turned round* and became more zealous for the Bill than any other peer in the House.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The prose-writers on that side of the question have not *turned round* in this extraordinary manner.—*Haslitt*.

Turn round on—come round and attack (implying want of constancy), কিন্তিমা দাঢ়াইয়া আক্রমণ করা।

(a) Elizabeth could not be relied on ; and the marriage once over, she would *turn round on* Philip and be as troublesome to him as ever.—*Froude*.

(b) He *turns round upon* whoever is next to him.—*Haslitt*.

Turn the scale—change the state of the balance, পাশাবের স্থতা নষ্ট করা বা এক দিক ভারি করা ; give one side or party the preponderance over another, এক দিক ভারি করিয়া আর এক দিককে লম্ফ করা, এক গুরুত্বে অবস্থা করিয়া অন্য গুরুত্বে খট করা।

(a) You weigh equally ; a feather will *turn the scale*.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) The forces were so evenly balanced that a very slight accident might have *turned the scale*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Intellectually the balance was nearly even between the rivals. But the moral qualities of Pitt *turned the scale*.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Richelieu *turned the scale* against the House of Austria by his alliance with Sweden, with the United Provinces and with the Protestant princes of Germany.—*Green*.

(e) The Dutch alone could not *turn the scale* against France.—*Macaulay*.

Turn tail (collog.)—flee, retreat ignominiously, জ্যোত ফুলে পালান।

(a) If any one turns upon him he immediately *turns tail*.—*Haslitt*.

(b) Preferring the chance of being shot by his friends to the certainty of being taken by his enemies he fairly *turned tail*, and darted off at full speed.—*Dickens*.

(c) The Zelators *turned tail* and fled in confusion.—*Palgrave*.

Turn the tables—reverse the original position of players in a game ; (fig.) reverse the order of things, reverse the position of two contending parties, বেং অবস্থা ছিল তাহা উল্টাইয়া দেওয়া। **Turn the tables on one**—overthrow and gain an advantage over one ; turn things against one, কাহারও পাশা বা গড়তা উল্টাইয়া দেওয়ী ; oppose one, বিরোধী হওয়া।

(a) No sooner had Wolsey fallen, and the battle commenced with the Papacy, than *the tables turned*, the persecuted became the persecutors.

Froude.

(b) Elizabeth instead of being on her defence against the French

Court had turned the tables and appeared to have ground of complaint against the French minister.—*Froude.*

(a) In spite of all this, he made so desperate a defence that many times I feared he might turn the tables upon me.—*De Quincey.*

(b) So I rejoined that they were after all to be looked on as exceptions. But my preceptor turned the tables on me by boldly asserting intoxication to be the rule and non-intoxication the exception.—*Palgrave.*

Turn the tide=turn or change the course of (affairs, events, fortune, feeling &c), Turn the tide against=make affairs take a course pre, judicial to ; কোর অবাহের খতি বিশ্বাস, যাহা এক দিকে থাইতেছিল তাহা অন্য দিকে রাখিব।

(a) One prisoner, and an important one, made his escape however, and turned the tide against the king.—*Dickens.*

(b) At this moment, the valour and genius of an obscure English youth (Robert Clive) suddenly turned the tide of fortune,—*Macaulay.*

(c) The war of the Succession was raging in the Carnatic and the tide had been suddenly turned against the French by the genius of Robert Clive.—*Macaulay.*

Turn to=turn one's face towards, কাহারও দিকে ফেরা ; look forward to for help, মাহাদের কর্তৃ কাহারও পানে চাঁচা ; have recourse to, অন্য বিষয় অবলম্বন করা ; find, বাহির করা।

(a) De Quadra turned to him and asked if he had anything to suggest.
Froude,

(b) He turned to his father, who still sat lost in his meditations.
Thackeray,

(c) Both France and England now turned to Spain.—*Froude.*

(d) From these he turned to politics as to an amusement.—*Macaulay.*

(e) It is impossible to turn to a page which does not contain something that deserves to be remembered.—*Macaulay.*

Turn up=make one's appearance (after seeming to be lost), হঠাৎ দেখা দেওয়া ; come to light, বাহির হওয়া গড়া ; occur, ঘটা ; come in one's way, হাতে আসিয়া গড়া ; throw up by digging, খুঁড়ে ফেরা।

(a) Now that your cousin has turned up, some steps must be taken to prevent his disappearing again.—*Dickens.*

(b) Old fallacies as to human progress are constantly turning up.
Smiles.

(c) We cannot live without something widely different from existing circumstances shortly turning up.—*Dickens.*

(d) Marriage company, and marriage altars, and ambitious scenes turned up so fast, and so confusedly that he rose and went upstairs to escape them.—*Dickens.*

(e) He went on meanwhile earning bread for his family by making and selling quardants, mending fiddles, flutes, measuring mason-works, surveying roads, or doing anything that turned up and offered a prospect of honest gain.—Smiles.

(f) By long practice he acquired a dexterity which enabled him to turn up the ground to the requisite depth, with astonishing facility.

Prescott.

Turn upside down = turn the upper part downward, উল্টিয়া ফেলা (উপর দিক নীচে আসে এমন কাবে) ; throw into utter confusion, উল্টে পাল্টে মেওয়া।

(a) And opening his purse, I turned it upside down in his hand.

Dickens.

(b) To-morrow I expect your commander-in-chief the gallant C., to whom king and country are so much obliged for his exertions against those who would turn the world upside down.—Scott.

(c) In fact, England was almost turned upside down with universal feting.—Macaulay.

Turned of, be—be advanced to an age beyond, এত বৎসর পার হইয়া পিয়াছে এমন বয়সে।

(a) He was turned of forty when he composed it.—Prescott.

(b) The heir-apparent of Saxony, now turned of thirty, was also here.

Carlyle.

(c) When turned of forty they determined to retire and pass the remainder of their days in the country.—Addison.

U

Under one's seal = attested by one's seal, কাহারও নামাকিত মোহর দিয়া চিহ্নিত। Under the hand and seal of = attested by the signature and seal of, কাহারও স্বাক্ষর এবং নামাকিত মোহর দিয়া চিহ্নিত। Under one's hand = bearing one's signature, কাহারও সহি যুক্ত।

(a) By letters patent under his great seal he invited his subjects to imitate his liberality.—Macaulay.

(b) A second mandate under the Great seal was laid before the trustees.

Macaulay.

(c) It purported to be a supplemental declaration under the hand and seal of the Prince of Orange.—Macaulay.

(d) In a proclamation under her own hand, she commended the soldiers to the care of the country.—Froude.

Understand, give one to=lead one to believe, inform one, কাহারও কথাতে এই বুঝা বাব ; কাহাকে কিছু বলা।

(a) And then he gave them to understand that no such catastrophe could be looked for that day.—*Trollope*.

(b) The child has but £2000, I am given to understand.—*Thackeray*.

(c) They were prosecuted, and were given to understand that no mercy should be shown to them unless they would ransom themselves by surrendering their charters.—*Macaulay*.

Understanding, on the - on the condition (generally, implied), এইরূপ কথাৰ্বাঞ্জি হওয়াতে, এই মনে কৱিয়া বা ভাবিয়া।

(a) They had entered the service on the understanding that their wages were to be Irish lands.—*Froude*.

Unguarded moment, in an = when not on one's guard, incautiously, হ'মিগুৱাৰ ছিলেন না এমন অবস্থায়।

(a) In an unguarded moment, he was induced to sign a paper condemning the Reformation.—*Goldsmith*.

Unheard of = new, unprecedented, অক্ষতপূর্ণ, যাহা কখন শুনা যায় নাই বা হয় নাই।

(a) In the next world, the most frightful and unheard of punishment awaits them.—*Buckle*.

Uniform, in = in the dress that is worn by all persons belonging to a body, whether military, naval, police or any other and by which they are distinguished from others, সেনা, নাবিক, পুলিস বা অন্য কোন বিভাগীয় সমষ্টি লোকে যে বেশ পরে দেহে দেহে।

(a) The Major went home and dressed himself in his uniform, and repaired to Court.—*Thackeray*.

(b) And Sepoys in uniform and out of uniform crowded around in a state of tumultuous excitement.—*Kaye*.

Unison with, in = in harmony with, কোন কিছুৰ সহিত মিল।

(a) It was a dismal occupation, not only in unison with his own sad thoughts, but calculated to awaken a fellow-feeling in the bosoms of his neighbours.—*Dickens*.

Up and doing, be = be engaged in doing something instead of being idle, বিশেষ ভাবে বসিয়া না ধাকিয়া উঠিয়া কোন কার্যে যাপ্ত হওয়া; be actively employed so as not to miss the opportunity, মুসমৰ হাত থেকে যাইতে না দিয়া কার্য কৰা।

(a) There was something in the notion and the sense of being up and doing which was infinitely superior to being pent up in a dull room.

Dickens:

(b) Let us then be up and doing,

With a heart for any fate;

Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labour and to wait.—*Longfellow*.

(c) Leopold waits only for the earliest gray of the morning to be *up* and *doing*.—*Carlyle*.

(d) Whilst the old Rajpoot chief *was up and doing*, the old English general was thinking what was to be done.—*Kaye*.

Up, be—be out of bed, बिछाना होते हों ; be awake, आगिंजा थाका ; be in a state of excitement, उत्तेजित होना ; be over, खुशहाल थाओगा ; be high in the favour of the sovereign, राजा का प्रियगामी होना।

(a) She *was up* and dressed when her husband went to her room.

Thackeray.

(b) Glenlyon and his men *were all up* and seemed to be getting their arms ready for action.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He has *been up* all night with rheumatism.—*Thackeray*.

(d) If ever the national spirit *was up* in England, it *was up* all through the country to resist the Spaniards.—*Dickens*.

(e) His furlough *was up*.—*Thackeray*.

(f) So now the Duke of York was down, and the Duke of Somerset *was up*.—*Dickens*.

Up in, be well—be well versed in, कोन विषये भालरप अचिन्ता थाका।

(a) He must *be well up in* trigonometry.—*Trollope*.

(b) He seemed to *be very well up in* the whole affair.—*Trollope*.

(c) You are *better up in* such subjects than we are.—*Helps*.

Ups and downs—alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and adversity ; reverses of fortune ; अवस्था विपर्यय, स्थिर कूदिन।

(a) He had afterwards experienced many *ups and downs* in life.

Irving.

(b) Every man, who has seen the world and *has had* his *ups and downs* in life, must have frequently experienced the truth of this.

Goldsmith.

(c) They had so long experienced the *ups and downs* of things that they were prepared for what fortune might send.—*Froude*.

Up to, be (collog.)—be sufficiently advanced in the knowledge of,

पठेन्ऱ जाना उचित ताहा जाना ; be sufficiently competent to perform ; कोन कार्य करिबार जब्य एड्यूक कमठा थाका आवश्यक ताहा थाका ; be quite equal to, टिक मियाम होना ; be quite ready for, कोन विषयव जब्य संपूर्णरूपे अस्त थाका ; be about or after, उड़े तके थाका।

(a) I am not *up to* this. I know very little about politics or history.

Thackeray.

(b) Upon my word, I don't think I *am up to* the task.—*Trollope*.

(c) We are *up to* our work ; and when at work we work vigorously.

Knight.

(d) She is not of a good family, and not up to us in breeding.

Thackeray.

(e) He was up to any party of pleasure by whomsoever proposed.

Thackeray.

(f) I am up to all that sort of thing.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

(g) I am sure he is up to some mischief or other.—*Helps.*

Up to = as far as; until; पर्याप्त; adequately to, সমান সমান, অনুকরণ।

(a) As he passed, he continued to urge forward the rear ranks which were still up to the breast in water.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst and set up to the chin in water that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it.—*Addison.*

(c) His history, up to a certain point, greatly resembles that of Harley.

Macaulay.

(d) All men knew what the conduct of James had been up to that very time.—*Macaulay.*

(e) Up to this time his voice had been for stubborn resistance.

Macaulay.

(f) Up to my sixteenth year I had found little in my professional pursuits to interest me.—*Knight.*

(g) They live up to their means, and often beyond them.—*Smiles.*

Up with, all is (it is all up with) = it is all over with, সব শেষ হইয়া গিয়াছে।

(a) A bazar-report was abroad that the Persian army was close to Lahore; and that all was up with the British in India.—*Kaye.*

(b) I don't like to break it to him. But it's all up with his chance, I think.—*Thackeray.*

Upon the anvil = under discussion (used of measures or schemes that are forming but not matured), বিচারের বিষয়।

(a) For this reason when any public affair is upon the anvil, I love to hear the reflections that arise upon it in the several districts and parishes.

Addison,

Upperhand, have the = have the superiority or ascendancy, অভ্যন্তরে থাকা, বাড়িয়া থেকে রয়েছে।

(a) The Protestants might seem to have the upperhand, but there were numbers, who would be glad to see them overthrown.—*Froude.*

(b) In Poland, the King was still a Catholic; but the Protestants had the upperhand in the Diet.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The opposition naturally retaliated when they had the upperhand.

Macaulay.

Uppermost in one's mind or thoughts—the chief subject of one's thought, যাহাৰ বিষয় বা বে বিষয় অধিক তাৰা থাই।

(a) By some chance you walked into the very room I was sitting in, while you were *uppermost in my mind*.—*Dickens*.

(b) Ever since she had left them she had not ceased to keep them *uppermost in her thoughts*.—*Thackeray*.

Upshot of it all is; the—the final result of it is, শেষকালে এই ফলাফল।

(a) The negotiation for this Spanish marriage takes up a larger space in great books than you can imagine, but the *upshot of it all was*, that when it had been held off by the Spanish Court for a long time, Charles set off in disguise to see the Spanish princess.—*Dickens*.

Urge on one—press (something) upon another's attention, কোন বিষয়ে কাহাকে বিশেব কৱিয়া চাপিয়া ধৰা (কৱিতেই হইবে বা অবগুর্ণভৰ্ত্ত্ব কৱিকৰ্ত্তা এই ভাৰ)।

(a) One of the conspirators urged on him the expediency of retreating.

Macaulay.

(b) He urged on his mistress a politic generosity.—*Froude*.

(c) He urged on George the necessity of immediate action.—*Thackeray*.

Urge one to=press one to adopt, কাহাকে কোন বিষয়ে কৱিতে জোৰ কৰা।

(a) They urged their sister to extreme measures and promised to assist her with French troops.—*Buckle*.

(b) The King, following the advice of his ablest ministers, refused to adopt the measures to which he was urged.—*Knight*.

(c) Many things urged Caesar on to this war.—*Trollope*.

Use, be of=be serviceable, কাৰ্য্যকৰ হওয়া।

(a) They will be of much more use to you than to me.—*Dickens*.

(b) All this talk is of no practical use to us whatever.—*M. Arnold*.

Use, be in=be used, ব্যবহৃত বা প্ৰচলিত থোকা।

(a) Canals have likewise been long in use in several of the countries of modern Europe.—*Craik*.

Use, go out of=cease to be used, অপৃচলিত হওয়া।

(a) The proper names are mainly formed out of roots which have gone out of use.—*Freeman*.

(b) Latin had gone out of use even as an official language.—*Freeman*.

Use of, make=use, employ, ব্যবহাৰ কৰা, অবলম্বন কৰা।

(a) He begged to inform him that the word he had just made use of was unparliamentary.—*Dickens*.

(b) The arts it made use of to support itself, now deprived of its great means of subsistence, were indeed surprising.—*Goldsmit*.

(c) Fire-balls and other combustibles were made use of by the French as had been done in other battles.—*Southey*.

Use up—consume by using, व्यवहार करिया हुआइया। देवोरा वा निःश्वेर करा ; wear out or exhaust so as to render one incapable of further exertion or work, काहाके प्राटि इया अकर्मण्य करिया देला ।

(a) I have *used up* three quires of note-paper already in telling people that there is no vacancy.—*Trollope*.

(b) He worked on as he talked, *using up* the last remnant of the light.
Thackeray.

(c) The genuine Roman race must have been almost *used up* in the desperate struggle to which it had contributed bone and sinew.—*Merville*.

(d) Look at the high and the low, all the world over, and it's the same story ; the lower class *used up*, body and soul, for the good of the upper.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Used to, be—be accustomed or habituated to (often, something bad, troublesome or disagreeable) ; कोन बिषये अभ्यास धोका (সচরাচর কোন কষ্টকর বিষয়েই পুরানা) ।

(a) The troops which he commanded had *been little used to war*.
Macaulay.

(b) But we must remember that she is but nineteen as yet, *unused to the art of deceiving*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) He was evidently *unused to hard labour of any kind*.—*Helps*.

(d) None of the Teutonic nations *were used to a town-life*.—*Freeman*.

V

Vain, in—to no purpose, बूँदी ।

(a) William expostulated and protested *in vain*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *In vain* Philip struggled to avoid a quarrel with Spain.—*Froude*.

(c) We look *in vain* among the leading politicians of either side for steadiness of principle.—*Macaulay*.

Vale of tears—this world which is so full of sorrow, हुःखपूर्ण जगৎ ।

(a) The world need not be a *vale of tears*, unless we ourselves wish it to be so.—*Smiles*.

Van of, in the—occupying the foremost place or rank among ; taking the lead in ; सकলের अपेक्षा, सर्वथान ।

(a) Then were summoned to the bar the gentlemen of the House of Commons, *in the van of* whom and drawing all eyes upon himself, stood Lord Castlereagh.—*De Quincey*.

(b) We should not then have seen the same man at one time far *in the van*, and at another time far in the rear, *of his generation*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *In the van of the movement* were the moneyed men and the men of letters.—*Macaulay*.

Variance with, at - not agreeing with, not consistent with, কোন কিছুর সহিত অনৈক্য বা অধিক ; opposed to, বিপরীত ;

(a) Men, whose acts are *at variance with* their words, command no respect.—*Smiles.*

(b) The practice of begging for votes is absurd, pernicious, and altogether *at variance with* the true principles of representative government.

Macaulay.

(c) His opinions were decidedly *at variance with* those of the Rockingham party.—*Macaulay.*

Veil over, draw, drop or throw a - conceal from public view, ঢাকা দেওয়া। Throw over (*something*) the veil of - disguise something by, কোন কিছুর ঘৰা ঢাকা দেওয়া ; put upon something the appearance of, কোন ভাব ধারণ করা।

(a) Everybody seemed as desirous to *throw a veil over* the misconduct as if it had been his own.—*Macaulay.*

(b) In contemplating such a character, one may without affectation feel a disposition to *draw a veil over* the few imperfections that tarnished it.—*Prescott.*

(c) It will be proper for the historian to *drop a veil over* their sufferings.—*Trollope.*

(d) He knew how to *throw over* his vices and ambition *the veil of hypocrisy*.—*Scott.*

(e) The interest always attached to the misfortunes of genius has been heightened in the case of Tasso, by the *veil of mystery thrown over* them.

Prescott.

Veil, take the - receive or be covered with a *veil* as a nun in token of retirement from the world ; enter a cloister and become a nun, কৃষ্ণী-বৃত্তের অবগুঠন দেওয়া, অর্থাৎ ধৰ্মচিকিৎসা দ্বীপন দাপন করিবার জন্য বিবাহ বা করিবা ধৰ্মাধ্যম অবেশ করা।

(a) Thus determined, I embarked in order to go by sea to Rome, where I intended to *take the veil*.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) When you have *taken the veil*, you must not speak with men but in the presence of the prioress.—*Lamb's Tales.*

Vengeance, breathe - utter words expressive of a determination to take vengeance, অতিহিংসা করিবার অভিজ্ঞা করা, শাসন।

(a) He set off for London, *breathing vengeance* against Churchill.

Macaulay.

(b) After the Restoration, when her power was at the height, she had breathed nothing but *vengeance*.—*Macaulay.*

Vengeance, take (wreak vengeance) - inflict punishment in retaliation, have one's revenge, অতিহিংসা চূড়ি চরিতাৰ্থ কৰা।

(a) The Marquis of Huntly summoned his forces to take a bloody vengeance for the death of Gordon.—*Scott.*

(b) They now hastened with delight to wreak their vengeance upon their oppressors.—*Freeman.*

(c) They engaged to take signal vengeance on all who should make any attempt on his person.—*Macaulay.*

Vengeance, with a = with excessive vehemence ; with great violence ; of a most vehement character ; চুটিয়ে ; তেজে ; উৎপন্নীকৈ !

(a) The Emperor's general was repaying, with a vengeance, the slight the French King had put upon the Abbé.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He went to work with all his might in place of his prostrate friend, and did Pen's portion of the "Pall Mall Gazette" with a vengeance, as the saying is. He wrote occasional articles and literary criticisms ; he attended theatres and musical performances, and discoursed about them with his usual savage energy.—*Thackeray.*

(c) His artillery on this occasion is composed of two sorts of pieces, pieces which will not go off at all, and pieces which go off with a vengeance and recoil with most crushing effect upon himself.—*Macaulay.*

(d) Unwarned by precedent, uninfluenced by example, the Sikh nation has called for war, and on my word, sir, war they shall have with a vengeance.—*Lord Dalhousie.*

(e) Saint Thomas of Canterbury was a "muscular Christian" with a vengeance.—*Freeman.*

Vent one's spleen = pour forth one's latent spite or anger (*the spleen* was anciently supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or peevishness), মনের আঙুগ বাহির করা, ঝাল আঢ়া !

(a) He had, since he ceased to be a member of Parliament been brooding over his evil fate and his indelible shame, and occasionally venting his spleen in bitter pamphlets against the Government.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Finding themselves disappointed, they vented their spleen by railing at the tameness of the degenerate barons of England.—*Macaulay.*

Vent to, give—give expression to (some feeling), let out, pour forth, মনের কোন জাব চাপিয়া রাখিতে না পারিয়া অকাশ করিয়া দেনা !

(a) He gave vent to his feelings in a shout of approving laughter.

Dickens.

(b) She gave free vent to the sorrow with which her breast was surcharged.—*Dickens.*

(c) He at length threw himself into MacIvor's arms, and gave vent to tears of shame and indignation.—*Scott.*

(d) It might not have been safe for the ejected Curates and Professors to give vent in their country to the anger which they felt.—*Macaulay.*

Venture, at a—without much consideration, without anything more than the hope of a lucky chance, মাগে তোর না মাগে তুক এই ভাবে ; at random, মা ভাবিয়া চিপ্তিয়া ষেখানে হয় এক জ্বল্পনা।

(a) He was quick in his rejoinder, though he made it *at a venture*.

Dickens.

(b) She said it *at a venture*, but there was appropriate matter in it.

Dickens.

(c) The old Bishop approached the block with a book of the New Testament in his hand. He opened it *at a venture* ere he knelt, and read "this is eternal life to know Thee, the only true God."—Green.

Venture on=dare engage in (something) on mere hope, without any certainty of success, মাজ আশাৰ উপৰ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিয়া সাহস পূৰ্বক কোন কাজে লাগা ; risk something on, কপাল ঢুকিয়া অৰ্পণ কৰা ; venture to do, সাহস কৰিয়া বিছু কৰা।

(a) In both cases the burden of the proof lies on him who has *ventured on* so desperate an expedient.—Macaulay.

(b) But the expression was that of a sceptic, of a voluptuary, of a man not likely to *venture his all on* a single hazard.—Macaulay.

(c) Machiavelli and Guicciardini, in imitation of Livy and Thucydides, composed speeches for their historical personages. In our own country a writer who should *venture on* it would be laughed to scorn.—Macaulay.

Verge of, on the—bordering on ; on the brink of ; থারে, কিনারায়, অতি নিকটে ; about to give way to, কোন কিছুৰ উপক্রম।

(a) On the *verge of* a wood which approached to within a mile of the town of Ashby was an extensive meadow of the finest and most beautiful green turf.—Scott.

(b) He was an old man of 78, trembling *on the verge of* the grave.

Smiles.

(c) He was in debt and seemed *on the verge of* ruin.—Smiles.

(d) He was evidently *on the verge of* a strong burst of indignation.

Dickens.

Verge on—border on, কোন কিছুৰ কাছাকাছি হওয়া।

(a) Still, though felt as something *verging on* the ridiculous, there was an indulgent feeling to a young man fresh academic bowers.—De Quincey.

Verge to—tend to, approach to (a certain state), কোন অবহাব কাছাকাছি হওয়া।

(a) But *verging to* decline, it's splendours rise,

Its vistas strike, its palaces surprise.—Goldsmith.

(b) The nearer I find myself *verging to* that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left.—Swift.

Versed in, be = be skilled in, কোন বিষয়ে নিপুণ ; be familiarly acquainted with, কোন বিষয়ে অভিজ্ঞ থাকা।

(a) Quicksighted as he was and *versed in* affairs, he was altogether ignorant of the character of Mary.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It is indeed most important that legislators and administrators should be *versed in* the philosophy of government.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Of all the Englishmen of his time he *was* the most *versed in* the old Teutonic languages.—*Macaulay*.

Vest in = invest in ; place in the hands of ; confer on ; ন্যাণ করা।

(a) Some sold estates to *vest* the money in the Company's funds.—*Scott*.

(b) They offered that the government of Scotland should be *vested in* a Council of Nobles.—*Froude*.

(c) The natural tendency of a commonwealth is to *vest* all authority in some senate or assembly.—*Freeman*.

(d) For some mysterious reason, the ultimate sovereignty of Ireland was held to be *vested in* the Holy See.—*Froude*.

Vested rights = rights which are not in a state of contingency; fixed rights, যে যত্তি নিঃসন্দেহ ও হিত বলিয়া চলিয়া আসিতেছে।

(a) The authors of that Bill were accused of invading *vested rights*, and of setting up powers unknown to the constitution.—*Macaulay*.

Veto on, put a = negative a bill that has passed other branches of the legislature, কোন আইন বিধিবন্ধ হইতে না দেওয়া ; prohibit authoritatively, নিবেধ করা (করিতে পারিবে না বা দিব না, এই ভাব)।

(a) But by him the power of *putting a veto on* laws which had been passed by the Estates of the Realm, was used on several important occasions.

Macaulay.

(b) Very likely the fond mother would have *put a veto upon* his going to the University.—*Thackeray*.

(c) On George's intercourse with Amelia, he *put* an instant *veto*.

Thackeray.

Vice versa = the reverse, তাহার উটো ; the reverse takes place, বিপরীত অঙ্গিয়া চলে।

(a) The popular idea of a dromedary having two humps, and a camel one, or *vice versa*, is a simple mistake.—*Palgrave*.

(b) Laura embraced dearest Ethel, and *vice versa*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) When Miss C. arrives, there is no such thing as quarrelling heard of—the Hall visits the Rectory, and *vice versa*.—*Thackeray*.

Victim or prey to, fall a = be destroyed by, কাহারও বা কোন কিছুর হাতে মরে ইওয়া।

(a) Two years afterwards they *fell victims to* the Venetians.—*Arnold*.

(b) Others fell victims to hunger and fatigue, and to the frequent attacks by which they were harrassed.—*Irving.*

(c) Fifty thousand persons annually fall victims to typhus in Great Britain.—*Smiles.*

(d) Constantinople will soon fall a prey to the barbarous Turk.

Morison.

Vie with = contend with, in order to surpass ; কোন বিষয়ে অন্যের চেয়ে সরেশ হইবার চেষ্টা করা।

(a) Kings and republics, cardinals and doges vied with each other in honouring and flattering Petrarch.—*Macaulay.*

(b) And in both visits the two monarchs vied with each other in expressions of respect and friendship.—*Robertson.*

(c) The young Prince and nobles of France vied with one another in splendour and gallantry.—*Macaulay.*

View, have in = have in one's mind some object, aim or design, মনে কোন উদ্দেশ্য বা বিষয়ের প্রতি লক্ষ্য ধাকা ; have one's eyes on, কাহারও উপর চুক্তি বা লক্ষ্য ধাকা।

(a) He had an object in view which he persistently pursued.—*Smiles.*

(b) But he had in view another device which might prevent the necessity of an appeal to arms.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They have in view opponents whose aim is not ideal, but practical.

M. Arnold.

View, keep in = keep before one's eyes or in one's mind some object, aim, or design, কোন বিষয় বা উদ্দেশ্যের প্রতি লক্ষ্য রাখা।

(a) The King had kept firmly in view his father's favourite project.

Scott.

(b) And keeping the end she had in view steadily before her, she steadily pursued it.—*Dickens.*

(c) This important truth should be kept steadily in view.—*Smiles.*

View, point of = position from which anything is seen or considered ; the light in which anything is viewed or regarded, যে দিক হইতে দেখা যায়। **In a point of view** = viewed or considered in a certain light or aspect, from considerations of a certain character, অমূক দিক হইতে দেখিলে, অমূক বিষয় ধরিবা বিচার করিলে।

(a) However it seems to be extremely desirable from every point of view.

Dickens.

(b) But it is only by remaining collected, and refusing to lend himself to the point of view of the practical man, that the critic can do the practical man any service.—*M. Arnold.*

(c) These learned casuists pronounced the Declaration unobjectionable in a religious point of view.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The importance of Namur in a military point of view had always been great.—*Macaulay*.

(e) In a literary point of view they are beneath criticism.—*Macaulay*.

(f) In a business point of view she had the strongest sympathy with Mr. S.—*Dickens*.

View of, take a bird's eye—take a view of objects from a great elevation as a flying bird ; hence, take a glance of something without entering into details ; take a superficial view of, পার্থি উড়িতে উড়িতে উপর হইতে দেখন বীচের জিনিস দেখিতে পার মেই ভাবে চোখ ; উপর উপর বা ভাসা ভাসা দেখা ।

(a) And placing his hat on the floor, he took a bird's eye view of the bar and a comprehensive survey of the bench.—*Dickens*.

(b) Paine takes a bird's eye view of things.—*Haslitt*. •

View, in one's—in one's opinion or judgment, কাহারও চক্ষে বা মতে ।

(a) The rest are, in his view, strangers, enemies, or rather pirates.

Macaulay.

(b) To be of his Church was, in his view, the first of all qualifications for office.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The English government was, in their view, a limited monarchy.

Macaulay.

View of, in—having in view, anticipating, হইবে বা ঘটিবে বুঝিবা বা জানিয়া ।

(a) And in view of the coming danger, he tried to rally round him the friendly zemindars.—*Kaye*.

(b) Yet in view of the enjoyment of these fancied privileges, he bound himself to partake in the defence of Rome and of her interests.—*Merivale*.

View to, with a—for the purpose of ; with the object of effecting ; কোন উদ্দেশে ।

(a) He had hinted at the production of the box, not for the satisfaction of his doubts, for he could have none, but with a view to being regaled with a sight of so much wealth.—*Dickens*.

(b) It was principally with a view to the simplification of operations that Napier proposed the logarithmic calculus.—*Oraik*.

(c) With a view to the arrangement of an enterprise, he invited Charles Edward to repair from Italy to Paris.—*Scott*.

Views, enter into one's—share in or accept the views held by one, কাহারও মত বা স্মৃজাত্ত অবলম্বন করা ।

(a) The Florentine Government entered into his views. A council of war was appointed.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The French readily entered into the views of the Genoese, which accorded with their own policy.—*Southey*.

Viper in one's bosom, nourish a = bring up with affection a poisonous reptile ; (*fig.*) affectionately rear up one who turns round and attacks, ହୃଦ କଳା ଦିଲ୍ଲା ମାପ୍ ପୋରୀ ।

(a) For five and thirty years I never have seen the individual who has dared in my own house to question my authority. I have *nourished a viper in my bosom*.—*Thackeray*.

(b) I have nursed five children ; and the one I loved the best of all, and tended through croup, and teething, and measles, and hooping-cough and brought up, regardless of expense—says I am a murderer. Ah, Mrs. Osborne ! may you never *nourish a viper in your bosom*, that's my prayer.

Thackeray.

Virtue of, by (in virtue of) = through the force of ; by the authority of ; by reason of, in consequence of ; କୌନ କିଛିବ ବଲେ ।

(a) He took formal possession of the premises, *in virtue of* certain legal powers to that effect.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was *by virtue of* his office visitor of Magdelene College.

Macaulay.

(c) The great mass of the so-called Scots were Scots *by virtue of* being subjects of the King of Scots.—*Freeman*.

(d) A treaty was made at Lambeth, *in virtue of* which the English Barons returned to their allegiance.—*Dickens*.

Visit one's sins or offence upon another = chastise one for offence committed by another, (implying that the person punished is not the real offender), ଏକ ଜନେର ଅନ୍ୟ ଆବା ଏକ ଜନେର ମତ କରା ; ଏକ ଜନେର ପାଶେର ଆୟକ୍ଷିତ ଆବା ଏକ ଜନକେ ଦିଲ୍ଲା କରାନ ।

(a) I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third or fourth generation of them that hate me.—*Bible*.

(b) Will you visit the parent's offence upon the child's head ?

Thackeray.

(c) The sins of the father are visited upon the children to the sixth generation and further.—*Carlyle*.

Visit to, pay a = go, or come to see a person or place for a short period, କାହାରେ ସହିତ ମାନ୍ଦାନ କରିବେ, ଯା କୌନ ହାନ ଦେଖିବେ ଯାଉଥା ବା ଆଇବା ।

(a) On his way back he paid a visit to his uncle in London.

Thackeray.

(b) He obtained permission to pay a visit to his native place.

Macaulay.

Visit with = inflict (some punishment) on one ; punish with ; ମାତ୍ର ଦେବାନ୍ତି ।

(a) Let that transaction be forgotten ; or visit me with a very gentle punishment for my error.—*Thackeray*.

(b) To visit that guilt with exemplary punishment was the sacred duty of a sovereign.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The ministers resolved to visit Wilkes's offence against decorum with the utmost rigour of the law.—*Macaulay*.

Vogue, be in—be in fashion, be in general use, চলিত হওয়া, রেওয়াজ উঠা।

(a) He had been taught the Scholastic philosophy and theology which were then *in vogue*, by very able masters.—*Robertson*.

(b) These maxims were too much *in vogue* throughout the lower ranks of Walpole's party.—*Macaulay*.

(c) It is remarkable that Hume does not refer to the sentimental arguments for the immortality of the soul which are so much *in vogue* at the present day.—*Huxley*.

Voice, stentorian—a very loud voice (as loud as those of fifty men combined), ভৌম নাম।

(a) Pizarro called out with *stentorian voice*, "Let no one, who values his life, strike at the Inca."—*Prescott*.

Voice, with one—unanimously, একবাক্যে।

(a) The bishops replied *with one voice* that they would give their lives for her.—*Froude*.

(b) *With one voice* they declared that they would never ask pardon for being in the right.—*Macaulay*.

(c) And *with one voice* they swore by the Law and the Prophets that now at length it should be settled who was master in Jerusalem.

De Quincey.

Vote for=declare oneself in favour of, পাঁচ জনের সঙ্গে কোন পক্ষের অনুসূতে মত দেওয়া।

(a) Macaulay voted for the measure.—*Morison*.

Vote, put to the=bring forward some matter with a view to ascertain the will of the majority in a meeting, সভায় অধিকাংশ লোকের মত জানিবার জন্য কোন বিষয় উৎপন্ন করা।

(a) The speaker said that the King had commanded him to *put* no such question to the vote.—*Macaulay*.

(b) At length the question was *put to the vote*, and every hand in the Hall was held up for sending the money.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Several amendments were *put to the vote*.—*Macaulay*.

Vouch for=guarantee the truth of, নিশ্চিত করিয়া বলা।

(a) I cannot vouch for the truth of this story.—*Addison*.

(b) I do not vouch for the fact, but merely advert to it for the sake of being precise and authentic.—*Irving*.

W

Waifs and strays (*colloq.*)—the homeless poor, চালচলো নাই এমনজন দরিদ্র লোক।

(a) His house was filled with *waifs and strays* to whom he gave hospitality and sometimes support.—*Leslie Stephen*.

Wake of, come or follow in the—come in the train of (*wake* being the track left by a vessel in the water); come after; কাহারও পথ ধরিয়া চলা, পশ্চাত পশ্চাত বা পরে আসা।

(a) Sometimes they may have simply *come in the wake of* the Celts as they were pressing westward.—*Freeman*.

(b) There can be no doubt that wealth *followed in the wake of* traffic.
Mervale.

(c) This effect *followed* immediately *in the wake of* his earliest exertion.
De Quincey.

Walk in the ways of—follow the same course of life as, কাহারও মত একই ভাবে চলা।

(a) Sons *walked in the ways of* their fathers, and each day and season brought with it its occupation, its customs, its ceremonies, unaltered for generations.—*Froude*.

Walk into the lion's mouth=enter into the midst of a great danger, বাধের মুখে যাওয়া, বড় বিগন্দে পড়া।

(a) When the next afternoon a week after his escape, the poor heretic footsore and weary, dragged himself into the town, he found that he had *walked into the lion's mouth*.—*Froude*.

Wane, be on the—be in a state of decline (as the moon), ক্রমশঃ ক্ষয় বা হ্রাস আশ হওয়া।

(a) The moon as he had foretold *was* rapidly *on the wane*.—*Dickens*.
(b) Under such a commander they might now have stood Pizarro in good stead ; but his star *was on the wane*.—*Prescott*.

(c) To say the truth, the old gentleman's reputation *was* somewhat *on the wane*.—*Thackeray*.

Want of, for—owing to the deficiency, lack, or absence of, কোন বিষয়ের অভাব অযুক্তি।

(a) He had done little that summer *for want of* friends.—*Froude*.
(b) The baggage was left behind *for want of* beasts to draw it.

Macaulay.

(c) At this moment our operations were at a stand *for want of* ships.
Southery.

(d) Coercion failed *for want of* strength.—*Froude*.

Want of, be in = have occasion for something; need, কোন জ্বের অভাব
হওয়া।

- (a) Frederick was himself very much *in want of* money at the time.
Smiles.
- (b) I never was so much *in want of* something warm and cheering in my life.—*Dickens.*
- (c) The chief officers of the army were consequently *in want of* necessities—*Macaulay.*

Wanting in, be = be deficient in, lack in, কোন গুণের অভাব হওয়া।

- (a) He possessed some qualities *in which Chatham was utterly wanting.*
Green.

(b) A man who had lived so wild a life could not have been *wanting in* personal courage.—*Froude.*

(c) Elizabeth thought him *wanting in* duty as a subject.—*Macaulay.*

Wanting to, be = be needed to complete, অসম্পূর্ণ বা বাকি থাকা ; be not found in, অভাব থাকা ; be careless about, কোন বিষয়ে শিথিলযত্ত হওয়া।

- (a) Nothing indeed was *wanting to* his humiliation.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) The King soon found that there was in the hatred of the two great factions an energy which was *wanting to* their love.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) And the Prince would be *wanting to* his own interests if the suspicious circumstances which attended the Queen's confinement were not put prominently forward among his reasons for taking arms.—*Macaulay.*

War on, make (wage a war with) = carry on hostilities against, যুদ্ধ করা ; attack with a view to overthrow or to bring into disrepute, by satire, calumny, or criticism, কাহাকে অপদূহ করিবার জন্য মানি করা ; কোন কিছু নষ্ট বা স্থগিত করিবার জন্য দোষ দেওয়া।

- (a) It was the Swiss who *made war upon* Charles and not Charles who *made war upon* the Swiss.—*Freeman.*
- (b) Four generations of Stuarts had *waged a war* to the death with four generations of Puritans.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) He publicly and with violent rage, *made war on* Rousseau.
Macaulay.

- (d) He *mades war upon* the vices and luxury of the age.—*Freeman.*
- (e) During two years and a half, Walker continued to *make war on* Protestantism with all the rancour of a renegade.—*Macaulay.*
- (f) Lewis began to *make war on* their trade.—*Macaulay.*
- (g) He *waged war against* astrology, alchemy, witchcraft, and like impostures.—*Smiles.*

War to the knife = a desperate and furious contest, মরিয়া হইয়ী লড়াই,
পাঞ্চাশে লড়াই।

- (a) War was to be declared at once, war to the knife against the promoters of these enormities.—*Froude.*

- (b) The time had now come when she must declare war to the knife and neither give nor take quarter.—*Trollope*.

- (c) Back to the struggle baffled in the strife,

War, war is still the cry, war even to the knife!—Byron.

- War, the tug of—the violence or severity of the contest, त्रैमल शक्ति; something requiring the utmost exertion, त्रैमल कांड।

- (q) When Greek joins Greek then is *the tug of war*.—Brewer.

- (b) On the next day, the ever memorable ninth of Thermidor, came the real *tug of war*.—Macaulay.

- (c) The winter put a stop to military operations. All had hitherto gone well. But the real *tug of war* was still to come.—*Macaulay*.

- (d) But it was when the ladies were alone that Becky knew *the tug of war* would come.—*Thackeray.*

War with, be at - be engaged in a war or contest with, काहशंग गश्चित्
यक्ष वा विवाच चला।

- (a) England was at war with France.—*Macaulay*.

- (b) She was now at open war with both the two persons who were nearest to her in blood.—*Macaulay*.

- (c) Voltaire was soon at war with the other men of letters who surrounded the King.—*Macaulay.*

Ward off—turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches, কেন্দ্ৰ
বিপৰীত বা আঘাত থাকে পড়িতে না দেওয়া : repel, prevent, নিবারণ কৰা।

- (a) In vain had Rome attempted to *ward off* the attacks of the foreign neologists.—*Merrivale.*

- (b) An attempt was made to *ward off* the opposition of the people.

Merivale

- (c) The superstition of the times had invested these with marvellous properties for warding off disease.—*Prescott.*

Warp and woof, the—the main texture (*warp* being the threads extended lengthwise in the loom, and *woof*, threads that cross the *warp*), তাঁতের টোন পড়েন ; the essential elements in the constitution of, যাহা একজি সৃষ্টি ভূতিত, মাথা, বা প্রধিত খাকে ভাস।

- (a) Two characters altogether dissimilar are united in him. They are not merely joined but interwoven. They are *the warp and woof* of his mind.—*Macaulay*.

Wash one's dirty linen in public - expose the weak points of one's own character. ମିଳେର ମୋ ସକଳେ ଦେଖିବେ ପାଏ ଏହନ କାହା କବା ।

- (a) 'Nobody ever indulged more persistently in the habit of *washing his dirty linen in public*. His Essays are autobiographical, sometimes

even offensively ; and after reading them we are even more familiar than his contemporaries with many points of his character.—*Leslie Stephen.*

Watch and ward, keep=act as a guard, পাহাৰা দেওয়া ; act as guardian, রক্ষক হওয়া।

(a) At this entry, a great porter *kept* constant *watch and ward*.

Dickens.

(b) The result was a defeat ; and *watch and ward* had to be *kept* in the city by day and night.—*Collins.*

(c) She had *kept watch and ward* over little Paul and his sister for nearly 19 months.—*Dickens.*

Watch on or over, keep=observe the actions or movements of (a person) for some purpose, কাহারও উপর চোখ রাখা (কি কুৱে কোন দিকে যাব তাহার অতি দৃষ্টি রাখা) ; guard from danger, কোন বিপ্র না ঘটে তাই দেখা।

(a) He had been sent, the Bishop said, by his brother-in-law, to *keep watch on* Cecil.—*Froude.*

(b) A sharp *watch* was *kept upon* the Catholic embassies.—*Froude.*

(c) Hampden was despatched to Scotland nominally as a commissioner, but in truth that he might *keep watch over* the king who had repaired to Edinburgh.—*Macaulay.*

(d) The Queen being childless, the Hamiltons as next in succession had a right to *keep watch over* the liberties of the country.—*Froude.*

Watch, be on the=act as sentinel, পাহাৰা দেওয়া ; be looking steadily for, অতীক্ষ্ণ কৰা।

(a) Women were *on the watch* to give the alarm by their screams.

Macaulay.

(b) He was constantly *on the watch* for opportunities of gratifying both his tastes at once.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He was *on the watch* for his coming.—*Froude.*

Water, by=হলপথে।

(a) From Whitehall he came *by water* to his trial.—*Dickens.*

Water, hold=be sound or valid as an argument, hold good, ঠিক ধ'টি, কাৰ্য্যকৰ হওয়া।

(a) Against Thugs I had had Juvenal's license to be careless in the emptiness of my pockets. But I fear that Juvenal's license will not always *hold water*.—*De Quincey.*

(b) The doctrine laid down there will not *hold water*.—*Trollope.*

(c) It was a loose metaphor which like all metaphors will not *hold water* and must not be taken for a philosophic truth.—*Kingsley.*

Water, of the first=perfectly pure and transparent like a diamond ; of the first class, of the highest excellence ; হীৱেৰ মত উচ্ছব ; হীৱেৰ চূক্ষণ, সর্কোৎকৃষ্ট।

(a) He wore a brilliant ring *of the first water* on the fourth finger of his left hand.—*Dickens*.

(b) They are a precious pair, gems *of the first water*.—*Dickens*.

(c) He submitted his manuscript to a circle of French "litterateurs," Mons. and Mad. Necker, the Abbe Galiani, Thomas, Buffon and some others, all wits *of the first water* in the metropolis.—*Prescott*.

Water upon, throw cold=show disfavour to, so as to discourage, अनुकूल बातास ना देओगा, अनुकूलता अपर्यन करा।

(a) Colman *threw cold water* on the undertaking from the very beginning.—*Black*.

(b) But *cold water was thrown upon* the project, and it failed.—*Smiles*.

Waters, fish in troubled=endeavour to gain money or some advantage in a time of public calamity, when all things are in confusion, राज्यের कोन बिश्वसार मरम्मे किछु हाताइवार चेष्टा करा।

(a) The Hamiltons still kept from her the escheated lands of Lennox and thus, a wronged, angry, and ambitious woman, she was *fishing* ever *in troubled waters* and was now speculating on the match between her son Darnley and the Queen of Scots as a means of recovering her property.

Froude.

Waters, pour oil over the troubled=calm angry passions, conciliate parties, राग धारान।

(a) Twice already we have seen Henry *pouring oil over the troubled waters*.—*Froude*.

Way, by the=by the bye, आज कधी मनेगड्डेह; in passing, incidentally, पांच कधार मध्ये ; in the way, पध्ये।

(a) I remember an old adage, and if I had recollect ed it at the right time, it should have been the motto to my book. *By the way*, it will make an excellent one for "Retirement."—*Cowper*.

(b) The explanation is as simple as possible.—They want all their money for dress. *By the way*, have they money in your charming island?

Helps.

(c) But this observation I only make *by the way*.—*Addison*.

(d) Tom hurried home without losing any time *by the way*.—*Dickens*.

(e) We walked back, side by side, saying very little more *by the way*.

Dickens.

Way, elbow one's=make one's *way* (by pushing others with the elbow as through a crowd), कम्बोद्ध खातो दिला भिड़, टेलिया बातः ; push one's way, घलिया उठा।

(a) *He elbowed his way* briskly upstairs.—*Dickens*.

(b) Such was the press that men of the highest rank were unable to *elbow their way* into the presence-chamber.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He was a short thick-set man, with coarse commonplace features, and that swaggering air of pretension which marks a low man who is trying to elbow his way upward in the world.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Way, be in a bad - fall or get into a bad condition ; not to be in a flourishing state, উন্নতির অবস্থার নাহ ; fare badly, (কাহারও) দশি ভাল নাহে।

(a) Among so many mischiefs, religion was naturally *in a bad way*.

Froude.

(b) The silk trade is said to be *in a bad way*.—*Smiles*.

(c) When we come to England, we find that men of letters are *in a bad way* owing to the prevalence of critics, the tyranny of booksellers, and the absence of patrons.—*Black*.

Way, be in the family - be pregnant, গর্ভবতী হওয়া।

(a) I was *in the family way* with my son N. at the time.—*Dickens*.

(b) She is *in the family way*, this summer 1737.—*Carlyle*.

Way, feel one's - find out one's way (as a person groping in the dark), হাতড়াইয়া হাতড়াইয়া পথ বাহির করা ; proceed very cautiously, সাবধানে চলা ; ascertain in a cautious way whether a thing is possible, হইতে পারে কি ন তাহা সাবধানে চলিয়া জানা।

(a) The fog was so heavy that I remember *feeling my way* by the iron railings in front of the House.—*Knight*.

(b) He then went on to detail how he had *felt his way* inch by inch.

Dickens.

(c) In the face of an opposition composed of political brigands, Pitt had to *feel his way*. If his road was crooked, his aim was at least honest.

Froude.

(d) The French King sent the Bishop of Paris to the Courts of Saxony and Bavaria, to *feel his way* towards a reconciliation.—*Froude*.

Way, give - yield ; হঠিয়া যাওয়া ; ভঙ্গ হওয়া ; হারু মানা ; অমুপায় দেখিয়া খৃত হওয়া ; স্থল দেওয়া ; না ট'কা ; পরিত্যক্ত হওয়া ; be greatly impaired, ভঙ্গ হওয়া।

(a) They *gave way* in all directions.—*Prescott*.

(b) His resolution never *gave way*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Whenever there was any strong opposition, he *gave way*.—*Green*.

(d) Everything *gave way* to the zeal and activity of the new reformers.

Macaulay.

(e) Angus *gave way* to necessity.—*Froude*.

(f) Do not *give way* to these sensitive feelings.—*Dickens*.

(g) He felt an assurance that every obstacle would *give way* before his power and his resolution.—*Macaulay*.

(h) Private convenience or happiness must ever *give way* to the public good.—*Southern*.

(i) His health, which till then had always been perfectly good, gave way.—*M. Arnold.*

Way, go a great—do a good deal, have great weight or influence, অনেক দূর যাও (অনেক কাজ হয়, এই ভাব)।

(a) She was a woman who could make a little money *go a great way.*
Thackeray.

(b) It is true, the example and influence of the French *went a great way* to prevent sanguinary excesses.—*De Quincey.*

(c) The Duke did say two words to the Prime Minister, and two words from the Duke *went a great way*, even with Lord B.—*Trollope.*

Way, go out of one's—depart from one's usual course or manner of acting or dealing, পথ ছাড়িয়া বা নিজের যাহা অভ্যাস আছে তাহা ভাগ করিয়া কিয়ু করা।

(a) I never knew the duke *go so much out of his way* to be civil to a clergyman, as he has done in this instance.—*Trollope.*

(b) But here is a man who *goes out of his way* to be absurd.—*Haslett.*

Way of, go the—share the same fate with, বে পথে একটা পিয়াহে, সেই পথে আর একটা দাওয়া ; একই দশাপৰ্য্য হওয়া।

(b) But this savage absurdity soon came to an end, and *went the way of* a great many other foolish laws.—*Dickens.*

Way, in its—viewed in reference to its peculiar character or nature and apart from other considerations (used generally in a depreciative sense), এক রকম করিয়া ধরিলে :

(a) Friendship is a good thing *in its way.*—*Dickens.*

(b) Now, a Highland scene is beyond dispute pleasant enough *in its way* ; but looked close at, it has its shadows.—*Ruskin.*

(c) Mind without heart, intelligence without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers *in their way*, but they may be powers only for mischief.—*Smiles.*

Way, in one's =after one's own fashion (used generally in a depreciative sense), নিজের অঙ্গতি অনুসারে, যেমন হইয়া থাক সেই রকমে (বড় অধিক নহে, এই ভাব)।

(a) To record of Mr. Dombey that he was not *in his way* affected by this intelligence, would be to do him an injustice.—*Dickens.*

(b) My grandmamma is kind too *in her way.*—*Thackeray.*

(c) He was a great musical amateur *in his way.*—*Dickens.*

(d) This extreme simplicity of character makes poor Boowell loveable *in his way.*—*Leslie Stephen.*

Way, make one's—make or force a passage for oneself, যেমন তেমন করিয়া নিজের পথ মুক্ত করা ; advance in life by one's own efforts, (নিজের ক্ষমতায়) সংসারে উন্নতি লাভ করা।

(a) In silence and in darkness the Gauls made their way up the cliff.
Arnold.

(b) The traveller could scarcely make his way through the press of holy mendicants.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his way by his own industry.—*Addison.*

Way, make the best of one's= flee or run away as fast as one can, যত শীঘ্র হয় নিজের পথ মেধিয়া লইয়া চল্পট দেওয়া।

(a) They trampled one another down as they made the best of their way from the press of their pursuers.—*Prescott.*

(b) The enemy retreated and made the best of their way to report the affair to their commander.—*Prescott.*

(c) Therefore trust not to him, but make the best of your way before they can serve the warrant.—*Scott.*

Way, meet half=make partial concessions to, কড়ক অনুরোধ করা করা (অর্দেক গাইয়া অর্দেক ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া)।

(a) Dr. Troy and the bishops were willing to meet the Government half way, to take gratefully as much as should be offered, and to wait till opinion had ripened for the full concession of equality.—*Froude.*

Way of, by—as, (কোন কিছুর) ব্যবস্থা ; for the purpose of, (কোন কিছুর) ব্যবস্থা ; via, কোন হাত হইয়া।

(a) I must add a line by way of postscript to my last.—*Couper.*

(b) Montague proposed to raise a million by way of loan.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He touched the tip of his nose, by way of intimation that he would let Mr. P. into a secret presently.—*Dickens.*

(d) He made forty transcripts of the sonnets with his own pen by way of presents to youthful friends.—*De Quincey.*

(e) The Curate took off his hat and bowed by way of farewell.

Thackeray.

(f) I mention this fact simply by way of reminding the reader of what he must himself have often witnessed.—*De Quincey.*

(g) Another road by way of Keswick is subject to its own separate difficulties.—*De Quincey.*

(h) Hitherto trade had gone by way of Alexandria and Venice.

Freeman.

Way of, in the=in the shape of, (কোন কিছুর) ব্যবস্থা বা স্থত।

(a) There was nothing about him in the way of decoration but a watch.

Dickens.

(b) The court could therefore get little in the way of forfeiture ; and might get much in the way of reason.—*Macaulay.*

(c) I have nothing to propose in the way of remedial measures

Froude.

(d) Do not bring me anything *in the way of* intelligence that you have not seen with your own eyes.—*Helps.*

Way off, a long—at a great distance, অনেক দূরে।

(a) The Dauphin was in no particular hurry to proceed to Rheims, as Rheims was *a long way off*.—*Dickens.*

Way or the other, one—for or against, কাল কি মন ; in any way, কোন রকমে।

(a) I declare that I know nothing whatever about your conduct, *one way or the other*.—*Warren.*

(b) To say the truth, they were not affected very much by this coolness, *one way or the other*.—*Thackeray.*

Way out of, means of getting free from some difficulty, কোন বিপত্তি হইতে উঞ্চার হইবার উপায়।

(a) He began to see another *way out of* his difficulties.—*Dickens.*

(b) Is there no *way out of* it ?—*Thackeray.*

(c) I turned it over in my mind, but I could not see my *way out of* it at all.—*Dickens.*

Way, out of the=away from the ordinary path, পথ ছাড়িয়া অন্য পথ ; away or absent, অকাতে ; remote and obscure, দেখানে সচরাচর লোকে যায় না।

(a) After going a little *out of the way* to see B. and B's mother safe to a friend's house, he left them at the door with an early appointment for returning next morning.—*Dickens.*

(b) But I am afraid I must take Tom a little *out of the way* on business.—*Dickens.*

(c) Why is that woman always *out of the way* when she is most wanted ?
Dickens.

(d) The whole civilization of these lands became Roman, and the native tongues and customs lived on only in *out-of-the-way* corners.
Freeman.

(e) Everything fantastical or original had a powerful attraction for him, and he wandered into many *out-of-the-way* places for the purpose of meeting with character.—*Smiles.*

Way of, stand in the = be an impediment to, প্রতিবন্ধক হওয়া।

(a) The country party *stood in the way of* such a reconciliation.—*Green.*

(b) In many parts of the Continent, my mother was aware that the most flagrant proclamation of infidelity would not *stand in the way of* a woman's favourable reception into society.—*De Quincey.*

(c) The French settlements now no longer *stood in the way of* the growth of the English colonists.—*Freeman.*

Way to, on one's = proceeding to (some place), কোন হাতে যাও়া করা হইয়াছে ; while going to, কোন হাতে যাইতে যাইতে।

(a) Cecil wrote to let the Lords know that Arran was *on his way* to England.—*Froude*.

(b) An embassy they said was *on its way* to Castile.—*Prescott*.

(c) *On their way to* the fort, the firmness of the King broke down.

Kaye.

Way to, see one's = find a thing feasible, সহায় দেখা।

(a) The proprietors of Magazines did not *see their way to* undertaking *Vanity Fair*.—*Trollope*.

Way, work one's = rise by gradual labour, নিজের যত্ত্বে ক্রমে ক্রমে উন্নতি নোন্ত করা।

(a) He proceeded to paint portraits and model busts, and at length *worked his way* to the first position as a sculptor.—*Smiles*.

(b) Such are a few of the distinguished men who have honourably *worked their way* to the highest position.—*Smiles*.

Ways and means = the means for raising money, টাকা যোগাড় করিবার পথ ; the resources or the money, টাকা।

(a) There was a difficulty about *ways and means* ; as fast as money came into the treasury she had paid debts with it.—*Froude*.

(b) She had not yet had any anxiety about *ways and means*, although her domestic life had been expensive as well as eventful.—*George Eliot*.

(c) But how was Goldsmith to find the *ways and means* of fitting himself out for a voyage to the Indies ?—*Irving*.

Wear and tear = use, ব্যবহার বা পরিধান ; waste, diminution, decay, or injury, by ordinary use ; decay brought on (by time) ; খড়তি পড়তি ; সংশর্ষে, ব্যবহারে বা সময়েতে করে যে ক্ষয় বা ক্ষণিতা আনে।

(a) Before she retired to sleep, she looked carefully to her different articles of dress, discovering what amount of damage the evening's *wear and tear* might have inflicted.—*Trollope*.

(b) But he scarcely makes a sufficient allowance for the *wear and tear* which honesty necessarily sustains in the friction of political life.

Macaulay.

(c) Knowledge of sanitary laws saves health and life ; knowledge of the laws of the intellect saves *wear and tear* of brain.—*Kingsley*.

(d) Unequal to the *wear and tear* of daily life, he had often professed himself to be.—*Dickens*.

(e) He soon found many of his former cronies, though all rather the worse for the *wear and tear* of time.—*Irving*.

Wear away = pass away tediously, এক রকম করিয়া কেটে যাওয়া ; consume or spend tediously, এক রকম করিয়া কাটাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) And thus the day *wore away*, and it was evening when I reached the ale-house.—*Dickens*.

(b) The summer *wore* heavily away with Goldsmith.—*Irving.*

(c) What masks, what dances,

To wear away this long age of three hours!—*Shakespeare.*

Wear off = diminish or pass away by degrees, अब अब करिया वा कर्ये करने करिया आसा।

(a) As his reserve *wore off*, his conversation mingled with its attractions a tender and affectionate tone.—*Lytton.*

(b) It cannot be said that as his illness *wore off*, his cheerfulness and good-nature increased.—*Dickens.*

(c) When the first novelty of the meeting had *worn off*, the conversation became more general.—*Dickens.*

Wear on = pass away tediously and by slow degrees (used of time), करने करने किन्तु कष्ट समय क्रेटे राओगा।

(a) As the night *wore on*, the thunder died away, but still rolled gloomily and mournfully in the distance.—*Dickens.*

(b) The day *wore on*, and all these bright colours subsided.—*Dickens.*

Wear out = harass or tire, झालू करा ; be tediously spent, कष्ट शृंखले करोगा ; impair or waste, झीरू करा।

(a) He determined to continue his efforts to *wear out* the confederates. *Robertson.*

(b) Thus *wore out* night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest—*Milton.*

(c) His constitution was prematurely *worn out* by its natural weakness, and, no doubt, habitual excesses.—*Merivale.*

Weather a storm = encounter (a storm or a danger) successfully, though with difficulty ; tide over a crisis, कोन बढ़ा यू विपक्षि हत्ते काटिया उठा।

(a) I have *weathered* great storms before now, and I hope I shall not be lost now in an Irish hurricane.—*Froude.*

(b) Henry Fox, or nobody, could *weather the storm* which was about to burst.—*Macaulay.*

(c) If the fate of Walpole's colleagues had been inseparably bound with his, he probably would, even after the unfavourable elections of 1741, have been able to *weather the storm*.—*Macaulay.*

Weigh on = press with great weight upon (one's mind); trouble sorely, as with a heavy burden ; युके पर्ति चापान, यनके कोन औजतराकृष्ट रहेगा।

(a) You can hardly conceive how it *weighs upon* me, this fear that the bailiffs should make their way into your wife's drawing-room.—*Trollope.*

(b) There was however some wrong which *weighed upon* Addison's mind, and which he declared himself anxious to repair.—*Macaulay.*

(c) There was not a disease or disaster amongst his numerous subjects that did not *weigh upon* the heart, and tax the energies, of the great and loving King.—*Helps.*

(d) Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs upon* the heart ?—*Shakespeare.*

Weigh, be under — leave the moorings, be about to set sail, आहंक
थोल थोल हওয়া ।

(a) The barks that waft us hence will be *under weigh* ere we can reach the port.—*Scott.*

(b) But though the steamer was *under weigh*, he might not be on board.—*Thackeray.*

Weighed in the balance and found wanting, be = be examined and found to be deficient in any respect, ओजনे कम हওয়া, তুলনা করিয়া নিরেস হওয়া ।

(a) Tekel, thou art weighed in the balance, and art found wanting.

Bible.

(b) But there are a few characters which have stood the closest scrutiny and the severest tests, which have been tried in the furnace and have proved pure, which have been weighed in the balance and have not been found wanting.—*Macaulay.*

(c) "Should your boasted beauty," said the Templar, "be weighed in the balance and found wanting, you know your wager ?—*Scott.*

Weigh little with = be considered of little importance by, आহंक
মধ্য না আইনি ।

(a) As for danger of death, that weighs little with a man who is careless of life.—*Kingsley.*

Well, as = without impropriety, अচ্ছদ ; with equal chances of success, तা ধরিতে পারে ; which is the same thing in effect, এত যা, এত তা ।

(a) Since you ask the question, and we are all friends here, perhaps you may as well mention it, if you are so inclined.—*Dickens.*

(b) But as for paying your creditors in full, I might as well hope to pay the National Debt.—*Thackeray.*

(c) While things were in this state, Chatham at length returned to London. He might as well have remained at Marlborough. He would see nobody. He would give no opinion on any public matter.—*Macaulay.*

Well as, as = in the best manner, यত সূচ হইতে পারে তাজ কর্ণ ; and also, এবং ; equally well with, সমান কর্ণ ।

(a) We will entertain him as well as we can, in our humble way.

Dickens.

(b) But commanding himself *as well as* he could he entered upon a close examination of the documents.—*Dickens*.

(c) The unhappy father composed himself *as well as* he could, and sent to ask a private audience of the King.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He had been recently tried by domestic *as well as* by military disasters.—*Macaulay*.

(e) He received the command of the Dutch *as well as* of the English forces.—*Green*.

(f) Every artisan employed in the woollen manufacture in those days, lived *as well as* a farmer.—*Macaulay*.

Well off, *be*—be in good circumstances, be comfortable, শৰ্কুন্দ অবস্থায় বা শুধু ধারণা (সচরাচর সাংসারিক কোন কষ্ট নাই এমন অবস্থা বৃথায়)।

(a) He was *well off* in worldly things.—*Kingsley*.

(b) In some respects some of them are *well off*, I grant.—*Uncle Tom*.

(c) The Kerne of Munster or Connaught was quite as *well off* in the camp as if he had been in his own mud cabin.—*Macaulay*.

Well to do—well off, in prosperous circumstances, বেশ ভাল অবস্থায় (শৰ্কুন্দ সঙ্গতি আছে এমন অবস্থায়)।

(a) His parents were *well to do* in the world.—*Froude*.

(b) Lady Lufton had wished to see her pet clergyman *well to do* and comfortable.—*Trollope*.

Well to, wish—wish that one may be happy or successful; wish success to, মঙ্গল প্রার্থনা করা।

(a) I heartily *wish well to* both.—*Dickens*.

(b) She *wished well to* the Queen of Scots.—*Froude*.

(c) Elizabeth *wished well* on the whole to freedom and was ready at the last emergency to fight for it.—*Froude*.

Wet through—being thoroughly wet, ডিজে শও ভও :

(a) For ten long miles he plodded on, *wet through*.—*Dickens*.

(b) When it's heavy rainy weather, they all come in, *wet through*.

Dickens.

What has one done that—what fault has one committed that, কি অপরাধ করিয়াছে যে।

(a) *What has poor Horatio done that he above all the rest, should be sent to rough it out at sea?*—*Southey*.

(b) *What have I done that you should speak to me in this way?*

Froude.

What not—various other things, anything you please (often used at the close of an enumeration of several things as an abbreviated form of *what is there not*) কি বা নয়, কি বা নাই (অনেক প্রকার বা সকল প্রকার জিনিসই আছে, এই অর্থে)।

(a) In that eastern part of their own land, God's gifts are waiting for them—precious woods, fruits, drugs, and *what not*—boundless wealth in one word.—*Kingsley.*

(b) In these rooms Goldsmith produced a good deal of miscellaneous writing—pamphlets, compilations, and *what not*.—*Black.*

(c) Pain produces or elicits fortitude and endurance ; difficulty, perseverance ; poverty, industry ; and danger, courage and *what not.*

Macaulay.

What of that—what matters it that such is not the case, তাতে কি আইনে যাব ?

(a) Portia replied, "It is not so named in the bond, but *what of that?*"
Lamb.

What on earth (*colloq.*) = what (an interrogatory phrase used either in anger or by way of exclamation to indicate surprise), কেন, কিম্বের জন্য (বাগ ব্যঙ্গক), এমন কি আছে (আকর্ষ্য ব্যঙ্গক) :

(a) *What on earth* did you do that for ?—*Dickens.*

(b) *What on earth* could the culprit have to say to me !—*Warren.*

What though = even granting that, তা হইলেই বা :

(a) *What though* they want black teeth, or are deprived of the allurements of feet no bigger than their thumbs, yet still they have souls.
Goldsmith.

(b) ————— *What though* the field be lost ;

All is not lost :————*Milton.*

What's what, know = be shrewd, কিম্বে কি হয় বা কোনটা কি সব বুঝিতে পারব।

(a) Come, boy, I am an old fellow and *know what's what*.—*Goldsmith.*

What with = partly owing to or by reason of, কতক এবং ধৰণ, কতক ওৱ নথি। (The expression is either repeated as in *a, b, c*, or used only once as in *d, e*, in which case it must be supposed to be understood).

(a) *What with* her dress, *what with* the air and sun, *what with* being made so much of, *what with* this, that and the other—her merits really attracted general notice.—*Dickens.*

(b) *What with* our confederation through house-membership, *what with* our reciprocal sympathies in the problems suggested by books, we have become a club of boys.—*De Quincey.*

(c) *What with* the sickness of Northumberland,

And *what with* Owen Glendower's absence,

I fear, the power of Percy is too weak

To wage an instant trial with the King.—*Shakespeare.*

(d) *What with* his muscular breadth of figure, his hard and rugged features, his weapons, and a certain reckless bravo air, it was not possible to imagine a better inhabitant for that grim cave.—*Lytton.*

(e) If I ever go to one of their play-houses, *what with* trumpets, hallooing behind the stage, and bawling upon it, I am quite dizzy before the performance.—*Goldsmith*.

What would I not give=I am prepared to make any sacrifice, এজন না দিতে পারি এমন কিছুই নাই। **What will one not do**=what sacrifice will one not make, এমন কি আছে যে তিনি না করিতে পারেন।

(a) *What would we not give* to have a *Boswell's account of Shakespeare?*—*Smiles*.

(b) *What would I not give*, could I obtain this testimonial?—*Knight*.

(c) *What will not a mother do for the benefit of her beloved ones?*—*Thackeray*.

Wheels within wheels=matters of an exceedingly complicated character ; secret reasons underlying the apparent ones, মাঝ পঢ়াচ।

(a) She seems to me to be fond of your society. Ah! it is not that only ; there are *wheels within wheels*.—*Trollope*.

While away=pass away time so as not to feel its tediousness ; beguile the tedious hours of ; বিনা কষ্টে সময় কাটাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) It is with these simple amusements that some officers in India are accustomed to *while away* their leisure-moments.—*Thackeray*.

(b) To *while away* the time, they sang songs.—*Helps*.

(c) They *whiled away* their own captivity in their own way.

Thackeray.

While, all the=all the time, সবসময়।

(a) At last she began to take her breakfast, talking *all the while*.—*Dickens*.

(b) She combs his hair, talking carelessly *all the while*.—*Arnold*.

While, for a=for a time, কিছুক্ষণের অন্তর্জ।

(a) She was *for a while* one of the most dashing ladies of the Comte's saloons.—*Thackeray*.

Whole, as a*=in its entirety and not considered with reference to details ; taken collectively, মোটে থাটে বা মোটামোটি ধরিলে।

(a) Looking at the matter *as a whole*, she feared that the match was not practicable.—*Trollope*.

(b) The laws, *as a whole*, are spoken of with high admiration.—*Arnold*.

(c) The army, *as a whole*, held its ground as firmly as ever.—*Freeman*.

Whole, on the=viewed as a whole ; considering all the circumstances, মোটেমোটে বা মোটামোটি ধরিলে।

(a) He was *on the whole* an unhappy man.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The death of Elizabeth, though *on the whole* it improved Bacon's prospects, was in one respect an unfortunate event for him.—*Macaulay*.

- (c) The aspect of affairs was *on the whole* cheering.—*Macaulay.*
 (d) She had her fine qualities, and had all the faults of an excessively vain young woman. *On the whole*, she had a great deal too much of her father in her, to please me.—*Dickens.*

Why and wherefore of, the (*collog.*) — the whole and sole reason for (anything), कोन किछुर मष्ट कारण (केन कि जन्य हम, ऐसे अर्थे)।

- (a) However metaphysical ingenuity may set us speculating about the *why and wherefore of* it, the fact is undeniable.—*Warren.*

Wide awake — thoroughly on the watch ; sharp, on the alert ; वड पूर्ण होते हर सतर्क वा हँसियार।

- (a) “*Wide awake* is old Joe—broad awake, and staring, Sir ?”
Dickens.

- (b) She is a deal too *wide awake* for that. She plays one off against the other.—*Thackeray.*

Wife, be or become man and be married, श्रीपूरुष हওয়া (বিবাহ করা) ; live as a married couple, श्रीপूरुषের मत धाका।

- (a) But for his illness having taken this bad turn they would have been *man and wife* by this time.—*Dickens.*

- (b) Were you and he to *become man and wife*, such a marriage would tend to the happiness neither of him nor of you.—*Trollope.*

Wife, take to marry (*a wife*), कोन रमणीके बिबाह करा।

- (a) I grant, I am a woman ; but, withal, a woman that Lord Brutus took to wife.—*Shakespeare.*

- (b) The duke of Burgundy declined the match, and would not *take* her to wife upon such conditions.—*Lamb's Tales.*

Wild-fire, fly, run or spread like — spread like a composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire and hard to be extinguished, निरान याए ना एমন तীব्र आগণेर मত बिष्टुत हওয়া ; (*fig.*) irresistibly spread fast, धामान याए ना एমন भाबে চতুর्दিকে যাওয়া হওয়া।

- (a) The tidings flew *like wild-fire* over the land.—*Prescott.*

- (b) The guards caught up the acclamation which ran *like wild-fire* to the Castle.—*Scott.*

- (c) The news that Smike had been caught and brought back in triumph, *ran like wild-fire*.—*Dickens.*

Wild oats, sow one's (*collog.*) — pass through a period of youthful extravagance and thoughtless dissipation ; indulge in the pranks of youth, योवनकालमूলक अवधि आमोद अभोग सংভোগ করা, (ইঞ্জির সেবায় কাল হৃষ করা বুকাই)।

- (a) His uncle wrote home congratulatory letters, announcing that the lad had *sown his wild oats* and was becoming steady.—*Thackeray.*

(b) A young fellow must sow his wild oats and that sort of things.

Thackeray.

(c) Most of the sturdy, gallant sons settled down after sowing their wild oats, and became sober subjects of their father.—*Thackeray.*

Wild, run—run about unrestrained, হাড়া পেরে ছুটে বেড়ান। .

(a) It would be still more absurd to let a horse run wild, breaking fences, and trampling down passengers.—*Macaulay.*

Will, a tenant at—a tenant who holds his estate at the will of another and is liable to be ousted at any time by the proprietor, টিকে অঙ্গ অর্থাৎ যে অধিকার হাত হইতে অধিদার ইচ্ছা করিলেই অধি হাড়াইয়া লইতে পারেন।

(a) They are tenants at will, but so secure is the custom of the country that they have no fear of dispossession.—*Froude.*

Will ye nill ye—willing or not willing, ইচ্ছা ধারুক বা নাই ধারুক।

(a) Will ye nill ye, go he must.—*Carlyle.*

Win the day—gain the victory, জয়ী হওয়া।

(a) But still another great achievement remained to be accomplished—the abolition of slavery itself throughout the British dominions ; and here again determined energy won the day.—*Smiles.*

(b) Mary Stuart had won the day, and was virtually regarded as heir presumptive to the English throne.—*Froude.*

Wind and weather permitting—obstacles (such as the wind and weather) not opposing, দেবতাৰ সূর্যোগ না হইলে অর্থাৎ কোন ক্ষণ অতিবাহক না ঘটিলে।

(a) The late Duke of Norfolk used to say, "Next Monday, wind and weather permitting, I propose to be drunk."—*De Quincey.*

Wind and water, between—in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship ; (fig.) on the right side, in the right direction, টিক শিকে।

(a) The ship had received six-and-twenty shot between wind and water.—*Southey.*

(b) The Life of Nelson is beyond all doubt the most perfect and the most delightful of Southey's works. The subject did not require the exercise of those reasoning powers the want of which is the blemish of his prose. It would not be easy to find in all literary history an instance of a more exact hit between wind and water.—*Macaulay.*

Wind, be in the (colloq.)—be brewing, কোন অনিষ্টগাত্রের আশঙ্কা ধার্যা; be in the air, be going about though not announced, কোন কথা শাষ্ট জানা যায় নাই অথচ হাওয়াৰ উঠিয়াছে।

(a) Macmahon informed Wentworth that mischief was in the wind.
Froude.

(b) What is in the wind should become known to him, without Domby's telling and consulting him.—*Dickens*.

(c) Something unwonted must clearly be in the wind, for, the old squire's visits to his tenantry were rare.—*George Eliot*.

Wind, get (take wind) = become public, একাশ হইয়া পড়।

(a) My former connection with the profession has got wind.—*Couper*.

(b) The scheme had got wind.—*Froude*.

(c) To the astonishment of every one he succeeded. The miracle took wind.—*Irving*.

Wind, raise the (colloq.) = procure money or get credit, কর্তৃ করিয়া বা অব্য কোন রকমে টাকা তোলা।

(a) Nothing could be more different than S's tone, about money at different times. When he wanted to raise the wind, everything was so important—haste and superhuman efforts, men running to and fro with blank acceptances in their hands, could alone stave off the crack of doom.

Trollope.

Wind up = wind the spring of (a watch or clock), ঘড়ির নম দেওয়া ; put in order anew, যাহা বিকল হইয়াছে তাহা মোরত করিয়া দেওয়া ; close up, as one's affairs, কোন ব্যবসা বা কাজ কর্তৃ তুলে ফেলা ; conclude, উপসংহার স্বরূপ কিছু বলিয়া শেষ করা ; bring to a termination, শেষ করা।

(a) Having now hit the time to a second, he began winding up his watch.—*Dickens*.

(b) She and her physicians at length succeeded in winding up the untuned and jarring senses which the cruelty of his other daughters had so violently shaken.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) He went out to Calcutta to wind up the affairs of the House.

Thackeray.

(d) The assignees have wound up the affairs, and found them not nearly so desperate as had been apprehended.—*Warren*.

(e) Let me wind up this retrospect with saying, that the powers of opium as an anodyne have not in the smallest degree decayed.—*De Quincey*.

(f) I will wind up with a small bit of verse.—*Carlyle*.

(g) *Sobs and tears wound up the sentence.—*Thackeray*.

(h) He had instructed Ginkell to wind up the war on conditions easy to the Irish.—*Froude*.

Wing, on the = flying, উড়িচ্ছে উড়িতে ; about to start, যাইবার উপক্রম।

(a) There as the wild bee murmurs on the wing
What peaceful dreams thy handmaid spirits bring!—*Campbell*.

(b) He was still at Eton, though I believe on the wing for Cambridge.

De Quincey.

Wing to, give = enable one to fly or move with celerity, পঙ্কজিয়ার শক্তি অদান করা।

(a) Fear gave wing to the fugitives.—*Prescott.*

Wing, take = fly away, উড়িয়া যাওয়া।

(a) They will be "gentlemen," and spend their money like "gentlemen." So, very soon the money *takes wing*.—*Smiles.*

Wipe off (wipe out)=efface, obliterate কোন দাগ উঠাইয়া ফেলা, কলক
অপৌত করা।

(a) My friends were anxious that the stigma should be effectually wiped off by my election to the most distinguished club in London.—*Knight.*

(b) These merits will *wipe out* the overthrow of a dozen free constitutions.—*Freeman.*

(c) Nothing can *wipe out* the shame of a dishonest action.—*Buckle.*

Wise, in no = in no way, কোন রকমেই নহে।

(a) Drew was *in no wise* puffed up by his success.—*Smiles.*

(b) But his resolution was *in no wise* shaken.—*Smiles.*

Wise in one's generation = prudent in respect of one's own interests, as compared with others of the same period (generally used of sharp and shrewd worldly men), বার্ষ সময়ে চতুর।

(a) We come to hate these Remi, as we do the *Aedu*, but they are *wise in their generation* and escape much of the starvation and massacring to which the other tribes are subjected.—*Trollope.*

(b) Had the Catholic Committee been *wise in their generation* they would have concealed the hollowness of those professions of loyalty.

Froude.

(c) The children of this world are *in their generation wiser* than the children of light.—*Bible.*

(d) They determined to stand firmly together and plainly intimated to Chatham that he must take them all, or that he should get none of them. The event proved that they were *wiser in their generation* than any other connection in the state.—*Macaulay.*

Wish is father to the thought, the, the desire to do a thing or to have it generates a belief or an impression that things will eventually turn out as desired, শুণ্যত কোন বিষয়ে আশা করিলে সেই অশাস্মূলক কার্য হইবে শব্দে শব্দে এই বিশাস হওয়া।

(a) Prince Henry.—I never thought to hear you speak again.

King Henry.—Thy *wish was father*, Harry, to that thought :

I stay too long by thee, I weary thee,
Dost thou so hunger for my empty chair
That thou wilt needs invest thee with mine honors
Before thy hour be ripe, O foolish youth ?

Shakespeare.

(b) It did seem manifest to Dr. G. that she absolutely believed the report which she promulgated so diligently. The *wish might be father to the thought*, no doubt; but that the thought was truly there, Dr. G. could not induce himself to believe.—*Trollope*.

Wit, mother—common sense; sound, practical judgment; মামান্য বুদ্ধি অর্থাৎ সচরাচার যে সকল কাজ করা যায় বা যে বিষয় দেখা যায় তাহা বুবিয়া শুবিয়া চলিতে যে বুদ্ধি আবশ্যক, সেই বুদ্ধি।

(a) They were coarse indeed, but they showed a keen *mother wit*.

Macaulay.

(b) And though retaining to the last the rough manners and plebeian dialect of his youth, he had by strong sense and *mother wit* gained the ear of the Commons.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Bentley was a man of strong *mother wit* and of masculine good sense.—*De Quincey*.

Wit, to—namely, that is to say, অর্থাৎ।

(a) He requires nothing from you, but what you are already bound by conscience to render, *to wit*, obedience, and inviolable fidelity.—*Carlyle*.

(b) The party was increased by the arrival of two unexpected visitors—*to wit*, Mr. P. and Mr. W.—*Dickens*.

(c) She added another reason of her own, the same in effect, but varying in words; *to wit*, that she believed the people were well enough in their way, but they were not genteel.—*Dickens*.

Within an ace of, be—be very near, be on the point of, একটুর অন্তে যাওয়া, অর্থাৎ আর একটু হইলেই এইটি ঘটিত।

(a) They accuse you of attacking your master, and *being within an ace of* qualifying yourself to be tried for murder.—*Dickens*.

Within hail of—within such a short distance, as intervenes between persons accosting each other; hence, within a short distance, কেহ অভ্যর্থনা করিলে শুনিতে পাওয়া যায় এমনি দূরের মধ্যে; ডাকিলে শুনা যায় এমন নিকটে।

(a) My grandfather did not come *within hail of* myself (*i. e.*, live down to a period when I could see him); whilst his gentle partner my grandmother lived down into my period.—*De Quincey*.

Wit's end, at one's—bewildered or confounded, হতবুদ্ধি; without expedients or contrivance, আর বুদ্ধিতে কুলায় না; at a loss, দিশাহারা।

(a) Ormond *at his wit's end* at such an extraordinary piece of folly, repaired to the scene of action.—*Froude*.

(b) They reproached the King with wasting the public money to make greedy foreigners rich, and were so stern with him and so determined not to let him have more of it to waste, that he was *at his wit's end* for some.—*Dickens*.

(r) Tom was almost *at his wit's end* what to say between the two.

Dickens.

Wit, out of one's = deranged in mind, विकल्परूप ।

(a) The sudden exultation with which he slapped me on the knee, and leaned back in his chair, with his eyebrows lifted up, made me think him further *out of his wits* than ever.—*Dickens.*

Wits, frighten one out of one's = frighten a person so as to confound him, उम्र देखाइश हत्यक करा ।

(a) What a perfectly hideous monster to be wandering about church-yards in broad daylight *frightening* people *out of their wits*!—*Dickens.*

(b) He was *frightened out of his wits* at sea and the sailors quieted him as they would have quieted a child.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The last time I was there she was *frightened out of her wits* by the thunder.—*Macaulay.*

Wits, live by one's = earn one's livelihood by means of literary labours, विद्या बासा करिया जीविका निर्वाह करा ।

(a) Within a few hours of the time at which this dedication was written, Addison sent to beg Gay, who was then *living by his wits* about town to come to Holland house.—*Macaulay.*

Woe to him = evil befalls him (used in denunciation), तार बड़ एह ।

(a) She was gentle if people would let her be so. But *woe to those* who took liberties with her!—*De Quincey.*

(b) He always slept after his dinner, and *woe to the person* who interrupted him!—*Thackeray.*

(c) But *woe to the man* who did not pay when the note became due..

Trollope.

Wonder, a nine days' = something that causes a great sensation for a few days and is then forgotten; a temporary sensation caused by, बापार द्वाहि चारि दिन हजुर का गाय, तार पर ताहार कथा आओ शुना थाए ना ।

(a) His solitary residence in the island of Juan Fernandez was a *nine days' wonder* in the reign of Queen Anne.—*Minto.*

(b) His popularity was the mere effect of love of novelty, a *nine days' wonder*, like the rage after Master Betty's acting, and would be as soon over.

Hazlitt.

(c) I hope that when the *nine days' wonder* of the affair shall have passed off, my friends will do justice to my memory.—*Warren.*

Wonder, no = it is a matter of no wonder, इहाते आचर्य हइबार किछूई नाई ।

(a) *No wonder*, he feared that the States might treat secretly with Parma for their own peace.—*Froude.*

(b) He was in a rapture at the young lady's performances and said, *"no wonder such an accomplished daughter came from such a mother.*

Thackeray.

(c) When Sebastian disowned him and denied him his own purse, *no wonder he accused him of ingratitude.*—*Lamb.*

Word, a man of one's—a man who keeps his words or acts up to his promise, এক কথার লোক অর্থাৎ যিনি নিজের কথারক্ষা করিয়া চলেন, যাহার কথা খেলাপ হয় না।

(a) I am *a man of my word*, and will do what I have said.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Frederick was above all princes of the twelfth century *a man of his word.*—*Freeman.*

(c) Let him try me once, and see whether I am *a man of my word* or not.—*Dickens.*

Word, be a household—be well-known, be in the mouth of every one, সকলের মুখে শুনা যাই। **familiar as household words**—well-known as words used in the family circle, ঘোরো কথার মত পরিচিত।

(a) His name had been *a household word* at Moscow and at Philadelphia, at Edinburgh and at Cadiz.—*Macaulay.*

(b) His characters are *familiar* in our mouths as *household words.* *Knight.*

(c) The splendid fabric of his exploits, *familiar as household words* to every Spaniard, has crumbled to pieces under the rude touch of modern criticism.—*Prescott.*

Words, coin=invent new words, কথা বানান বা তৈরি করা।

(a) Although in matters of science, it may be convenient to *coin* such words as are more easily understood in foreign countries, it is a grave offence to depart on other subjects from the vernacular speech.—*Buckle.*

(b) He *coins* new words, and distorts the senses of old words. *Macaulay.*

Word for, another=synonymous with, the same thing expressed in different language, একই জিনিস, এও যা ওও তা (নামান্তর শব্দ)।

(a) Luck is only *another word* for good management in practical affairs. *Smiles.*

(b) Reverence is *another word* for religion, which binds men to each other, and all to God.—*Smiles.*

Word for word—in the same words, *verbatim*, অবিকল (অর্থাৎ এক কাগজে বে বে হালে বে বে শব্দ ধাকে অন্য কাগজেও টিক সেই সেই হালে সেই সেই শব্দ ধাকা, অধিবা এক জনের মুখে বে বে কথা ঝুনা যাই হবাই সেই কথা শুনি বলা)।

(a) That very evening the document which they had put into the hands of the King appeared *word for word* in print.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He related the conversation which had passed, so far as he could recollect it, *word for word.*—*Froude.*

(c) I write out the passage word for word as it stands in my diary.

Ruskin.

Word for it, take my—rely on what I say, आमि याहा' वर्णितेहि ताश
विचास कर (से कथा प्रकृत, ताशाव अन्यथा कथनहे हवेने ना, एই ताव)।

(a) And Sir Francis, *take my word for it*, will refuse you nothing.

Thackeray.

(b) These are baubles to them. These, *take my word for it*, are nothing.—*De Quincey*.

(c) *Take the word of a man who has seen the world and has studied human nature more by experience than precept—take my word for it* that books teach us very little of the world.—*Goldsmith*.

Word, give one's=make a promise, declare solemnly, कथा देवा,
अज्ञीकार करा। **give another one's word of honour=tell another** that one as a gentleman promises to do something ; कथा देवा (याहा अज्ञीकार
करा हवेतोहे कोन फ्रमेहे ताशाव अन्यथा हवेने ना, एই ताव)।

(a) They *gave their word* readily, because they had no scruple about breaking it.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I *give you my word* that he did not leave a shilling to his son Arthur.—*Thackeray*.

(c) So I may *give him your word of honour*, may I, that in case of extremity you will stand by her.—*Thackeray*.

(d) *Give me your word of honour* as a gentleman, that you never will play.—*Thackeray*.

(e) I *give you my word of honour* that your legacy is quite safe.

Scott.

Word, give the=give the signal, give orders, कोन किल्ल करिवा
नमेत करा ; आदेश करा।

(a) He reiterated his orders that no one should presume to fire, until he *gave the word*.—*Scott*.

(b) The King *gave the word* to halt.—*Dickens*.

(c) Leonidas *gave the word* to his men to take their last meal.

Golden Deeds.

Word, in a (in one word)=to sum up, एक कथाव वर्णित गेले।

(a) He had now become a literary lion ; he was a member of the Literary club ; he was the associate of Johnson, Burke, Beauclerc, and other magnates—in a word, he had risen to consequence in the public eye.—*Irving*.

(b) The Major never for one instant doubted that his views were the only views practicable, and that his conduct was perfectly virtuous and respectable. He was a man of honour, *in one word*.—*Thackeray*.

(c) She saw that it was necessary to make a concession to the nation ; and she made it not grudgingly, not tardily, not as a matter of bargain and sale, not *in a word* as Charles I. would have made it, but promptly and cordially.—*Macaulay*.

(d) In delineating Burns, Mr. Lockhart has avoided the method of separate generalities, and rather sought for characteristic incidents, habits, actions, sayings ; *in a word*, for aspects which exhibit the whole man, as he looked and lived among his fellows.—*Carlyle*.

Word of mouth, by = orally (not in writing), মুখে মুখে (লিখিত পড়িয়া নহে)।

(a) These transactions *by word of mouth* only, without writing, were specially sanctioned by the Twelve Tables.—*Arnold*.

(b) The convocation declared that these heresies were not only taught *by word of mouth* but were also set out in books.—*Froude*.

(c) He asked permission to put his wrongs on paper, because his bashfulness would not suffer him to explain himself *by word of mouth*.

Macaulay.

Word to, send=send a message or information to one, বলিয়া পাঠান।

(a) He has *sent me word* that he is determined to go on.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He *sent word to* the Prince to be on his guard.—*Froude*.

Word, true to one's=faithful to what one promises, সত্যপূরণ করা, (বে কথা সহে কর, এই ভাব)।

(a) The robbers *true to their word* portioned off Lady Margaret's share.—*Froude*.

(b) King Robert with all his faults was *true to his word*.—*Dickens*.

Word, upon my—I can swear, শপথ করিয়া বলিতে পারি :

(a) He does seem indeed, *upon my word*, a most excellent creature.

Dickens.

(b) I hope you may be happy with another, as, *on my word*, it was my wish to make you so.—*Thackeray*.

(c) *Upon my word*, the kindness of people melts me.—*Dickens*.

Words, a man of few=a man who does not talk much, অন্ধ কথার মানুষ (অর্থাৎ যিনি অধিক কথা কহেন না)।

(a) This was a long speech for a *man of few words* like Lord S.

Thackeray.

(b) Mr. D. who was a *man of few words* nodded assent.—*Dickens*.

(c) He was a *man of few words*; and his manners were shy, modest, and retiring.—*Golden Deeds*.

Words, eat one's=retract what has been said by one, যাহু বলা হই-গাছে তাহা কিমাইয়া নওয়া (অর্থাৎ তাহা অন্যান দীকার করা)।

(a) Most women under such circumstances would have felt the awkwardness of their situation, and would have prepared to *eat their past words* with wry faces.—*Trollope*.

(b) To convince him of his mistake, so that he would have to *eat his own words*, would be an agreeable accident of triumphant authorship.

George. Eliot.

(c) I think that an English gentleman, from the fear of a duel, would *eat his words* sooner than a Frenchman.—*Lytton*.

Words, in other=that is to say, अर्थात् ।

(a) The parish authorities magnanimously and humanely resolved that Oliver should be "farmed,"—*in other words* that he should be despatched to a branch work-house.—*Dickens*.

(b) All science starts with hypothesis—*in other words*, with assumptions that are improved.—*Huxley*.

(c) The English people have in their own hands a sufficient guarantee that in some points the aristocracy will conform to their wishes ; *in other words*, they have a certain portion of power over the aristocracy.

Macaulay.

Words, in so many=in the same words exactly, अविकल से ही कथाशुलि बनियाँ ।

(a) I cannot indeed discover that Scripture forbids it *in so many words*.—*Cowper*.

(b) "Have you offended them ? Have they cast you off ? "Not avowedly—not *in so many words*. They have simply refused to receive or answer any more of my letters."—*Warren*.

(c) According to Locke, "knowledge is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas ;" And Hume, though he does not say so *in so many words*, tacitly accepts the definition.—*Huxley*.

(d) Not that he said it *in so many words*, but it was easy to perceive the drift of his thought.—*Palgrave*.

(e) He just told them *in so many words* that he had called them together only because he wanted money.—*Dickens*.

Work at=be engaged in (some work), कोन कार्ये विष्कृ थाका ।

(a) She remembers the drawing, and her father *working at* it.

Thackeray.

(b) He continued to *work at* his old trade until he was able to maintain himself by his new one.—*Smiles*.

(c) The poor boy *works* all day *at* his pictures.—*Thackeray*.

Work, be at=be in operation, केन चिह्न लिया जाए ; be engaged in (some work), कोन कार्ये वाप्सि थाका ; be working, (कोन कार्ये) जागा ।

(a) Dangerous influences were *at work* in the English court.—*Froude*.

(b) And in Ulster there were special causes at work to produce a convulsion of peculiar severity.—*Froude*.

(c) The spirit of caste is found as keenly at work among the humblest as among the highest ranks.—*Smiles*.

(d) Two other men were then at work on the same subject.—*Kingsley*.

(e) Incendiaries were at work ; and flames began to issue from many houses at once.—*De Quincey*.

Work, go to—proceed, endeavour to accomplish one's purpose, কাজে লাগা, নিজের মতলব হাসিল করিবার অঙ্গ কোন রূপে চলা।

(a) Sometimes these creatures would go to work in a more direct way, and with gross and palpable artifice, would affect to admire and praise something that Timon possessed, which was sure to draw from this soft-hearted lord a gift of the thing commended.—*Lamb's Tales*.

Work on or upon—excite some emotion in one (by plying steadily with a view to gain some advantage), কাহারও ভয় লাগাইয়া দেওয়া বা কোন মনের ভাব উদ্ধৃতি করিয়া দেওয়া ; influence ; act upon ; মনের উপর কোন কার্য করা।

(a) So, he worked upon the king's fears, and persuaded him to assert his right to appoint his successor.—*Dickens*.

(b) She at one time worked on his feelings by pretending to be ill.

Macaulay.

(c) It was possible to work upon the superstition of the King.

Froude.

(d) It worked on their belief in defiance of all natural laws.—*Dickens*.

(e) I will not say how much it tries me ; how it works upon my nature ; how it grates upon my feelings.—*Dickens*.

Work out—solve, (অঙ্ক) কসা ; bring about or effect by labour and exertion ; carry out ; নিজে যত্ত্ব ও পারিশ্রম করিয়া কার্য সম্পন্ন করা (গোড়ে পিটে লওয়া) ; form, তৈরি করা।

(a) Sir Isaac Newton knows that he has worked out a problem or two that would have puzzled anybody else.—*Ruskin*.

(b) But remember, my dear, your future is between you two. No one can assist you ; you are to work it out for yourselves.—*Dickens*.

(c) The mind takes the hint from the poet, and works out the rest by the strength of her own faculties.—*Addison*.

(d) He eventually succeeded in working out his principle with extraordinary skill and success ; and at the age of twenty-four, he was enabled to secure his invention by a patent.—*Snakes*.

(e) But it was only gradually that a really genuine and national form of Roman architecture was worked out.—*Freeman*.

Work, set to—employ or engage oneself in some work, কোম কাজে নিযুক্ত হওয়া।

(a) Nothing daunted, he *set to work* to acquire in six months what usually required three years.—*Smiles*.

(b) To unravel these difficulties was a task worthy of the orderly and persevering diplomatist; and he *set himself to work* with prodigious assiduity.—*Thackeray*.

(c) At fifty years of age he *set to work* to learn English grammar, and improve himself in writing and orthography.—*Smiles*.

Work one or oneself up to—get one's feelings roused to ; rouse one's feelings to ; (ବାଗ୍ ଦେବାନ୍ ସମେତ କୌଣ ଭାବ) ଚଢ଼ାଇଲା ଭୋଲା !

(a) They *work themselves up to* such agonies of rage and lamentation that some, it is said, have given up the ghost from the mere effect of mental excitement.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Varney saw with great alarm that his lord was *wrought up to* such a pitch of agitation that if he gave not way to him, he was perfectly capable of adopting the desperate resolution which he had announced.—*Scott*.

(c) In consequence of unpleasant family discussions, Mrs. Newcome has *been wrought up to* a state of agitation.—*Thackeray*.

(d) Her two friends made such an apparatus of mystery before they broke the intelligence to her, that they *worked her up to* the necessary degree of doubt and alarm.—*Thackeray*.

(e) Of course, they could only *be wrought up to* such work by intoxication.—*Golden Deeds*.

Work up=employ, ବିବିରୋଧିତ କରା !

(a) The materials placed at the disposal of Sir John Malcolm were indeed of great value. But we cannot say that they have been very skillfully *worked up*.—*Macaulay*.

World, come into the = be born, ଜୁମିଟ ହେବା !

(a) Hugo *came into the world* in the mountainous country near Gretna.—*Froude*.

World to one another, all the—all important to one another, (so as not to stand in need of the society of other people), ଯେହି ବାବେହି ସୁର (ଆମୋର ମହିତ ଆଶାପାଇ କରା ବା ବିଶ୍ଵାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ, ଏହି ଭାବ) !

(a) Neither my wife nor I knew more than five people; for, to tell the truth, we were *all the world to one another*, and cared little for scraping together promiscuous acquaintance.—*Warren*.

(b) But on a wedding journey, the express object of which is to isolate two people on the ground that they are *all the world to each other*, the sense of disagreement is confounding and stultifying.—*George Eliot*.

World, for all the—for any consideration whatever, ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ନାହିଁ ଗାଇଲେବ, କୌଣ ଜାବେହି ; exactly, entirely, ଠିକା !

(a) I gave my lord Bassanio a ring, and I am sure he would not part with it *for all the world*.—*Lamb's Tales*.

(b) After he had been a month at the castle, he declared that he would not go through such another month *for all the world*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) With all the cumbrous load of brave finery on his back, swelled to twice his original dimensions, he looks, *for all the world*, like a mere bag of wind.—*Prescott*.

(d) With her huddle of clothes, she looked *for all the world* like a play-actress.—*Carlyle*.

Worlds, not for (not for the world)—not for any consideration whatever, on no account, কোন ক্ষমতাই নহে।

(a) *Not for worlds* would she have breathed a word of it to Laura.

Thackeray.

(b) *Not for the world* would I have made this known, nor have suffered a witness to accompany me.—*De Quincey*.

(c) "Let us have Johnson," suggested the gallant Boswell. "*Not for the world*," exclaimed Dilly.—*Leslie Stephen*.

Wormwood, gall and =bitter as gall and wormwood ; (fig.) exceedingly offensive, painful, or disgusting, নিম্ন নিসিকের মত তেত ; অস্বাস্থ কটু, অস্বাস্থ ফ্রেশদারক।

(a) The whole of the mighty process which the bad passions of the other faction made *gall and wormwood* to them, to him appears to have given no more than the pleasurable excitement of a game at backgammon.

De Quincey.

(b) But they were *gall and wormwood* to Lady Lufton, who regarded them as children of the Lost One.—*Trollope*.

(c) It is true his presence and communications were *gall and wormwood* to his once partial mistress.—*Scott*.

(d) All this was *gall and wormwood* to the heart of G.—*Dickens*.

Worn out with, be=be exhausted with, অবসন্ন হওয়া ; be harassed with, আলাদান হওয়া।

(a) They were so worn out with fatigue that they could not move.

Golden Deeds.

(b) He found the poor lady nearly worn out with the care of two little grandsons, one of whom was dreadfully ill.—*Golden Deeds*.

Worse, a change for the=a change into a state or in a direction that is worse or more unfavourable, মন্দের দিকে পরিবর্ত্ত।

(a) However, be assured that every *change* of this nature is *for the worse*.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) The regulators indeed found that not in a few places the *change* had been *for the worse*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) *Change there had been none, but for the worse.—De Quincey.*

Worse for one, so much the—it is worse for one by that (the deficiency) or in that degree, or on that account, সেই পরিমাণেই বা সেই জন্যেই কাহারও গক্ষে আরো খারাপ।

(a) I am not so clever, or so reasoning, or so eloquent, or so anything as you are. I know that very well. *So much the worse for me.—Dickens.*

(b) "I don't do much in that way," said C.

"*So much the worse for you, my young friend".—Thackeray.*

(c) He was greatly disturbed, and exclaimed in French, "*so much the worse for them."—Macaulay.*

Worse for, be the—be any way in a worse condition owing to, কোন কিছুর জন্যে অধিক কষি পাওয়া বা খারাপ হওয়া।

(a) She felt that neither she herself nor Bothwell would *be the worse for* the presence of a foreign guard.—*Froude.*

(b) The small well-bred Irish horse does his forty miles a day with only an occasional rest and seems little *the worse for it.—Froude.*

Worse for wear, the—worn out or spoiled by long use, পরিধেয় ক্রমিক ব্যবহারের দ্রষ্টব্য জীৰ্ণ বা মণিন ; worn out through age, বয়সে জীৰ্ণ।

(a) Their stature for the most part was low, their complexion pale, their clothes much *the worse for wear.—De Quincey.*

(b) They seemed to have brought him down to a velveteen jacket and trousers very much *the worse for wear.—Dickens.*

(c) Such a battered old fellow as I am, has a right to look *the worse for wear.—Thackeray.*

Worse of one, not to think the—not to feel less regard for one on that account, সেই জন্য যে কম অক্ষম হইবে তাহা নহে ; not to think that one has done anything improper, তাই করিবা যে কিছু অন্যান্য করিয়াছে তা নহে।

(a) You have yet friends, warm friends, who will *not think the worse of you* for being less splendidly lodged.—*Irving.*

(b) And certainly, if our men sang some of the old battle-songs, we shall *not think the worse of them.—Freeman.*

Worse off—in a worse condition, অগোক্তাকৃত মন অবস্থার।

(a) Prisoners of war in all countries were considerably *worse off* than well-beefriended felons in common gaols.—*Froude.*

(b) Have we been *worse off* since you forgot those cares, and we have been travelling on together ?—*Dickens.*

Worst, at the (at worst)—at the ^{utmost} (in an evil sense) ; taking into account the worst that can befall [হস্তমূল, বড় জোর (ইহার অপেক্ষা) অধিকতর মন্দ ঘটিতে পারে না, এই ভাব] ; in the worst condition, বজ্জুর হইতে পারে খারাপ অবস্থার।

(a) Elizabeth could *at worst* refuse to receive her and allow her a free passage to the Continent.—*Froude*.

(b) He ought therefore to be regarded as blameless, or, *at worst*, as guilty only of employing irregular means to effect a most praiseworthy purpose.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He could but fall *at the worst*, and it was better to fall nobly at his post than start aside into crooked ways and stultify all that he had done.

Froude.

(d) Things however were not yet *at the worst*.—*Macaulay*.

Worst comes to the worst, if the—if the worst that is apprehended comes to pass; यदि ऐसा मन्द हो जाए ; ये विषय विगतिम् आशका करा दौहितरेहे यदि ताहाहै थाटे ।

(a) They never dreamt of any other issue but the retrieval of their misfortune and ultimate triumph; and *if the worst came to the worst*, they could but fall at their post, and die in the performance of their duty.

Smiles.

(b) "If the worst comes to the worst," Becky thought, "my retreat is secure."—*Thackeray*.

(c) He had been heard to say at Paris, that *if the worst came to the worst*, his mistress could save herself by hearing a mass.—*Froude*.

Worst of it, have the = be defeated in an encounter, पराजय होय ।

(a) However, brave Cassivellaunus *had the worst of it*, on the whole, though he and his men always fought like lions.—*Dickens*.

Worst of it is, the = the most unfavourable point about it is, इहाँ विशेष गोल वा दोष एहै ।

(a) *The worst of it is*, that I have no idea what friends or relations he has, or where they live.—*Dickens*.

(b) *The worst of it is*, that both of them are obliged to wear wigs.

Trollope.

(c) And *the worst of it was* that the good priests would not give up the bad priests to justice.—*Dickens*.

Worth while (*worth one's while*)—worth the time, the pains or the expence that it requires; ये समझ औ अम वा धरत लानिये उत्तमरूप बनाऊएँ ।

(a) It is hardly *worth while* to mention all the little commonwealths and principalities which were set up and put down.—*Freeman*.

(b) It was not *worth while* to waste time over such questions.

Froude.

(c) I cannot refer you to the book and page, but you may hunt for it if you think it *worth your while*.—*Cowper*.

(d) He did not think it *worth his while* to enter into any altercation, but hurried off.—*Dickens*.

(e) It is strange that Maitland thought it *worth his while* to cover his story with an incredible lie.—*Froude*.

Worth one's while, make it—remunerate one adequately, কাহারও যাহাতে পোষাই তাহি করিবা দেওয়া ।

(a) *Make it worth my while*, and I will keep the thing close.

Thackeray.

(b) Find out that for me, and I will *make it worth your while*, my boy.

Thackeray.

Worth powder and shot, not (oollog.)—(game) not being equal in value to the powder and shot required to kill it ; যে শিকারের জন্য বাহু ও গুলি নষ্ট করা যায় না ; (fig.) not worth much, কাহারও বিস্তকে কোন রূপ কার্য করিতে হইলে যে ব্যয় ও শ্ৰম স্থীকাৰ কৰিতে হইবে, তাহাতে কৃতকাৰ্য হইলে সে ব্যয় ও শ্ৰম পোষাইবে না ।

(a) We have a writ out against C and another disreputable fellow. But we have not proceeded against him or the other, as neither was *worth powder and shot*.—*Dickens*.

(b) "Cannot this infamous scoundrel be brought to justice ?" I inquired. "If he were, he may prove perhaps *not worth powder and shot*."—*Warren*.

Would-be—persons desiring or professing to be'; future ; ইয়ু (অর্থাৎ ভবিষ্যতে যে কিছু হইবে) ।

(a) Fifty *would-be* partners thronged round her at once, and pressed to have the honour to dance with her.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The *would-be* despot was unmercifully browbeaten.—*Macaulay*.

Would that—I or we wish that, it is very desirable that, অতীব আৰ্থনীয় ।

(a) *Would that* the conduct of England had been at this time free from reproach !—*Southey*.

(b) *Would that* we knew more of that interview—one of the most striking that ever took place.—*Golden Deeds*.

Would to God—pray god, ঈশ্বর কৰন ।

(a) *Would to God* that my thoughts had never taken their flight beyond the narrow round in which it is my lot to live !—*M. Arnold*.

(b) *Would to God* I were safe out of this Castle again !—*Scott*.

Wound, dress a=treat with remedies, as a sore or wound ; যা কিমা ক্ষতহান পরিকাৰ কৰিবা দেওয়া ও ঔষধ লাগান ।

(a) Every day Fanny was called in to assist the surgeon in *dressing the wound*.—*Golden Deeds*.

Wound up to, be=be roused up or rise (by degrees) to, অস্ত্রে উঠা বা উড়ে যাওয়া ।

(a) The blood is heated, the muscles are strained. The feelings are *wound up* to a pitch of agony with the vain strife.—*Haslitt*.

(b) And curiosity was *wound up* to the highest point.—*Macaulay*.

(c) In November 1755 the House met. Public expectation was wound up to the greatest height.—*Macaulay.*

(d) At points he was wound up to such a pitch of eloquence and passion that every listener including the great criminal, held his breath in an agony of horror.—*Morley.*

Write up or down=puff up by praise in writing or decry in writing, অশ্রম লিখিতে উপরে তোলা, বা নিম্নাবাদ করিয়া নীচে নামান।

(a) It has been said ridiculously that Mr. Kean was written up in the Chronicle. I beg leave to state my opinion that no actor can be written up or down by a paper.—*Haslitt.*

Wrong with, go=be out of order with, কাহারও কিছু পীড়া সীড়া হওয়া ; take a course that is detrimental to, অনিষ্টকর হওয়া ; prove unsuccessful in the case of, বিকল হওয়া।

(a) And if anything went wrong with Georgy, he would drop in twice or thrice in the day to see the little chap, and without so much as the thought of a fee.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Mistress says when all things go wrong with us, we must believe that God is doing the very best.—*Uncle Tom.*

(c) All his speculations had of late gone wrong with the luckless old gentleman.—*Thackeray.*

Wrong, be in the=be in error, be mistaken, কাহারও ভুল বা অস হওয়া।

(a) We are convinced that Clive was in the wrong.—*Macaulay.*

(b) I am in the right, and you are in the wrong.—*Macaulay.*

(c) All men have hitherto been utterly in the wrong as to the nature and objects of civil Government.—*Macaulay.*

Wrong, do (See *Supplement*). *

Y

Year round, all the=throughout the year, সম্পূর্ণ বৎসর।

(a) He rose all the year round at four o'clock in the morning.—*Craik.*

(b) What might not mechanics accomplish, who earn from thirty to fifty shillings a week all the year round !—*Smiles.*

Yearn for=long for, (কোন বিষয়ের জন্য) বড় ইচ্ছা হওয়া।

(a) But she yearned for something by which her life might be filled with action at once rational and ardent.—*George Eliot.**

(b) He tells us how passionately he is yearning for the days of his youth.—*Leslie Stephen.*

Yet, as=until now, up to the present time, এপর্যন্ত।

(a) They had *as yet* had no food since the supper at their master's.
Golden Deeds.

(b) There was *as yet* little wealth among them.—*Golden Deeds.*

Yield the palm to—admit one's inferiority to another, be inferior to, কাহারও নিকট নৃনতা বীকার করা, কাহারও অপেক্ষা কোন অংশে হৈব হওয়া।

(a) They are eminently good specimens of what may be called the pure northern type, and in all these respects they *yield the palm to* the inhabitants of Shomer alone.—*Palgrave.*

Yield to—give way to, submit to, comply with, অগত্যা বীকৃত হওয়া, হয় মান।

(a) At length the King's pertinacity *yielded to* the necessity of the case.—*Macaulay.*

(b) James *yielded to* the will of the Commons.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He *yielded to* the importunities of his friends.—*Prescott.*

(d) There is nothing which will not *yield to* perseverance and method
Burke

Yield up—surrender, মান ত্যাগ করিব। দেখো।

(a) As years advance, example and imitation become custom and gradually consolidate into habit, which is of so much potency that, almost before we know it, we have in a measure *yielded up* to it our personal freedom.—*Smiles.*

(b) Had you twenty heads to render up on twenty blocks, you would have *yielded them up* all, before your sister should stoop to such dishonour.
Lamb.

(c) He *yielded up* a quantity of land to the Caledonians.—*Dickens.*

Yoke, shake or throw off the—cease to acknowledge the supremacy of, আর বক্তৃতা বা অধীনতা বীকার না করা।

(a) Encouraged meanwhile by the weakness of England, Wales so long tranquil, *shook off the yoke* of her conquerors.—*Green.*

(b) The warlike tribes of Rajputana *threw off the* Musulman *yoke.*

Kaye.

(c) He was charged with attempting to instigate the various eastern tribes to rise at once, and by a simultaneous effect, to *throw off the yoke* of their oppressors.—*Freeman.*

Yore, of—in time long past, যহুক্ষণ পূর্বে।

(a) The miserable waste ground, where the refuse matter had been heaped of *yore*, was swallowed up and gone.—*Dickens.*

(b) The nobles resisted as *of yore*, while Cicero retired to his villas and shrank from taking part with either faction.—*Mervale.*

APPENDIX.

[Such verbs as are not used in the Passive form are marked—*.]

Abandon oneself to*=give oneself up to, (generally, some evil propensity), without attempt at self-control, কোন কুপ্রতিতে বা কুকার্যে আবসম্পণ করা।

(a) They *abandon themselves to* their sensual appetites; and make no provision whatever for the future.—*Smiles.*

(b) He neglected entirely the cares of government, and *abandoned himself to* the most dissolute debauchery.—*Robertson.*

(c) They often *abandoned themselves to* the indulgence of every whim which caprice or cruelty could dictate.—*Prescott.*

Abandoned to, be=be left to, be given up to, পরিভাস্ত হওয়া।

(a) Many a poor wretch was *abandoned to* his own fate, to die alone in the wilderness, or to be devoured by wild animals.—*Prescott.*

(b) Miles and miles of generous soil were *abandoned to* the boar and the buffalo.—*Merivale.*

Abound in*=be found plentifully in, (কোন পদার্থ কোন স্থানে) বহুল পরিমাণে থাকা।

(a) Catholics and Tories *abounded in* Lancashire, but only a single squire took up arms.—*Green.*

(b) In climates where wine is a rarity intemperance *abounds.*

Macaulay.

(c) They are fruits that do not much *abound in* our gardens here.

Goldsmith.

Abound with*=be full of, (কোন স্থান কোন পদার্থ) পরিপূর্ণ থাকা।

(a) England at the time of which we are treating *abounded with* fickle and selfish politicians.—*Macaulay.*

(b) In the seventeenth century England *abounded with* excellent inns of every rank.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They learned that at ten days' distance was a rich and fruitful land *abounding with* gold.—*Prescott.*

Absolve one from=set one free from some obligation or penalty, অবাহতি দেয়।

(a) If the Pope would excommunicate Elizabeth and *absolve them from* allegiance, they will not fail a second time.—*Froude.*

(b) The Bishops were directed to inform them of the arrival of the legate with powers to *absolve them from their guilt*.—*Froude*.

Absorbed in, *be*=be engaged in or be occupied with (something) with one's whole mind, (কোন বিষয়ে) নিমগ্ন হওয়া ; one's mind is filled with, মন কোন কিছুর দ্রষ্টব্য আকৃত হওয়া।

(a) He seemed *absorbed in* intense meditation.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was totally *absorbed in* the business of the moment.

Leslie Stephen.

(c) Burke was never so *absorbed in* other affairs as to forget the interests of his native land.—*Morley*.

(d) He was so *absorbed in* horror and astonishment that he could not speak.—*Dickens*.

Abstain from*=refrain from (indulgence of the passions of or appetites), (কোন বিষয় হইতে) বিরত হওয়া ; উপর্যুক্ত করা।

(a) It was necessary only that he should *abstain from* treachery, from violence, from gross breaches of the law.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He could not protect the natives ; all that he could do was to *abstain from* plundering and oppressing them.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He abstained from all food, and in three days died of hunger and grief.—*Irving*.

Accede to=agree to, (কোন বিষয়ে) সম্মতি দান করা ; comply with, শীকার করা।

(a) When the terms were made known to Elizabeth, the propriety of *acceding to* them was advocated.—*Froude*.

(b) He proposed an interview to which Essex *acceded*.—*Froude*.

(c) The conditions which he had demanded were all *acceded to*.

Macaulay.

Acceptable to, *be*=be worthy of being accepted by, অহশ্চেষ্য হওয়া ; সম্মত হওয়া।

(a) How far such a book may be *acceptable to* them I do not profess to know.—*Freeman*.

(b) That counsel would be the most *acceptable to* him which should first afford him an opportunity to evince his zeal in His Royal Highness's service.—*Scott*.

Accessible to, *be*=be easy to be approached or reached by, স্পর্শ হওয়া ; be within reach of, স্থল হওয়া ; be amenable to, আস্তের অধীন হওয়া।

(a) It was a height so steep as to be hardly *accessible to* any but the sheep and goats that fed upon its sides.—*Dickens*.

(b) All the Latin authors were *accessible to* every student before the century closed.—*Green*.

(c) To arguments like these Elizabeth was singularly *accessible*.

Froude.

(d) The youngest man of genuine ability is never inaccessible to reason.—*Froude.*

Accessory to, be = be guilty of, as an aider, মন্দকার্য্যে হে প্রতিরোধ বা সহায়তা করে।

(a) He reproached his mother with *being accessory to treachery.*—*Froude.*

" (b) He charged me with *being accessory to the felony committed upon his person.*—*Scott.*

Accommodate one with = furnish one with (something desired, needed, or convenient), কোন কিছু দিয়া কাহারও সুবিধা করা।

(a) He accommodated Mr. O. with a few pound-notes.—*Thackeray.*

(b) An attendant upon the archers having been dismounted, Durward was accommodated with his horse.—*Scott.*

Accompanied by one, be = have one as a companion, সম্ভিত্যাহারে গমন করা ; come along with, একসঙ্গে আইসা।

(a) The Baron was accompanied by his wife.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Our hero set forth with a fowling-piece in his hand, accompanied by his new friend Evan.—*Scott.*

(c) But this mark of honour was not accompanied by any pecuniary emolument (*i. e. along with* this mark of honour came no pecuniary emolument).—*Macaulay.*

Accompanied with, be = come along with, একসঙ্গে আইসা।

(a) The symptoms of the disease were a sudden perspiration accompanied with faintness and drowsiness (*i. e. along with* perspiration came faintness and drowsiness).—*Froude.*

(b) The petition was accompanied with a letter to Cecil.—*Froude.*

(c) The bitter expression with which her Resolution was accompanied, Walsingham declined to deliver.—*Froude.*

Accomplice in, be an = be a co-operator or participator in (some misdeed), কোন কুকুর্য্যে সহকারী হওয়া।

(a) He had been an accomplice in some of the misdeeds.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Both were, by their own confession, accomplices in the plot.—*Macaulay.*

Accord to = grant to, (as suitable or proper), উপযুক্ত সম্মানাদি করোয়া।

(a) Not unfrequently we find the world according high position to some man in whom we recognise no merits.—*Knight.*

(b) Defoe's reception by the mob was very different from that accorded to Fuller.—*Minto.*

Accord with* = agree with, suit, মিল থাকা, সম্মত হওয়া।

(a) My heart accordeth with my tongue.—*Shakespeare.*

(b) And the general belief accorded with what was no doubt the truth.—*De Quincey.*

(c) If it does not quite accord with our mutual convenience, he can easily go to the right about.—*Dickens*.

Account for=assign the cause of, কোন বিষয়ের কারণ নির্দেশ করা ; explain what has become of, কি হয়েছে তাহা নিরপেক্ষ করা।

(a) Laura was at a loss to account for her cousin's sulky behaviour.

Thackeray.

(b) It may seem strange, but will be accounted for hereafter.—*Helps*.

(c) This upon my arrival was one of those contradictions which I was unable to account for.—*Goldsmith*.

(d) Thirty ships had been sunk or taken in the Channel ; there remained only seventy to be accounted for.—*Froude*.

Accountable to one, for=be responsible to a person, for a thing, কোন বিষয়ের অন্য কাহারও নিকট দায়ী হওয়া।

(a) Each of them was accountable for his own acts.—*Macaulay*.

(b) While the ministry was accountable to the Parliament, the majority of the Parliament was accountable to nobody.—*Macaulay*.

Accuse one of=charge one with a fault or offence, কাহারও এতে কোন গোষ্ঠী করা।

(a) It is not however necessary to accuse Penn of deliberate falsehood.—*Macaulay*.

(b) One of the conspirators was accused of having planned the assassination of the Governor.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The two Douglases were accused of having betrayed their country to the English.—*Froude*.

Accustom oneself to=make oneself familiar (by use or association) with, কোন বিষয়ে অভ্যন্ত হওয়া। Be accustomed to=be used to, অভ্যন্ত থাকা।

(a) He had generally accustomed himself to talk to her as though she were really a man.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was accustomed to the use of weapons and to the sight of blood.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He had not been up to the present time much accustomed to the society of females of his own rank in life.—*Thackeray*.

(d) Mary had become so accustomed to success that she assured herself that she could obtain all that she desired.—*Froude*.

Acquaint one with=inform one of ; make one familiar with, অবগত করা ; পরিচিত করা। Be acquainted with = know, জানা।

(a) I presume that you will acquaint your mother with the news which you have just conveyed to me.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows.—*Shakespeare*.

(c) He had a desire to make himself acquainted with the business of the Indians.—*Helps.*

(d) But I am personally acquainted with all of them.—*Froude.*

Acquiesce in = submit to, without opposition; বিনা আপন্তি করা; comply with, কোন বিষয়ে সম্মত হওয়া।

(a) The English Parliament at once acquiesced in William's demand for their withdrawal.—*Green.*

(b) He professed himself willing to acquiesce in whatever arrangement the council desired.—*Froude.*

(c) Pizarro acquiesced in the reasonableness of this demand.

Prescott.

Acquit one of = discharge one from an accusation, suspicion, or guilt, নির্দোষী বলিয়া ছির করা।

(a) It is impossible to *acquit* the Lord Keeper of all share in the guilt.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Nor can Elizabeth be wholly *acquitted* of responsibility.—*Froude.*

(c) I have long since *acquitted* him of any intention towards me.

Leigh Hunt.

(d) He was *acquitted* of the charge of treason.—*Dickens.*

Acquit oneself * = bear or conduct oneself (generally, in a manner expressing excellence in performance), কোন কাজে ক্ষেত্রিয়া দিলে বা কোন কাজ রাঢ়ে আসিয়া পড়িলে তাহা সমাখ্য করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Temple accepted the commission and *acquitted* himself to the satisfaction of his employers.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Major wanted to hear that Georgy was going to a school and hoped he would *acquit* himself with credit there.—*Thackeray.*

(c) You *acquitted* yourself in this conversation better than I should have done.—*Irving.*

Actuated by, **be** = be moved or incited to action by, কোন প্রকৃতি বা মনোবৃত্তির দ্বারা চালিত হওয়া।

(a) He was *actuated by* no motive but a pure love of justice.

Macaulay.

(b) *Actuated by* a higher feeling than mere curiosity, we contrived to establish a close intimacy with the poor strangers.—*Dickens.*

Adapt oneself to * = accommodate oneself to, (এক অবস্থা হইতে অন্য অবস্থায় পড়িলে) আপনাকে সেই অবস্থার উপর্যোগী করিয়া লওয়া।

(a) She *adapted* herself patiently to her situation, working hard at the common domestic duties for which she had been used to trust to servants.

Golden Deeds.

(b) It was with this cordial spirit that our young lady *adapted* herself to her new position.—*Thackeray.*

(c) They showed a wonderful power of adapting themselves to the people among whom they settled.—Freeman.

Adapt to = make suitable to (one's capacity or requirements), কোন বিষয়ের উপরোক্তি করা বা করিয়া দওয়া।

(a) He was negligent of the art of adapting his reasoning and his style to the capacity and taste of his hearers.—Macaulay.

(b) Public education should be so modified as to be adapted to the wants of all orders in the State.—H. Arnold.

Adapted for, be = be fitted to answer a certain purpose, কোন উদ্দেশ্যের উপরোক্তি হওয়া।

(a) But both Italy and Greece are peculiarly adapted for the nurture of cattle.—Merivale.

(b) He proposes to arm those in the rear with the sword as being a weapon better adapted for every other purpose.—Macaulay.

(c) Her garments were not adapted for winter travelling.

“Golden Deeds.”

Add to = increase, বৃক্ষি করা ; join to, সংযোগ করা ; over and above, এজন ভিত্তিক সাথে।

(a) The book itself will not add much to the fame of Milton.

Macaulay.

(b) His fair domain was added to the British dominions.—Macaulay.

(c) Add to all this, Cedric had fasted since noon, and his usual supper hour was long past.—Scott.

Addicted to, be = be given to (some bad habit) কোন কুবিষ্যের আস্ত হওয়া।

(a) The truth is that Mr. S. was a little addicted to drinking.

Dickens.

(b) He was addicted to low company and low merriment.—Macaulay.

(c) He had become dreadfully addicted to gambling.—Warren.

Adequate to, be = be equal to or fully sufficient for, কোন বিষয়ের পক্ষে পর্যাপ্ত হওয়া ; সম্মত হওয়া।

(a) He had no force with him adequate to the emergency.—Froude.

(b) The fortune which he had inherited was not adequate to the high place which he held.—Macaulay.

(c) He found the supplies inadequate to the maintenance of his followers.—Froude.

Adhere to = stick fast to, সংলগ্ন হওয়া ; সাগরিয়া থাকা (কোন ক্রমে পরিভাস না করা) ; be firmly attached to, কাছাকাছি অবস্থন করিয়া থাকা।

(a) She would adhere to her resolution and would conclude no article till she was satisfied that the matter would take effect.—Froude.

(b) Henry had a noble career before him, had he but *adhered* steadily to his principles.—*Freeman.*

(c) They *forsake* those who *adhere* faithfully to them.—*De Quincey.*

Admit one into—grant one entrance to (a body, place, office &c.),
ଆବିଷ୍ଟ ହିତେ ଦେଖା ; ଭୁଲ୍କ ହିତେ ଦେଖା ।

(a) We *admit into* our aristocracy merit of every kind.—*Thackeray.*

(b) He thought it an honour to be *admitted into* their company.

Thackeray.

(c) He was *admitted into* the closet.—*Macaulay.*

(d) It forbade them to *admit into* their own private houses any tutor who professed the Catholic religion.—*Buckle.*

(e) Catholics were *admitted into* civil and military offices without stint.

Green.

Admit of *—allow, be capable of bearing, ହିତେ ପାରା, ମହା ।

(a) The bars were wide enough apart to *admit of* his thrusting his arm through to the elbow.—*Dickens.*

(b) The case *admitted of* no further doubt.—*Warren.*

(c) The two things will not *admit of* comparison.—*Dickens.*

(d) The question I have proposed *admits of* a reasonable answer.

Froude.

(e) But the state of Flanders *admitted of* no delay.—*Froude.*

(f) This fact in our opinion *admits of* only one explanation.

Macaulay.

Admit one to—suffer one to come ; allow one to have, ଆସିଲେ ଦେଖା,
କରିଲେ ଦେଖା ।

(a) Philip refused to *admit* Wade to his presence.—*Froude.*

(b) His companion was *admitted to* a private interview.—*Froude.*

Agree on or upon—be of one mind in or on, (ମତଭେଦହୀନ) ଏକି ମିଳାଇଁ
ବୀର୍ତ୍ତ ହେବା ; appoint or settle, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ବା ହିର କରା ।

(a) Opinion was divided whether she was the daughter of a prince or a duke, but all *agreed upon* the main fact that the single gentleman was her father.—*Dickens.*

(b) All contemporaries *agreed upon* that point.—*Morison.*

(c) On this point all parties in the Council were *agreed*.—*Froude.*

(d) He left a letter for Col. Talbot at the place *agreed upon*.—*Scott.*

(e) The conditions which were *agreed upon* were so important that they require to be detailed.—*Froude.*

Agree to—yield assent to a proposal or anything proposed; କୋଣ
ଅଞ୍ଚାବେ ମୁହଁତ ଦେଖା ।

(a) Leonato *agreed to* this proposal.—*Lamb's Tales.*

(b) This proposal was instantly relished and *agreed to*.—*Goldsmith.*

(c) The Lords *agreed to* the Bill as amended.—*Macaulay*.

(d) She was willing to *agree to* any measure for her divorce from Bothwell.—*Froude*.

Agree with one, in* = concur with one in opinion, কোন বিষয়ে কাহারও সহিত একমত হওয়া।

(a) We *agree with* Lord Mahon in thinking highly of the Whigs of Queen Anne's reign.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It was impossible to bring Nelson to a Court Martial composed of men who *agreed with* him in opinion upon the point in dispute.—*Southey*.

Agree with *—suit one's health, কাহারও পক্ষে স্বাস্থ্যকর হওয়া ; correspond with, মিল।

(a) The air *agreed with* him.—*Macaulay*.

(b) His system of theology *agreed with* that of the Puritans.

Macaulay.

(c) The answer of the god *agreed* in all things with the words of the old man.—*Arnold*.

Agreeable to = pleasing or welcome to, আস্তান্দুজনক।

(a) However *agreeable* this marriage was to the new friends, it was very *disagreeable* to the Duke.—*Dickens*.

Agreeably to = in accordance with, অনুযায়ী।

(a) His remains *agreeably to* his request were transplanted to a monastery.—*Prescott*.

(b) "Bring along the knave" said he. Gurth was hurried along *agreeably to* this mandate.—*Scott*.

Ahead of, be = be in advance of, অগ্রবর্তী হওয়া, এগিয়ে যাওয়া।

(a) She was several miles *ahead of* them.—*Froude*.

(b) He knows he is a better man than many who had hitherto been *ahead of* him in the race.—*Thackeray*.

(c) France in these matters is much *ahead of* Germany as she is of England.—*Arnold*.

Aim at = endeavour to secure, strive after; direct to (a certain object), কোন বাস্তি বা বিষয়ের প্রতি লক্ষ্য করা।

(a) There is little doubt that Charles at one time *aimed at* the Imperial Crown.—*Freeman*.

(b) Mr. Southey thinks that the satire was *aimed at* some particular individual.—*Macaulay*.

(c) In the style of a man of business nothing is to be *aimed at* but plainness and precision.—*Helps*.

(d) The threat was *aimed at* Mary Stuart.—*Green*.

Akin to - related or allied to, এক জাতীয় বা ভূজাতীয় ; bordering on, কোন কিছুর কাছাকাছি।

(a) Rome was placed in the midst of people *akin to* herself in race and language.—*Arnold*.

(b) Her resolute bearing inspired a feeling *akin to* awe.—*Dickens*.

(c) Even his household and family regard him with pity *akin to* contempt.—*Smiles*.

Alarmed at, be = be filled with anxiety or apprehension, on hearing or seeing (anything) কোন কিছু দেখিয়া বা শুনিয়া শৱ পাওয়া।

(a) Temple was *alarmed at* this language.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *Alarmed at* Jugartha's growing reputation, he hoped to get rid of him in some dangerous and distant war.—*Merivale*.

(c) *Alarmed at* the sudden appearance of a man whom she did not know, she was unable either to speak or to move.—*Trollope*.

Alien to = foreign to, বহিভৃত, নিঃসম্পর্ক।

(a) But duplicity, conscious bad faith, was utterly *alien to* his nature.—*Freeman*.

(b) Men who were wholly *alien to* the realm were enriched and exalted.—*Freeman*.

Alienate from - separate from, take away from ; withdraw connexion from, কোন ব্যক্তি বা বিষয় হইতে অস্তরিত করা।

(a) It was impossible to *alienate* them *from* a sovereign who had delivered them from Popery.—*Froude*.

(b) The rigid Tories were *alienated from* the Government.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The Lords of the Council were in possession of vast estates which had been *alienated from* the Church.—*Froude*.

(d) Frederic *alienated from* England was compelled to connect himself closely with Russia.—*Macaulay*.

Alight at* - dismount from on horseback or from a carriage *at* a place, অবস্থিত বা শক্ট ইত্যে নামা।

(a) The Captain was at the window, when Mr. T., on horseback, attended by his groom, *alighted at* the door.—*Warren*.

(b) The twilight was beginning to close in, when he *alighted from* a hackney-coach *at* his own door.—*Dickens*.

Alive to, be = be fully conscious of, be impressed with, বিশেষ ক্ষণে অবগত থাকা বা বুঝিতে পারা।

(a) When he reviewed his little performance, he was keenly enough *alive to* its faults.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He was keenly *alive to* the peril in which his failure plunged him.—*Green*.

(c) Nor were our ancestors by any means so much *alive*, as we are, to the importance of maintaining general principles.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Several of our colonies are not yet *alive* to the advantages of Free Trade.—*Lubbock*.

Alive with, *be*= be full of life or animation with, সঙ্গীব বা জীবন্ত ধারা; be filled with living creatures, জীবন্ত জীবে পরিপূর্ণ ; present a gay and animated appearance by being full of, (কোথ কিছুতে পরিপূর্ণ ধারাতে) হস্যর দেখান।

(a) The streets are again *alive with* the congregations returning to their homes, but soon again relapse into silence.—*Irving*.

' (b) The walls and ceilings were *alive with* reptiles.—*Dickens*.

(c) But the sea was not then *alive with* great ships and brave sailors.
Dickens.

Allot to = distribute as by lot ; assign to, নির্দিষ্ট করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Each of these persons was to have a farm *allotted to* him.

Froude.

(b) So saying, he entered the cabin *allotted to* him.—*Scott*.

Allude to = refer to something not directly mentioned, উল্লেখ করা, আভাসে উল্লেখ করা।

(a) He was too much a man of real courage ever to *allude to* such personal acts of merit as he had himself manifested.—*Scott*.

(b) Alencon in his letter to Elizabeth had ceased to *allude to* the marriage.—*Froude*.

(c) It was an awful blow to the venerable Earl; but the circumstance was never *alluded to* in the family.—*Thackeray*.

Amazed at, *be*= be struck with astonishment at, (কোন কিছু দেখিয়া বা শুনিয়া) আকৃ লাগা।

(a) Old sailors were *amazed at* the composure which he preserved amidst roaring breakers on a perilous coast.—*Macaulay*.

Amenable to, *be*= be willing to yield to ; be liable to ; be liable to be called to account by ; কোন কিছুর বাগ মানা ; কিছুর অধীন হওয়া।

(a) Insensible to shame she was *amenable* at times to arguments of prudence.—*Froude*.

(b) The insurgents would in all probability be now more *amenable to reason*.—*Prescott*.

(c) But the Jew or the Mahometan is not *amenable* to punishment simply on the ground of his disbelief.—*Freeman*.

(d) They were not *amenable to* the common laws of the land.—*Froude*.

(e) And every stranger in France is *amenable to* the laws of France.
Scott.

Amount to* = come in the aggregate to, সমষ্টি হওয়া; approach to, তুলা হওয়া ; be equivalent to, সমান হওয়া।

(a) His loans from the great bankers of Florence amounted to half a million of our money.—*Green*.

- (b) The English loss amounted to sixteen hundred men.—*Dickens.*
 (c) There was a trouble on his brow amounting almost to agony.

Scott.

- (d) It was doubtful even then whether the charges brought against him amounted to treason.—*Dickens.*

Angry at, be = feel angry at (some thing), কোন কিছুতে ক্রুদ্ধ হওয়া।

- '(a) 'You have seen nobody else ?' said Pepp, angry at her tone.

Thackeray.

- (b) Notice was given that every Volscian should be gone from Rome before the setting of the sun. The Volscians were very angry at this.

Arnold.

- (c) Angry at the oppressive behaviour of the governors, the Swiss took up arms.—*Golden Deeds.*

Angry with, be = feel angry with (a person), কোন যাদিগুলির অভি ক্রুদ্ধ হওয়া।

- (a) Mr. Montague is exceedingly angry with James on this account.

Macaulay.

- (b) It was natural that he should be angry with them, and specially angry with Addison.—*Macaulay.*

- (c) Being very angry with one another on these questions, they cursed one another in the heartiest manner.—*Dickens.*

Annex to = unite to ; attach to, যোগ করা।

- (a) Scotland was annexed to England as an integral part of the kingdom.—*Freeman.*

- (b) This was rendered nugatory by the condition annexed to it, that none of the tribunes should be re-elected.—*Arnold.*

Answer for* = render an account of, হিসাব দেওয়া, কোন বিষয়ের জবাব-দিহি করা; be responsible for, কোন বিষয়ের জন্য দায়ী হওয়া।

- (a) He replied that he would answer for his conduct to his master alone.—*Froude.*

- (b) And must I answer for the fault done by fifty !—*Scott.*

- (c) Yet who could answer for the effect which the appearance of such an army might produce ?—*Macaulay.*

- (d) I will answer for that boy's truth with my life.—*Dickens.*

Answer to* = meet successfully, refute, অপরাধ কঠোর।

- (a) On being summoned by the King to answer to five-and-forty accusations, the Earl rode away to one of his strong castles.—*Dickens.*

Answering to = corresponding to, অনুরূপ ; suiting, কোন কিছুর সাহিত মিল।

- (a) But in Norway there are no political parties answering to those of England or America.—*Freeman.*

(b) The French have never had anything *answering to* our yeomanry.

Buckle.

(c) But the words in italics have nothing *answering to* them in the original.—*Froude.*

(d) Whether there ever existed a person *answering to* the description which he gave of himself may be doubted.—*Macaulay.*

Antipathy to = aversion to, (কোন কিছুতে) বিশেষ বা স্থণ।

(a) But washes of all kinds I had a natural *antipathy to*.—*Goldsmith.*

(b) They had an old *antipathy to*, Whigs.—*Macaulay.*

Anxious for or about, be = be uneasy or solicitous about, উদ্বিগ্ন হওয়া।

(a) He made a speech expressing how *anxious* he was for the Royal boy's safety.—*Dickens.*

(b) There is no doubt that he was *anxious about* his successor.

Dickens.

Apart from = in a state of separation from, পৃথক ; besides, এতেও।

(a) The lady lived *apart from* her husband at a manor-house.

Froude.

(b) *Apart from* this source of popularity, Mr. S. had another.

Dickens.

(c) *Apart from* the great voyagers, statesmen, and scholars, whom it produced, the names of Bacon, Spenser, and Shakespeare will always be remembered with pride and veneration.—*Dickens.*

Apologise to, for* = ask pardon for, কোন দোষের জন্য মাপ চাওয়া ; say something by way of defence of what others may not like, অনোর ধারা ভাল না মাগে তাহা করিতে হইলে এককথ মাপ চাওয়া (কিছু মনে করিও না, এই অর্থে)।

(a) He *apologised for* having insulted the sheriff.—*Froude.*

(b) They offered to *apologise for* their ignorant intrusion.—*Mervale.*

(c) I shall not *apologise to* the reader for mentioning this.

Leigh Hunt.

Appeal to, for or against † = apply to a higher authority for the re-examination of one's case, আপীল করা ; solicit mercy or redress (of some wrong) from a superior authority, আপীল করা ; call on one for aid, কাহারও নিকট সাহায্য প্রার্থনা করা ; address with a view to move one's feelings, অন্য ব্যক্তির মনে কোন বিশেষ ভাব উদ্বিদুক্ত করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে বলা।

(a) He was tried ; and being condemned he *appealed to* the King.

Froude.

(b) The seven earls *appealed to* him as their natural protector against the wrongs inflicted by the Regents.—*Freeman.*

† *Appeal to a person, for some favour, against some wrong.*

(c) Catherine had *appealed against* judgment being passed in England.

Froude.

(d) He did not *appeal for* mercy to his Judges.—*Prescott.*

(e) The sovereign alike of East and West was *appealed to* for help.

Freeman.

(f) The consuls *appealed to* their sense of duty and gratitude towards their mother-country.—*Arnold.*

(g) He *appealed to* the strongest feelings of James, to his fears, to his vanity, to his high notions of prerogative.—*Macaulay.*

(h) The kindly feelings of the people, their sympathies, their hopes and their fears, were alike *appealed to*.—*Arnold.*

Apply to - employ for (a particular purpose); make use of or be made use of, as being suitable to ; কোন বিষয় কোন কিছুতে বিশেষ ভাবে প্রয়োগ করা, গঠন ; use medicines externally, put upon externally, ঔষধ লাগান ; place upon, (with a view to hurt), (আঘাত করিবার জন্য শরীরের কোন হানি) ধরা।

(a) Half-informed people *apply* the name of Americanisms *to* expressions which have simply dropped out of use in England.—*Freeman.*

(b) Part of this description might perhaps *apply to* a much greater man, Mr. Burke.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The name of Delinquents was *applied to* all sheriffs and other officers who had been concerned in raising the ship-money.—*Dickens.*

(d) Rebecca examined the wound and *applied to* it such remedies as her art prescribed.—*Scott.*

(e) I therefore recommended large blisters to be *applied to* the nape of the neck and to the extremities.—*Warren.*

(f) Hot iron was *applied to* his head.—*Macaulay.*

Apply to one, for = ask one *for* something, কিছুর জন্য কাহারও নিকট আর্থী হওয়া।

(a) He advised Charles to *apply for* counsel to the Pope.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They *applied for* directions to Beton himself.—*Froude*

(c) Accordingly she *was applied to* and undertook to watch him.

De Quincey.

Apply oneself to* = employ oneself diligently in, বিশেষ যত্পূর্বক কোন কার্যে অবৃত্ত হওয়া।

(a) Such was the eagerness with which he *applied himself to* it, that he finished the two volumes in as many months.—*Craik.*

(b) He *applied himself to* study with vigour and success.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The other members continued to *apply themselves* vigorously to the task.—*Macaulay.*

Appoint to - appoint one *to* a post, কোন পদে নিযুক্ত করা।

(a) He appointed Gonzalo to the command of a strong force.

Prescott.

(b) The Earl of Essex was appointed to the command of the parliamentary army.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Addison was appointed to a commissionership worth about £200 a year.—*Macaulay*.

Apprenticed to, be (be bound apprentice to)—be placed under one for the purpose of learning business, कर्म प्रियोर अन् प्रिकानपिष्ठ नियुक्त हওয়া।

(a) He was apprenticed, at the age of thirteen, to a shopkeeper in a small town near Newcastle.—*Craik*.

(b) He was bound apprentice to a London printer with whom he served for the usual period.—*Craik*.

Appropriate to oneself—take to oneself in exclusion of others, आङ्गमाण कরা। Be appropriated to=be set apart for, काहारण अन् बड़े लापे रखित हওয়া।

(a) The few members who remained were desirous to appropriate to themselves a power which they held only in trust.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was by no means scrupulous in appropriating to himself the property of his neighbours.—*Dickens*.

(c) Cedric hastened to meet her and to conduct her to the elevated seat appropriated to the lady of the mansion.—*Scott*.

Approve of—think well of, like, आल मনे করা।

(a) The heads of the English settlement approved of Clive's plan and intrusted the execution of it to himself.—*Macaulay*.

(b) 'Fear nothing, my child,' said he; 'I have overheard, and approve of all you have said.'—*Lamb's Tales*.

(c) He approved of the idea and said he would aid me.—*Helps*.

Arise from*—spring from, उৎপन्न हওয়া।

(a) The ill-blood between France and England arose from the continued plotting of the Duchess of Burgundy.—*Dickens*.

Arrayed against, be=be opposed to (used of a large number), (अदेश) काहारण अভिकृत हওয়া।

(a) It was too late to save the clergy, against whom all the intellect of the nation was arrayed.—*Buckle*.

Arrive at=reach (a small town or village), (কোথ আসে বা পৌজ্য মাসে) ঝোনীত হওয়া ; come to, (কোন কিছুতে) আইসা।

(a) He arrived in triumph at Valencia.—*Macaulay*.

(b) At length General Fox arrived at Minorca.—*Southeby*.

(c) During the period at which we are now arrived, Central Italy became acquainted with Athenian art.—*Arnold*.

(d) The workshop was *arrived at* by a ladder from the outer yard. *Dickens.*

(e) No resolution was *arrived at*, for none was necessary.—*Froude.*

(f) It was impossible to *arrive at* the truth.—*Prescott.*

Arrive in—reach a large town or country, কোন বড় সহরে বা দেশে পৌছান।

(a) He *arrived* in London in the early part of 1750.—*Morley.*

(b) In April William *arrived* in the Low Countries.—*Macaulay.*

Arrogate to oneself*—assume or claim for oneself (some power or rank from vanity or false pretensions); আত্মভিদান বশতঃ অধিকার না ধারিলেও, কোন বিষয়ে কর্তৃত এহণ করা বা করিতে যাওয়া।

(a) The Church *arrogated to herself* the right of governing public education.—*M. Arnold.*

(b) The parliament is now *arrogating to itself* every day a larger share of the functions of the Privy Council.—*Macaulay.*

Ascribe to—consider one to be possessed of ; look upon (something) as being caused by ; কোন ব্যক্তির কোন শুণ বা দোষ আছে বলিয়া মনে করা ; কাহার বলিয়া নির্দেশ করা।

(a) He was in the bloom of youth and flattery might, without any glaring absurdity, *ascribe* to him many princely virtues.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They *ascribed* the loss of their city to the misconduct of the generals.—*Arnold.*

(c) The failures were to be *ascribed* to want of faith on the part of the patients.—*Macaulay.*

Ashamed of, be—be abashed by a consciousness of (some wrong action or impropriety), (কোন অসুবিধ কার্য বা ব্যবহারের দর্শক) লজ্জিত হওয়া।

(a) His better mood soon returned, and he was then heartily *ashamed* of his past indecorum.—*Palgrave.*

(b) Cram is a mere mechanical operation of which a reasoning animal should be *ashamed*.—*Prof. Blackie.*

Ask for—solicit; শাহুণ্ডি করা, ঠাউলা।

(a) He *asked for* a loan from Garrick and Garrick kindly supplied him. *Thackeray.*

(b) The Court *asked for* large subsidies and speedy payment.—*Macaulay.*

(c) I *ask for* nothing for myself.—*Golden Deeds.*

(d) Whatever was *asked for* was refused.—*Dickens.*

Ask of—solicit something from a person, কাহারও নিকট আর্হী হওয়া।

(a) No man ever *asked* mercy of me.—*Green.*

(b) The king was astonished and *asked of* the augurs what he should do.—*Arnold.*

(c) When Robert grew up, he *asked of* his father the government of Normandy.—*Dickens.*

(d) He gave up, in the end, all that was *asked of him*.—*Dickens*.

Aspire to = long for (something high), কোন উচ্চ পদ বা বিষয়ের অভিন্নতা করা।

(a) Ambitious lieutenants of the sovereign sometimes *aspired to* independence.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He *aspired to* a place not inferior to that of the sovereigns of England, France and Austria.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The Guises *aspired to* immortal honour by annexing England to France.—*Froude*.

Assent to = express concurrence in (as by one in authority), কোন বিষয়ে সম্মতি দেওয়া।

(a) Charles had *assented to* the Petition of Right.—*Macaulay*.

(b) These conditions were *assented to*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He at once *assented to* all that was demanded.—*Robertson*.

(d) The King *gave his assent to* the Bill.—*Dickens*.

Assess at = fix the amount of, *at* (a certain sum) (কোন বস্তু বা ব্যক্তিকে উপরে) কর নির্দিষ্ট করা।

(a) Sir W. *assessed his fine at* ten thousand marks.—*Froude*.

(b) Landed property was the chief subject of taxation and was *assessed at* four shillings in the pound.—*Macaulay*.

Assign to = allot to; fix for; give to; নির্দিষ্ট করিবা দেওয়া; নির্দেশ করা; দেওয়া।

(a) Waverley's quarters had been *assigned to* him.—*Scott*.

(b) She had rank and precedence *assigned to* her as if she had been a princess of the blood.—*Froude*.

(c) We cannot certainly tell what limits Thucydides *assigned to* Iberia.
Arnold.

(d) He declined their request for reasons which he had *assigned to* the heralds.—*Scott*.

Assist at = be present at or attend (a meeting) for taking part in, কোন বিষয় হিসেবে করিবার নিশ্চিত সভার উপস্থিতি ধোকা।

(a) He *assisted at* debates in which imperial questions were discussed.
Helps.

Assist one in = help one in, কোন বিষয়ে সহায়তা করা।

(a) He summoned all who could bear arms to *assist in* quelling the rebellion.—*Golden Deeds*.

(b) She delighted to *assist* young people in their studies.

Golden Deeds.

Astonished at, be = be surprised at (to see), দেখিয়া আশ্চর্য হওয়া।

(a) At the poverty of their appearance and country, the English were exceedingly *astonished*.—*Dickens*.

Atone for - expiate, কোন হৃষির বা পাপের আয়চিত করা।

(a) They sought to atone for their offences by cruel penances and incessant prayers.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Chatham was undoubtedly conscious of his error and desirous to atone for it.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The delinquencies of the early part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the latter part.—*Macaulay*.

Attached to, be = be connected with, কোন বস্তুর সহিত সংলগ্ন থাকা ; সংযুক্ত থাকা ; be bound to (a person or to something by any passion or affection), কোন যাক্ষি বা বিষয়ের প্রতি অনুরক্ত থাকা।

(a) There was a pretty garden attached to the house.—*De Quincey*.

(b) Their names have got inseparably attached to legends which at best are doubtful.—*Freeman*.

(c) Both were attached to the reformed faith.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Her husband's letters contain proofs that he was most devotedly attached to her.—*Macaulay*.

(e) The people were attached to their new King.—*Dickens*.

Attempt at, an = an effort to gain a point, কোন মনস্তামনা সিদ্ধির নিরিষ্ট উদ্যোগ।

(a) Possibly there would have been an attempt at rescue in the streets.
Froude.

(b) They made no attempt at resistance.—*Froude*.

(c) They withstood all attempts at reform.—*Freeman*.

Attend at* = be present at a place, কোন স্থানে উপস্থিত থাকিয়া প্রতীক্ষা করা।

(a) Kiffin was ordered to attend at the place.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They were prepared themselves to attend at the Comitia.—*Arnold*.

Attend on = wait on a person, আদেশ পালনার্থ হাজির থাকা।

(a) He begged that he might be allowed to attend on Lord Robert.
*
Froude.

(b) Their vassals and clansmen, a part of whose feudal duty it was to attend on them, appeared in large numbers.—*Scott*.

Attend to = pay attention to, কোন বিষয়ে মনোযোগ করা।

(a) We can but attend to one thing at a time.—*Froude*.

(b) His representations were attended to as they deserved.—*Southey*.

Attended by, be = be followed by (an attendant), ভৃত্য বা অঙ্গুচর কর্তৃক সমত্তিবাহুত হওয়া ; be accompanied by, কাছারও সঙ্গী হওয়া।

(a) Each was attended by a negro brought from the sugar plantations.
Macaulay.

(b) They allowed him to be attended by his own servants.—*Dickens*.

(c) The duke of Northumberland came attended by Pembroke and others.—*Froude*.

Attended with, be = be followed by, কোন বিষয়ের আন্দুষণিক হওয়া ;
be involved in, অঙ্গিত থাকা ।

(a) These diversions were often attended with fatal consequences.

Swift.

(b) The first part of the journey was attended with comparatively little difficulty.—Prescott.

(c) Violent spasms came attended with delirium.—Froude.

(d) The wars were attended with more success than formerly.—Arnold.

(e) Two schemes seemed practicable, yet both were attended with danger and difficulty.—Macaulay.

Attribute to = ascribe to; consider (something) to be owing to, কোন ঘটনায় বা বিষয়কে কেবল এটোমাত্র কারণ বলিয়া হিসেব করা ।

(a) Others attributed his death to shame and vexation.—Macaulay.

(b) His failure he attributed to every cause except the true one.

Macaulay.

(c) Several authors have hinted that the Gunpowder Plot is to be primarily attributed to his doctrines.—Macaulay.

Avail oneself of = turn to use or advantage, কোন বিষয়কে নিজের কাছে জাপান ।

(a) It was added that the Governor would do well to avail himself of the assistance of Nuncoomar in the investigation.—Macaulay.

(b) He did not avail himself of the opportunities for escape when they offered.—Southey.

(c) The patricians may have availed themselves of foreign aid in putting down the opposition of the commons.—Arnold.

Averse to, be = have a dislike to, কোন বিষয়ের অতি বিশ্বপূর্বশ হওয়া ।

(a) They were as averse to despotism as the Long Parliament itself.

Green.

(b) At first he was very averse to this, though gradually he became reconciled to it.—De Quincey.

Aware of, be = know, অবগত থাকা ।

(a) She was aware of his difficulties.—Froude.

(b) I am aware of the difference of our ages and other difficulties in our way.—Thackeray.

B

Base on or upon = found on, কোন মূলের উপরে হাঁপড় করা ।

(a) He bases his decisions upon solid and worthy grounds.

Leslie Stephen.

(b) The whole teaching of the University is to be based upon the precepts of religion, of loyalty and of obedience.—M. Arnold.

(c) Customs and opinions had vanished and laws based upon them had become useless and mischievous.—*Froude.*

(d) He did not despise gossip, if gossip were but based upon facts.
Helps.

Becoming in one, be—be graceful on one's part, উপরূপ হওয়া, কাহারও দেখান।

(a) It would have been much more becoming in you, if you had shown some proper feeling, in time, for the little child.—*Dickens.*

(b) It was highly unbecoming in the responsible Minister of the Crown to side with these interested Agitators.—*Knight.*

Beg for*=ask earnestly for, ভিক্ষা বক্তব্য চাওয়া। **Beg of one**=কাহারও নিকট ভিক্ষা বক্তব্য কিছু চাওয়া।

(a) She threw herself at the feet of Jeffreys to beg for mercy.

Macaulay.

(b) She begs for a morsel of bread and a cup of water.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He will beg of Him to set him right with them.—*Newman.*

Believe in=have a firm persuasion of the truth or existence of, (ধৰ্ম বা উপধৰ্ম সংজ্ঞায় কোন বিষয়ে) বিশ্বাস করা ; believe one to be inspired, কাহাকে ইথের বলিয়া বা কাহারও ইথেরদণ্ড কোন অঙ্গুত খঙ্গি আছে বলিয়া মান।

(a) We do not think the worse of Herodotus and Xenophon for believing in oracles.—*Freeman.*

(b) I believed in a God on a ground of probability, I believed in Christianity on a probability, and I believe in Catholicism on a probability.—*Newman.*

(c) He believed in witches and devils and fairies.—*Froude.*

(d) They called on all men to believe in Mahomet.—*Freeman.*

(e) Whenever they came to a town which yielded readily, the soldiers believed in Joan.—*Dickens.*

(f) Fisher had committed no greater offence than believing in the Maid of Kent, who pretended to be inspired.—*Dickens.*

Belong to*=be the property of, কাহারও সম্পত্তিভূক্ত ধাকা ; form a part or member of a body, কোন দল, বংশ বা শ্রেণীভূক্ত ধাকা ; appertain to, অঙ্গৃত ধাকা ; be the concern or business of, কাহারও কর্তব্য বিষয়ের মধ্যে ধাকা।

(a) He informed them that the carriage belonged to a Nabob from Calcutta.—*Thackeray.*

(b) The neighbouring Arabs belonged to the Yambo tribe.—*De Quincey.*

(c) Milton did not strictly belong to any of the classes which we have described.—*Macaulay.*

(d) He belonged to a high family.—*Warren.*

(e) To that period belonged the chemical discoveries of Boyle.—*Macaulay.*

(f) The affair belonged rather to the police than the government.—*Froude.*

Bent on, be - be inclined to (in a resolute manner), be determined to do a thing, কোন বিষয়ের শিকে দৌকা, কোন বিষয় সম্বন্ধে মুক্তিজ্ঞ হওয়া।

(a) The Court was obstinately bent on ruining him.—*Macaulay.*

(b) When he was once bent on a thing, a fresh obstacle or two rendered him the more resolute.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Their party was now governed by men who were bent on the most violent measures.—*Buckle.*

(d) He was bent on being revenged.—*Macaulay.*

Bequeath to - give or leave to one by will, মরণোত্তর কাহারও জন্য কিছু রাখিয়া দাওয়া ; transmit to, পরম্পরাগত হওয়া আইসা।

(a) All the rest he died possessed of, he bequeathed to P.—*Dickens.*

(b) But the worst English writings of the 17th century are decent, compared with much that has been bequeathed to us by Greece and Rome.

Macaulay.

(c) Voltaire has bequeathed to us not a single doctrine to be called by his name, not a single addition to the stock of our positive knowledge.

Macaulay.

Beset with, be - be pressed on all sides by (so that escape is difficult), এমন ভাবে চতুর্দিকে ঘেষিত হওয়া যে সুজ হওয়া দুর্ভ ; be full of, আরোগ্য না পরিপূর্ণ হওয়া।

(a) The next day the ship was beset with ice.—*Nelson.*

(b) The way was beset with dangers.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Every article of the Christian creed is beset with intellectual difficulties.—*Newman.*

Bestow on or upon - confer (some favour) on one, (বিশেষ অনুগ্রহে দক্ষণ) কিছু দেওয়া ; give or pay to, দেওয়া।

(a) All the Eastern marks of respect were bestowed on him.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The office of Paymaster-General was bestowed on Fox.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Bestowing this eulogium on the retired character of his retreat, he led the way into the house.—*Dickens.*

(d) They seldom bestow much attention on the dead languages.

Macaulay.

Betake oneself to - resort to (কোন স্থানে) আশ্রয় গ্রহণ করা ; apply oneself to, কোনকার্যে যত্পূর্বক নিয়ন্ত হওয়া ; have recourse to, অবশেষ করা।

(a) After that he betook himself to the woods, turning his back upon the hated city and upon all mankind.—*Lamb.*

(b) His followers betook themselves to their ships and galleys.—*Froude.*

(c) He betook himself to the regular pursuits of business with great earnestness.—*Warren.*

(d) For a while I proposed to betake myself to some secular calling.

Newman.

Betray one into—lead one treacherously to (a wrong course); expose one to (some inconvenience unforeseen); প্রতিরিত করিয়া কৃপণে সইয়া কেলা, কোন অভিধান কেলা। **Betray to**=deliver into the hands of an enemy treacherously, বিশ্বাসবাতকতা পূর্বক শক্তহস্তে সমর্পণ করা।

(a) Opportunity tempted his ambition, ambition *betrayed him into* crime.—*Froude.*

(b) At last effort was made to *betray her into* an acknowledgment of guilt.—*Froude.*

(c) The two Douglases were accused of having *betrayed* their country to the English.—*Froude.*

Betrothed to, be=be affianced to, কাহারও সহিত বিবাহের সম্ভক হিম হওয়া।

(a) Mary though only sixteen was *betrothed to* the Duke of Suffolk.
Dickens.

(b) Fanny was *betrothed to* Wat, a youth in her native village.

Golden Deeds.

Beware of*=guard against, সারধান হওয়া।

(a) _____ *Beware*

Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may *beware of* thee.—*Shakespeare.*

(b) *Beware of* desperate steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.—*Cowper.*

(c) He began by telling them to *beware of* such men.—*Kaye.*

Blend with=mingle with, মিশ্রিত থাকা ; মিশা।

(a) In her looks I thought I could read grave compassion *blended with* regret and displeasure.—*Scott.*

(b) All the vices of the gambler and of the beggar were *blended with* those of the author.—*Macaulay.*

(c) There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends with* our conviviality.—*Irving.*

(d) The conquered cannot *blend* themselves into one nation *with* their conquerors.—*M. Arnold.*

Bless one with=make one happy with, কোন অঙ্গল করিয়া স্বীকরা।

Be blessed with=be favoured by nature or God with (something that makes one happy), দৈবানুগ্রহ (কোন শর্ষের জিনিস) আপন হওয়া।

(a) He implored Heaven to *bless* the royal pair *with* long life.

Macaulay.

(b) She was *blessed with* an elasticity of spirits that secured her from any rankling grief.—*George Eliot.*

(c) He was *blessed with* an intelligence keener than that of her brothers and sisters.—*A. Trollope.*

(d) The inhabitants are blessed with every solid enjoyment.

Goldsmith.

Blind one to*—render one unable to see, deprive one of the power of understanding, (কোন বিষয় নথকে) অক করিয়া ফেলা।

(a) The respect which we justly feel for Clarendon as a writer must not blind us to the faults which he committed as a statesman.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The fact that in the end he proved himself a great King should blind no one to the infamous beginning of his career.—*Freeman.*

Blind to, be—be unable to see or understand, (কোন বিষয়ে) অক হওয়া।

(a) He must not be thought to be blind to Mr. Kirk's real and great merits.—*Freeman.*

(b) Nelson was blind to the vices of the Court.—*Southey.*

(c) The governor was not blind to the perilous position in which he was placed.—*Prescott.*

Boast of*—speak with pride or exultation of (something with a view to self-commendation); (কোন বিষয়ের গর্ব করা।

(a) The Spaniards boasted too loudly of their fame and prowess.

Froude.

(b) Both boasted of their political freedom.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He boasts of his accomplishments with much eloquence.—*Trollope.*

Border on or upon*—touch at the edge of; be contiguous to; সামং-জাপি থাকা; approach nearly to, (কোন কিছুর) কাছাকাছি বা আর সমতুল্য হওয়া।

(a) Frederic, though his dominions bordered on the sea, had no navy.

Macaulay.

(b) There was something in the solemnity of his deportment and discourse that bordered upon the ludicrous.—*Scott.*

(c) These threw him into a state bordering on distraction.—*Macaulay.*

(d) Macaulay's memory bordered on the miraculous.—*Morison.*

Bred in—nursed in, (কোন কিছুর মধ্যে পালিত বা শিক্ষিত)

(a) Bred in meanness and hard dealing, he could not be a man of honourable mind and open hand.—*Dickens.*

(b) Divines bred in the school of Laud talked loudly of toleration.

Macaulay.

(c) I am sensible that you will censure me for profusion, bred up as you are in narrow prejudices of Eastern frugality.—*Goldsmith.*

Bred to, be—be formed by education for, be trained to, (কোন বিষয়ে শিক্ষিত হওয়া।

(a) He had been bred to the law, and divided his time between professional business and the avocations of a small proprietor.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Being bred to no profession and having no funds of my own, it was obviously impossible for me to subsist without some allowance from my father.—*Scott.*

(c) The ships were commanded by men who had not been bred to the sea.—*Macaulay.*

Bristle with=present an appearance, as of bristles; খাড়া অঙ্গে সমাকীর্ণ করা।

(a) The Meath bank *bristled with* pikes and bayonets.—*Macaulay.*

(b) There was only a mound of slain *bristling* all over *with* arrows.

Golden Deeds.

Brood over=ponder anxiously over (generally, something unpleasant), (কোন কষ্টকর বিষয় লইয়া) আকৃতিতে নিয়ত চিন্তা করা।

(b) He would lie in bed a week at a time *brooding over* his wrongs.

Froude.

(b) In her long solitary hours she *brooded over* her regretful thoughts about Dinah.—*George Eliot.*

Burst into*=enter suddenly and forcibly into, জোর করিয়া হাঁটাও প্রবেশ করা ; break forth into, (অস্তরের কোন ভাব) চাপিয়া বাধিতে না পারিয়া একাশ করিয়া ফেলা।

(a) They *burst into* the city and seized the judges who were going to hold the assizes.—*Dickens.*

(b) He retired a step or two from his patient and *burst into* a loud fit of laughter.—*Warren.*

(c) A few moments after she *burst into* a piercing shriek.—*Warren.*

(d) In a few moments he *burst into* tears and cried like a child.

Warren.

C

Calculate on or upon (count upon, reckon upon)*=rely upon, কোন ক্ষিতির উপর নির্ভর করা; expect confidently, নিশ্চয়ই পাইব বা ঘটিবে আশা করা।

(a) The leaders, *on* whose assistance they had *calculated*, were disarmed and confined.—*Froude.*

(b) *Calculating upon* the success of the new coalition, the cabinet indulged a dream of adding extensively to its Italian possessions.—*Southey.*

(c) If he broke faith with her, he should never *count upon* her help again.—*Froude.*

(d) He sought out the mayor, *on* whose hospitality he reckoned.

M. Arnold.

Callous to=insensible to (কোন কষ্টকর বিষয়ে) অসাড়।

(a) The only uneasiness I felt was for my family who were to be humbled without an education to render them *callous to* contempt.

Goldsmith.

Capable of, be - be qualified for, সমর্থ হওয়া ; be bad enough for, be bad enough to commit, কিছুই অসাধ্য নহে।

(a) He was brave, honourable, generous ; easily led yet *capable of* leading.—*Smiles.*

(b) That cabinet was assuredly *capable of* any folly and of any baseness.—*Southey.*

(c) It is the imperious duty of Government to watch them most narrowly ; for, there is nothing of which they are not *capable.*

Sydney Smith.

Centre in - be exclusively directed to one, সমস্ত একজনের প্রতি শান্ত বা অর্পিত হওয়া।

(a) He was an only son ; indeed the only child of an amiable widow whose love and hopes all *centred in* him.—*De Quincey.*

(b) Don John, the only son of Ferdinand and Isabella being cut off without issue in the flower of youth, all their hopes *centred in* Joanna and her posterity.—*Robertson.*

Characteristic of - serving to mark the distinctive qualities of (a person or thing) ; peculiar to, কাহারও স্বত্ত্ব (অনেকটে এটি নাই এই দুশায়)।

(a) The course he had adopted was *characteristic of* the man and of the class to which he belonged.—*Buckle.*

(b) He was guilty of nothing worse than the haughty apathy and sluggishness *characteristic of* his nation.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Talk went on with the ease and decorum *characteristic of* good Eastern society.—*Palgrave.*

Claim on, upon or to, a = a right to have or demand anything as due, (কোন ক্ষেত্রে) অধিকার ; দাবি.দাওয়া।

(a) She had a just *claim upon* the gratitude of the country.—*Southey.*

(b) To the gratitude of the new sovereign he had a strong *claim.*

Macaulay.

(c) Unluckily again, among all the five, one only has any *claim to* the name of a critic.—*Freeman.*

Cling to - hold fast by winding round or embracing, জড়িয়া থেকিয়া থাকা ; adhere firmly to something out of interest or affection, থেকে থাকা, (না ছাড়ি)।

(a) In a few moments they were all washed into the sea, some sinking, some swimming, some *clinging to* spars.—*Golden Deeds.*

(b) They had *clung to* hope till the last moment with desperate tenacity.—*Froude.*

(c) Everywhere there is a class of olden who *cling* with fondness to whatever is ancient.—*Macaulay.*

Closeted with, be - be shut up in a private room with one for consultation, পরামর্শ করিবার জন্য নির্জন হওয়া।

(a) Another day he was closeted with officers on military business and could see nobody.—*Macaulay*.

(b) A report reached him that Palmer had been closeted with Warwick.

Froude.

Clue to, a = a key to (anything that guides one in an intricate case),
সন্দান সূত্র।

(a) He felt it imperatively necessary to obtain a *clue to* the Catholic secrets.—*Froude*.

(b) Women of education may have a glimpse of their meaning, may get a *clue to* their character, but to all others they are thick darkness.

Hartlett.

(c) He had ultimately found a *clue to* her mystery.—*Thackeray*.

Coincide with = agree, মিল।

(a) Advice is sure of a hearing when it coincides with our previous conclusions.—*Helps*.

Commend to = entrust one to, কাহারও হত্তে সর্বশ করা (অমুঝে লাভার্থে দুখায়), স্মৃতিয়া দেওয়া ; speak well or favourably of one to another, কাহারও পক্ষে দ্রুক্ষণ বলা।

(a) She commended Lady Argyle to the care of Morton.—*Froude*.

(b) He commended Marlborough to Anne.—*Green*.

(c) Commend me to my brother.—*Shakespeare*.

Commensurate with = equal in amount to, পরিমাণে সমান।

(a) The resultant good is not commensurate with the cost of production.—*Froude*.

Comment upon = make remarks or criticisms upon, টীকা টিপ্পনি করা, ধূঁধ করা।

(a) They should be able to comment freely upon your directions, and may thus become your best counsellors.—*Helps*.

(b) Critics having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to comment upon him.—*Dryden*.

Commit to = entrust something to one, কাহারও হত্তে অর্পণ করা ; consign one to, নিষেপ করা। Commit to paper = put in writing, কাগজে লেখা ; Commit to memory = learn by heart, কষ্ট করা। Commit to the flames = burn, পুড়িয়ে কেলা।

(a) It would be the grossest injustice to commit to one of those parties the office of umpire.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was committed to the custody of the Archbishop.—*Froude*.

(c) They were committed to the Tower.—*Dickens*.

(d) I did not commit it to paper till about a week after.—*Warren*.

(e) He had committed to memory nearly three-fourths of the whole play.—*Warren*.

(f) Such as had any of Luther's writings in their custody were commanded to commit them to the flames.—*Robertson.*

Communicate to—bring to one's knowledge, সংবাদ দেওয়া, জাত করা।

(a) The Secretary communicated to his friend the approbation of the King.—*Macaulay.*

(b) It was communicated to him that the royal Exchequer was completely empty.—*Smiles.*

(c) Their opinion was then communicated to him by Halifax.

Macaulay.

Communicate with—hold intercourse with one by words or letters, কথা বা পত্রাদি দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া বা লওয়া ; afford a passage to, সংগ্ৰহ ধাকা (যাতায়াত চলে এইজন্মে সংযুক্ত)।

(a) He contrived to communicate with the English at Berwick.—*Froude.*

(b) He was charged to communicate with the nobility and gentry, to ascertain what force they could bring into the field.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He ordered the bridge communicating with the vessel to be drawn up.—*Smiles.*

(d) He was shown into a small apartment, communicating with a back-room.—*Dickens.*

Compare to—liken a person or thing to another (there being some points of resemblance between them), উপরা করা (ভূমের মধ্যে সামৃদ্ধ দেখান)।

(a) We compare a man of gigantic stature to a tower.—*Hazlitt.*

(b) It would be unfair to compare Gibbon to these writers.—*Morison.*

(c) Bacon compares money to manure ; if gathered in heaps, says he, it does no good.—*Goldsmith.*

(d) His house was compared to a "holy temple" where no foul word was ever spoken.—*Froude.*

(e) Do you recollect the terrible language of the Scripture which compares the human breast to a cage of unclean birds ?—*Warren.*

Compare with—examine the relations between two persons or things with a view to ascertain their relative value or excellence, (ইতু বিশেষ জানিবার জন্য) ফুটৈর' তুলনা করা।

(a) If he compares this translation with the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word.—*Addison.*

(b) The terrors she had lately felt were nothing compared with what now oppressed her.—*Dickens.*

(c) His crime seemed light when compared with the crimes of his accusers.—*Macaulay.*

Compatible with—consistent with, কোন কিছুর সহিত সঙ্গত।

(a) He devoted as little to dress as was compatible with maintaining a respectable exterior.—*Warren.*

(b) He enunciated principles *incompatible with his own religious views*.—*Dickens*.

Compensate for—make up for, পোষাইয়া দেওয়া, পুরণ করা।

(a) If Algiers could be destroyed, it would in some measure *compensate for* the disasters in Hungary.—*Froude*.

(b) He believed that he could *compensate for* his want of strength by dexterity of management.—*Froude*.

(c) But his gains had more than *compensated for* his sufferings.

Macaulay.

Compete with one, for—strive or claim to be equal to, কাহারও সমকক্ষ হওয়া ; strive for the same thing as another, একই বিষয় পাইবার নিমিত্ত আগ্রহের সহিত চেষ্টা করা।

(a) The University is now so flourishing that it can *compete with* the best universities of the age.—*Green*.

(b) You have got no money and you want to *compete with* those who have.—*Thackeray*.

(c) For this prize I determined to *compete* and I was so fortunate as to win it.—*Smiles*.

Complain to one of—bring an accusation before one against, কাহারও নিকট নাশিত করা ; find fault with, দোষ দেওয়া ; lament, কিছুর জন্য দুঃখ করা ; express one's sufferings due to some bodily disease, (শারীরিক) অসুখ প্রকাশ করা।

(a) He *complained to* Barillon of the obstinacy and insincerity of the treasurer.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Now, Master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the King ?

Shakespeare.

(c) I shall never *complain of* the way in which you dispose of it.

Thackeray.

(d) If they could remedy the evils he *complained of*, he would stay with them.—*Helps*.

(e) She *complained of* her friend's neglect of her.—*Froude*.

(f) He continued to *complain of* the pain as we drove along.

Goldsmith.

Compliment one upon—praise one for, অশংসাধান করা।

(a) She had a French master who *complimented her upon* the purity of her accent.—*Thackeray*.

(b) In a few well-chosen sentences she *complimented* the students on their industry.—*Froude*.

Comply with—submit to, কোন কিছুর অনুসর্ত হইয়া চলা ; grant, কাহারও অনুরোধ করা করা বা আর্থনা করা।

(a) Rochester *complied with* the law.—*Macaulay*.

- (b) The absurd customs of society must be *complied with*.—Warren.
 (c) The council said his request could not possibly be *complied with*.

• Warren.

Composed of, **be**=consist of, be made up of, উপাদানে সংগঠিত হওয়া।

- (a) The guard was *composed of* dangerous elements.—Froude.

- (b) But no great party can *be composed of* such materials as these.

Macaulay.

- Concentrate in or on**=combine and place in ; wholly direct to ;
একধারে বর্তমান ধাকা বা নিরোজিত করা।

- (a) All authority was *concentrated in* the hands of a single minister.

Green.

- (b) And *on this* individual are *concentrated* all the love and all the
hatred.—Macaulay.

- (c) Her thoughts became *concentrated on* Hetty.—George Eliot.

- (d) I find it absolutely necessary to *concentrate* my attention on my
historical work.—Macaulay.

Concern for=solicitude or anxiety about, প্রেরণ, ভাবনা।

- (a) An impenitent man feels no *concern for* his soul.—Newman.

- (b) There were no indications on the part of Government of any es-
pecial *concern for* the interests of Christianity.—Kaye.

Concerned in, **be**=be implicated or involved in, কোন বিষয়ে (অন্যের
সহিত) লিপ্ত ধাকা।

- (a) They had all *been concerned in* the impeachment of Strafford.

Macaulay.

- (b) What was to be done to those persons who had *been concerned in*
making a martyr of the late King ?—Dickens.

- (c) They exempted from this grace^tsuch of the weather sort as had
been concerned in the rebellion.—Dickens.

- (d) His prerogative *was not concerned in* the matter.—Macaulay.

Concerned with, **be**=have to do with, সম্পর্ক বা সংশ্লিষ্ট ধাকা।

- (a) With the most remarkable of these revolutions I am not here
concerned.—Froude.

- (b) At present we are *concerned with* a matter wholly different.

Froude.

Concur in=agree with one in, কোন বিষয়ে কাহারও সহিত সম্মত হওয়া।

- (a) In this opinion we can by no means *concur*.—Macaulay.

- (b) They by no means approved of the decision *in which* they affect-
ed to *concur*.—Macaulay.

Concur with=agree with, মেল।

- (a) His own taste and inclinations *concurred with* his brother's wishes
to keep him in a subordinate rank.—De Quincey.

Conduce to* (be conducive to)=promote, tend to, आना, साधन करा।

(a) Nothing *conduces* more to liberality of judgment than facile intercourse with various minds.—*Lyttton*.

(b) They obey only such laws as are immediately *conducive* to the interests of society.—*Goldsmith*.

Confer upon one = bestow (some great favour or honour) on a person, काहाके सम्मान वा अशूद्ध करा।

(a) Shortly after George III. *conferred upon* him the honour of knighthood.—*Smiles*.

(b) It *conferred* large powers and often great wealth upon the Sepoy officer.—*Kaye*.

Confer with one *—hold a consultation with one, काहारो महित मत्ता करा।

(a) Hastings had intended to visit Lucknow and there to *confer with* Asufudowla.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She returned to *confer with* her husband.—*Lamb*.

(c) There is no one with whom I can *confer* so cheerfully as with you.—*Lyttton*.

Confide in one—believe one, काहाके विश्वास करा।

(a) He knew not *in* whom to *confide*.—*Prescott*.

(b) The king was entreated to employ no ministers *in* whom the Parliament could not *confide*.—*Macaulay*.

Confide to one=intrust one with, with the assurance of safe keeping, विश्वास करिया काहारो हत्ते समर्पण करा; communicate to one confidentially, विश्वास करिया बता; intrust to one, with assurance of good management, भागार्पण करा।

(a) "I *confide to you*" said James, "my queen and my son."—*Macaulay*.

(b) The plot was *confided to* the English agents.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Babington *confided* the scheme to some other Catholic gentlemen who were his friends.—*Dickens*.

(d) George's education was *confided to* a neighbouring scholar.—*Thackeray*.

Confine one in=imprison one in, कार्रागारे बक करा।

(a) He *confined* a wealthy Jew *in* one of the royal castles.—*Scott*.

(b) On these and other accusations, he was *confined in* the Tower.—*Dickens*.

Confine oneself to* =restrict oneself to, not to go beyond, निर्दिष्ट नीमार छित्रे थाका; याहा निर्दिष्ट ताहातेहै चाँपृष्ठ थाका, (अना किछुते हात ना लेओगा)। Be *confined to*=be limited to, बक थाका; कोन किछुर नाहिये ना थाऊगा। Be *confined to one's bed or room*=be unable through illness to leave one's bed or room, शीड़ा असूक थेगा हैते उठिते वा घर हैते वाहिर हैते असूय होगा।

(a) He confined himself, with this object, to only a few books.—*Smiles.*
 (b) He solemnly promised to confine himself, for the future, to his spiritual functions.—*Macaulay.*

- (c) These feelings were not confined to the populace.—*Macaulay.*
- (d) But his labours were far from being confined to England.—*Green.*
- (e) Nor was the knowledge confined to him.—*Dickens.*
- (f) Pitt was confined to his chamber by a severe attack of gout.

Macaulay.

(g) Graves was so ill as to be confined to his bed.—*Southey.*

Conform to *—conduct oneself or act in accordance with, অনুসরে চলা ; adapt to, উপর্যুক্তি করিবা শোনা।

(a) In the Bible they had found a rule of life to which they were passionately endeavouring to conform.—*Froude.*

(b) They had for the most part outwardly conformed to the Roman Catholic Church.—*Golden Deeds.*

(c) She derived immense consolation from religion ; she earnestly strove to conform her whole nature to it.—*M. Arnold.*

Confound with—mix up (one) with (another), এক জনকে আর জনের সহিত মিশাইয়া কেলা (জুইনের প্রত্যেক রাখিতে না পারা)।

(a) They implored Charles not to confound the innocent with the guilty.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often confounded with the gypsies.—*Macaulay.*

Congenial to = naturally suited or allied to, উপর্যুক্তি।

(a) He had now found work congenial to his tastes and habits.

Smiles.

(b) The extent of his subject permitted him to indulge in those elaborate disquisitions, so congenial to the spirit of modern history, on the most interesting topics.—*Prescott.*

Congratulate one on—profess one's joy or pleasure to another on account of (some happy event or success), বাহ্যিক ব্রহ্ম হইলে বাহ্যিক আশায় অভিশ করা।

(a) She congratulated him upon his approaching nuptials.—*Thackeray.*

(b) The King congratulated them on the victory of La Hogue.

Macaulay.

Connive at = pretend not to see (a fault), (কোথা দোষ) দেখিয়াও না দেখা ; avoid taking notice of, ধৰণ না জড়ান।

(a) The Government thought it expedient, occasionally, to connive at the violation of this rule.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Company paid low salaries and connived at the indirect gains of the agents.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The Prince was obliged to connive at criminals whom he could not reach.—*Robertson.*

Couscious of, be - be aware of, जाना।

(a) Thackeray was from an early age conscious of his own ability.

Trollope.

Consent to - agree to, सम्मत होना।

(a) He knew that she never would consent to such a step.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Queen consented to everything which he proposed.—*Froude.*

Consign to = send or transfer for safe keeping (to a place), (कोन हाने) जाना ; throw into, निकेप करा ; commit to, समर्पण करा।

(a) She found herself consigned to a new residence full of painful memories.—*Froude.*

(b) The bill was consigned to that dark repository in which sleep the abortive statutes of many generations.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He was consigned to the entire guardianship of his aunt and uncle.
Thackeray.

Consist in * (used with abstract nouns to indicate their true nature) - lie in, कोन किछुते थाका।

(a) Her power consisted in the willing obedience of her subjects.
Macaulay.

(b) True courage consists in the defiance of danger and pain.—*Irving.*

(c) The first duty of the believer has been held to consist in holding particular opinions.—*Froude.*

(d) Happiness does not consist in the pleasures of sense.—*Paley.*

(e) Some were Irishmen, whose patriotism consisted in mortal hatred of the Saxon conquerors of Ireland.—*Macaulay.*

Consist of * - be composed of, याहा याहा जहेंगा कोन बिंचु हज़, ताहाते हज़।

(a) The Danish shore consists partly of ridges of sand.—*Southey.*

(b) The little army consisted of about eight hundred men.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The Emperor's dwelling at Yuste consisted of only eight rooms.

Prescott.

(d) The Imperial household consisted of about fifty persons.—*Prescott.*

Consist with* - be consistent with, उपयुक्त वा सम्भव।

(a) Did it then consist with his honour to punish the accessories ?
Macaulay.

(b) He was taking more exercise than consisted with his health.—*Scott.*

Consistent with = compatible with, सम्भव होना।

(a) It was not consistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom, to be governed by a Popish prince.—*Dickens.*

(b) We do not think it consistent with our honour to have these strangers forced on us.—*Macaulay.*

Constant to, be = remain firmly attached to, কোন গুরুত্বের করিয়া রাখা।

(a) Such a man could not long *be constant to* any band of political allies.—*Macaulay*.

Construe into—interpret as, কোন কিছুর অন্যথাকার অর্থ ধরিয়া লওয়া।

(a) She said that if she submitted, it would be *construed into* a confession that she was guilty.—*Froude*.

(b) I construed this remark *into* an indication of a wish that he should have my place.—*Dickens*.

Contemporary with—living at the same time with (another), কাহারও সহিত সমসাময়িক।

(a) The inventor of gunpowder appears to have been *contemporary with* Peacock and Boccacio.—*Macaulay*.

Contend against=struggle against (a person or circumstances), রোধ।

(a) He had to *contend against* numerous adversaries.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The failure is to be ascribed to causes *against* which no human skill could contend.—*Macaulay*.

(c) To *contend against* fourfold odds would have been madness.

Macaulay.

Contend for=fight for, strive hard to obtain (something); কোন বিষয়ের জন্য দৃশ্য করা।

(a) But Sancroft was *contending merely for* a name.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They were prepared to *contend at all hazards for* the dignity of their caste.—*Macaulay*.

(c) There was nothing now to *contend for*.—*Prescott*.

Contend with=vie with or struggle with (a person), কাহারও সহিত দ্রুত করা।

(a) They were *contending with* each other in the race of plunder and extravagance.—*Froude*.

(b) Fathers, husbands, usurers are the foes; these champions *contend with*.—*Thackeray*.

Contiguous to=adjacent to, সংজোগ।

(a) This fertile province was *contiguous to* the sea.—*Macaulay*.

Contribute to *=give one's portion to a common stock, টাকা দেওয়া; help in bringing about; lead to; কোন কিছুতে নাইটি বাস্তু, আপনি; write for (a newspaper or review) along with others, সংকলণগতে লেখা।

(a) Large sums of money were *subscribed* and the Company's civilians *contributed to* the fund.—*Kaye*.

(b) The minister's virtues and vices alike *contributed to* his ruin.

Macaulay.

(c) Yet it was a work to which a wise and good prince might have contributed much.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Every pleasure that contributed to the felicity of mankind served only to render him more miserable.—*Goldsmith*.

(e) The articles he had contributed to the "Review" were anonymous.

Irving.

Conversant with—familiar or acquainted with (by use or study);
বিশেষ জাপে অবগত।

(a) Thus it is that Mr. Southey reasons about matters with which he thinks himself perfectly conversant.—*Macaulay*.

(b) A perfect historian must be deeply conversant with whatever may bring into relief the character of the people he depicts.—*Prescott*.

Convert into=change into, পরিবর্তন করা।

(a) He converted into money all the goods he had.—*Dickens*.

(b) They converted ground which was worth nothing into profitable fields.—*Froude*.

Convert to—cause one to renounce one's own religion and embrace (another), অন্য ধর্মাবলম্বী করা।

(a) There was a profound conviction among the Sepoys that it was the intention of the English to convert them to Christianity.—*Kaye*.

(b) On this occasion he performed several miracles, and converted all the Sakyas to his faith.—*Max Muller*.

Convict one of=prove or find one guilty of, বিচারে দোষী সাব্যস্ত করা।

(a) The Emperor commanded him to continue his intrigues for some time with them that he might be able to convict them of the crime with greater certainty.—*Robertson*.

(b) He was convicted of having fraudulently counterfeited Sancroft's signature.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Others, clearly convicted of taking part in the sanguinary revolt, were dismissed the service.—*Kaye*.

Convince one of=satisfy one's mind by evidence of (some truth or error); (কোন সত্য ব অসত্যকে) অভয় করাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) He turned to Cranmer and told him to convince the prisoner of his error.—*Froude*.

(b) Men will make willing sacrifices for a truth of which they are convinced.—*Froude*.

(c) There were some among the chiefs who were not entirely convinced of the truth of this story.—*Helps*.

Cool to, be=manifest coldness or dislike to, কাহারও প্রতি এক অকান্ত অসমান শূচ হওয়া।

(a) The moment he was encouraged to join them, he began to be cool to his new friends.—*Dickens*.

Co-operate with*—work jointly with one (to promote the same object), एकहै विवरण कालाग्रंथ मेंकरादी होती।

(a) The former he requested to co-operate with him.—*Preston*:

(b) Up to a certain point he was not unwilling to co-operate with them.—*Macaulay*.

Cope with*—contend with equal strength against; समानकार्य अभियोगिता अवसरन करा।

(a) They could not cope with the superior energy of the British soldiers.—*Froude*.

(b) He disbelieved entirely in the ability of Mary to cope with a conspiracy so formidable.—*Froude*.

Correspond to*—tally with, resemble, समृद्ध होता ; be in conformity with, जिता।

(a) The programme of the Normal College exactly corresponds to the programme of the primary school.—*M. Arnold*.

(b) The commune does not correspond to our parish.—*M. Arnold*.

(c) In the Privy Council of Scotland there were two parties corresponding to the two parties which were contending at Whitehall.

Macaulay.

(d) For a time, the practice corresponded to the intention.—*Froude*.

(e) Meanwhile his first acts in this direction correspond to these fine words.—*Carlyle*.

Correspond with*—hold intercourse with some one (generally, by means of letters), प्राप्ति लेखान्वयिता करा ; tally with, जिता।

(a) She had occasion to correspond with the countess of Southdown.

Thackeray.

(b) Maurice was corresponding with England and France and making preparations for a general revolt.—*Froude*.

(c) The character of Mr. Hallam's mind corresponds strikingly with that of his style.—*Macaulay*.

Count upon* (See Calculate upon.)

D.

Dabble in*—work in a slight or superficial manner at (any science or art) कोन विषय लेहो भाला भाला चढ़ा करा।

(a) He dabbled in geometry, mechanics, and botany.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She was one of the fine ladies who dabbled in poetry.

Leslie Stephen.

Dawn on or upon*=begin to arise in one's mind, like light, (dispelling doubt or gloom) ; appear as light, अप्रोपोदय होना येत्वा तिथि नाश करते, मैं भावे का हास्य गमने उमड़ते वा अतिकृष्ट होना ; उपित वा अकाशित होना ।

(a) But on you the thought has dawned that possibly Catholicism may be true.—*Newman.*

(b) No such hope dawned upon me.—*Dickens.*

(c) The first care of Nicholas was to look for some room, in which, until better times dawned upon him, he could contrive to exist.—*Dickens.*

Deaf to, be=be unwilling to listen to, be determinedly inattentive to, ना सुना, बद्धि रह जाना ।

(a) He continued to be deaf to the remonstrances of his best friends in England.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They were not wholly deaf to reasonable arguments.—*Froude.*

(c) Deaf to his entreaties, they stabbed him and sunk his body in the river.—*Dickens.*

Deal by one*=treat (well or ill), आल किसी पद्धति द्वारा व्यवहार करा ।

(a) Pizarro had promised on his departure to deal fairly and honourably by them all.—*Prescott.*

Deal in*=traffic or trade in, कोन जाया लेहना यावसा करा ; have to do with, be engaged in, संबंध खोका, योग्यता खोका ।

(a) That servants of the Company had ventured, since Clive's departure, to deal in rice, is probable.—*Macaulay.*

(b) None draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters.—*Addison.*

(c) He delighted to deal in little historical incidents.—*Helps.*

Deal with=do business with, (काशीयों सहित) कारबाह करा ; handle, write about, लेखा या उल्लेख करा ; treat, or use (well or ill), कोनकर्ण व्यवहार करा ; manage, (कोन दूकर विवर) संवादा करिना जोना ।

(a) He was aware that he had a dangerous person to deal with.

Froude.

(b) It is better to pass it by than to deal with it cursorily or unworthily.

Freeman.

(c) The Catholic priests were more sharply dealt with.—*Froude.*

(d) He was benevolent and placable, yet could deal sternly with an impenitent offender.—*Prescott.*

(e) The vicefroy was reported to have intimated that Pizarro would be dealt with accordingly.—*Prescott.*

(f) Oliver was the only man to deal with such difficulties as these.

Dickens.

Decide on*=form a definite opinion on ; settle definitively, कोन विषय पर निर्णय दिया ; settle, सिद्ध करा ; settle questions regarding, कोन विषय के करिते होने वाला हित दिया ।

(a) He felt quite competent to *decide on* the plan of operations.

Prescott.

(b) She had not absolutely *decided on* deserting him.—Froude.

(c) The marriage being *decided on*, Mary could think of nothing else.

Froude.

(d) They *decided on* peace or war and made the laws.—Golden Deeds.

Dedicate to = devote to বিনিয়োজিত করা ; inscribe (a book) to some one, (generally to a patron), মূলন অহ কাহারও নামে উৎসর্গ করা ; consecrate to, দেবতার জন্য প্রতিষ্ঠিত করা।

(a) He vowed to *dedicate* his whole life to her service.—Macaulay.

(b) The work appeared in 1737 and was *dedicated* to Queen Caroline.

Craik.

(c) There was a promontory on the top of which was a temple *dedicated to* Apollo.—Addison.

Defer *—submit out of respect to (the opinion, wishes, or sentiments of another), সমাদরে অন্যের মত প্রাণ করা।

(a) I am always willing to *defer to* your good sense.—Dickens.

(b) He seemed willing to *defer to* the advice of counsellors more wise than himself.—Scott.

(c) The occasions on which Johnson *deferred to* Goldsmith in conversation were no doubt few.—Black.

Deficient in, be—be wanting in, (কোন কিছুয়) অভাব থাকা, কোন বিষয়ে ন্যূন হওয়া।

(a) None of them was *deficient in* abilities.—Macaulay.

(b) The style was indeed *deficient in* ease and variety.—Macaulay.

Degenerate into*—fall from a good into a bad state ; deteriorate and turn into, 'অপগোষ্মী বা অস্তুষ্ম হওয়া।

(a) Where these precautions are not observed, the man often *degenerates into* a cynic.—Addison.

(b) Devotion when it does not lie under the check of reason is very apt to *degenerate into* enthusiasm.—Addison.

(c) Experience has shown that without unceasing watchfulness Religion *degenerates into* Superstition.—Froude.

Deliberate on=think on ; examine the reasons for and against with a view to choose, (কোন বিষয়ে লইয়া বিচার করিয়া কর্তব্য হিসেব করা) ..

(a) The Lords then proceeded to *deliberate on* the course which it was necessary to take.—Macaulay.

(b) A general meeting of peers was called to *deliberate on* the form of an address to the King.—Macaulay.

(c) Their business was to draw up the acts on which the Estates were afterwards to *deliberate*. — Macaulay.

Delight in*—feel pleasure in, কোন বিষয়ে আশোধ অনুভব করা ; be fond of, ভাল বাস। ।

(a) The people used to *delight in* relating stories and songs.—*Dickens*.

(b) She *delighted in* household arrangement and seldom went out of doors.—*Helps*.

(c) The English *delight in* silence more than any other European nation.—*Addison*.

Demur to—take exception to, object to, আপত্তি করা, এক্ষে বা এহণ না করা।

(a) Seeing that the three parties concerned all agreed so far, it did not become me to question it ; but the defence set up I must *demur to*.
De Quincey.

(b) We may *demur to* the expression that space and time are forms of sensory intention.—*Huxley*.

Depart from *=abandon, পরিত্যাগ করা ; deviate from; অচলিত শীতিমন্তব্য অনুবর্তন না করা ; not to adhere to, বেগাপ করা।

(a) He was not a person who could be easily induced to *depart from* any resolution which he had formed.—*Macaulay*.

(b) *Departing from* the uninterrupted practice of centuries, he called a general Council consisting of Lords alone.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His practice too often *departed from* the theory of these institutions.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He not only *departed from* his word and honour on these points, but did the mean and dissembling act of publishing his first answer and not his second.—*Dickens*.

Depend on *=arise from, উৎপন্ন হওয়া ; rest on, নির্ভর করা ; rely on, trust, অটল ধারিবে বলিয়া বিশ্বাস করা।

(a) On what trifling accidents do often the great changes of life depend !—*Warren*.

(b) The fame and safety of the Princes, as well as of their people depended upon the fidelity of these officers.—*Robertson*.

(c) At present, the poets of England no longer *depend on* the great for subsistence.—*Goldsmit*.

(d) Lord Pembroke seemed to be the only nobleman whose patriotism could be *depended on*.—*Froude*.

Depose to=testify to upon oath, ইলক করিয়া সাক্ষ্য দেওয়া।

(a) I *deposed to* such facts as satisfied the jury that the deceased had destroyed himself.—*Warren*.

Deprive one of=rob one of, take away from one, হ্রণ করা, বক্ষিত করা।

(a) An apoplectic stroke *deprived him of* speech and sensation.

Macaulay.

(b) The Papists had been *deprived of* all powers of the State.

Macaulay.

(c) The Bishop lost his office, and was *deprived of* his possessions.

Dickens.

(d) It was seldom that anger *deprived him of* power over himself.

Macaulay.

Derive from - obtain from, as from a source ; come from, as from a root ; ଉପରେ ହୋଇଥାି ।

(a) But their chief fame was *derived from* their military exploits.

Macaulay.

(b) Teach them that happiness is to be *derived from* the acquisition of knowledge.—*Sydney Smith.*

(c) She *derived* immense consolation *from* religion.—*M. Arnold.*

(d) But no one ought to fancy that the English word is *derived from* the Latin.—*Freeman.*

Derogatory to - having or possessed of a tendency to degrade or lessen the worth of, ମାନହବିକତା, ଶ୍ୟାମାରକ ।

(a) The terms of alliance which he proposed were *derogatory* to the dignity and prejudicial to the interests of the republic.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The resolutions, he said, were *derogatory to* the king's prerogative.

Froude.

(c) His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory to* their order.—*Macaulay.*

Descended from, be - come of, କୌନ ଯାଇଛି ଥାି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ହେଲେ ଉଚ୍ଚତ ହୋଇଥାି ।

(a) The Crosbies of Kerry were *descended from* John Crosbie.—*Froude.*

(b) From the elder son was *descended* the family which dwelt at Pomeroy.—*Macaulay.*

Deserving of - worthy of, କୌନ ଦିବ୍ରେଇ ଦୋଗ୍ନି ।

(a) He was never more happy than when he could promote those who were *deserving of* promotion.—*Southey.*

(b) There were no roads, streets, that you would think *deserving of* the name.—*Dickens.*

Desist from* - cease or forbear from, ନିୟମିତ ଥାି ନିରାପତ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାି ।

(a) The builder was bribed or persuaded* to *desist from* his work.

Helps.

(b) She entreated the young stranger that he would *desist from* the attempt.—*Lamb.*

Despair of - give up all hope of, ନିରୀଳ ହୋଇଥାି, ଆଶା ଜୀବନ କରା ।

(a) Perceiving that after three hours' endurance, the enemy's fire was unslackened, he began to *despair of* success.—*Southey.*

(b) She was in such a state of illness and distraction that for some time her life was *despaired of*.—*Craik.*

(c) Erasmus *despaired of* making an impression on the mass of ignorance with which he saw himself surrounded.—*Froude.*

Destitute of, be = be wanting in, be devoid of, विहीन वा वर्जित होगा।

- (a) Burnet was utterly *destitute of* delicacy and tact.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) The Campania of Rome was *destitute of* inhabitants.—*Addison.*
- (c) But there is a higher courage of which Torrington was wholly *destitute.*—*Macaulay.*

Deter from = prevent one by fear from .(doing anything), भये निरुत्त होगा।

- (a) These batteries, it was thought, would *deter* the boldest enemy from approaching either fort.—*Macaulay.*

Detract from* = take away from, diminish (generally, the reputation of another), और वा खाति छान करा, वास देंगा, कमान।

- (a) Goldsmith's old enemy endeavoured on this, as on many other occasions, to *detract from* his well-earned fame.—*Irving.*
- (b) The infirmities of his temper *detracted* much from the effective strength of his abilities.—*Macaulay.*
- (c) This shortcoming, however, does not *detract from*, Burke's merit.
Morley.

Detrimental to = injurious or prejudicial to, अनिष्टजनक।

- (a) The infirmities of William's temper proved seriously *detrimental* to the great interests of which he was the guardian.—*Macaulay.*

Deviate from = go astray from, विपर्यासी होगा।

- (a) He cannot be accused of having *deviated from* the path of right in search either of unlawful gain or of unlawful pleasure.—*Macaulay.*

Devolve on* = pass by transmission or succession to one ; fall to one, काहार्ड व हेतु आविष्या गड़ा।

- (a) If he died, his lands at once *devolved on* the next heir.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) A new duty *devolved on* the President.—*Prescott.*
- (c) The task of providing for the family *devolved on* his wife.
Macaulay.

Devote to = give to, देंगा ; direct one's attention wholly to, समर्प मन अर्पण करा। Be devoted to = be attached to, असूरक्ष होगा।

- (a) Clive *devoted* much of his time to reading.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) The defence of his realm thus provided for, he *devoted himself to* its good government.—*Green..*
- (c) The Parliament was *devoted to* the King.—*Macaulay.*

Differ from one, (in, on)* = disagree with one in some respect , on some point or subject ; कोनूं विषये काहार्ड वहित मते अदेक्ष होगा। Be different from = भिन्न एकान् होगा।

- (a) Though *differing from* him in political opinions, they had thought highly of his character.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) On this point he *differed from* his kinsman Temple.—*Macaulay.*

(c) In temper and opinions they differed widely from each other.

Macaulay.

(d) The result was different from what he had expected.—*Prescott.*

Difference between = dissimilarity between, হইলের মধ্যে প্রতিক্রিয়া।

(a) But these men saw little difference between Argyle and James.

Macaulay.

(b) "I assure you, Doctor, there is really some difference between apoplexy and epilepsy."—*Warren.*

Dilate on = enlarge on, relate at length, বিস্তারিত বর্ণনা করা।

(a) Parliamentary government has its advantages and disadvantages. On the advantages there is no need to dilate.—*Macaulay.*

Direct to = point towards, apply to, প্রযোগ করা ; superscribe, a letter, পত্রের প্রিবান্ন লেখা।

(a) But happily the energies of our country have been directed to better objects.—*Macaulay.*

(b) "Direct to me,—student in Physic, Edinburgh."—*Irving.*

Disappointed in, be = be frustrated in (hope, expectation, or design), আশা কষ হওয়া।

(a) James was disappointed in all his calculations.—*Macaulay.*

(b) She seems to have been disappointed in her early expectations from her.—*Irving.*

(c) Disappointed in this design, they got into the chapel in White-hall.—*Dickens.*

(d) And altogether, I was very much disappointed in the conversation.—*Helps.*

Disappointed of, be = be unsuccessful in attaining something desired or expected, কোম পাইত বল লাভ অসম্ভাব্য হওয়া।

(a) Disappointed of London, the Lancastrian army fell rapidly back on the North.—*Green.*

(b) Then it was, that deserving officer Captain Kirk was disappointed of his Majority.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Grey and Maitland were sore at being disappointed of their expected pensions.—*Froude.*

(d) Disappointed of these succours, he penetrated into the interior of Persia.—*Merivale.*

Disparagement to = disgrace or dishonour to one, কাহারও পক্ষে অপ্রাপ্য বা বিশ্রাম বিষয়।

(a) It was no disparagement to the bravest and noblest knights to kneel at his feet.—*Macaulay.*

(b) It is no disparagement to Mr. Gladstone to say that he is not an ethnologist.—*Freeman.*

Dispense with = not to require, परकार नाहि विहार ज्ञाव देओळा ; do without, अरोजन ना थाका ; permit the neglect of, छाडिया देओळा, भ्राग करा।

(a) They were informed that His Majesty *dispensed with* their services.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They were informed that their services would be *dispensed with* at the expiration of two days.—*Dickens*.

(c) The king thus became master of resources which enabled him to *dispense with* the military support of his tenants.—*Green*.

(d) The king might constitutionally *dispense with* bad laws, but not with good laws.—*Macaulay*.

Dispose of = part with, इत्याकृत करा ; sell, बिक्रम करा ; get rid of, तकां करा ; उत्पात होणा।

(a) The right of a father to *dispose of* his property as he chose was fully acknowledged.—*Arnold*.

(b) If a painter had a picture to *dispose of*, he had only to take it to Lord Timon.—*Lamb*.

(c) It was the more necessary therefore that by some means or other Elizabeth should be *disposed of*.—*Froude*.

(d) The difficulty being *disposed of*, he turned to Elizabeth.—*Froude*.

Dispose to = incline the mind of one to, कोन दिके घन शाओळा।

(a) A victory thus honourably obtained was likely to *dispose* the patricians to kindly feelings.—*Arnold*.

(b) Newcastle was eagerly *disposed to* a reconciliation.—*Macaulay*.

Dissent from = differ from, disagree with, अंदेक्ष शेणा।

(a) Sir John Lowther on this point *dissented from* his friend and patron.—*Macaulay*.

(b) From that opinion we *dissent*.—*Macaulay*.

Dissuade one from = divert one by persuasion from anything, कोन विषय हिते निवृत्त करा।

(a) They did their best to *dissuade* us from such a journey at such a season.—*Palgrave*.

(b) He had tried to *dissuade* the king from marrying.—*Dickens*.

Distinct from = different from, अन्य त्रकमेत्र।

(a) His mission was quite *distinct from* theirs.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Naturalists observe that it (Instinct) must be some hidden principle *distinct from* what we call Reason.—*Addison*.

Distinguish between = make a distinction between, अंतेन करा।

(a) We must *distinguish between* Catholics who at heart adhere to these principles and Catholics who are ready to disclaim and renounce them.—*Froude*.

(b) If English authority was to be maintained, it was fair and reasonable to distinguish between registered and unregistered priests.

Froude.

Distinguish from = separate one from others (by some mark or characteristic quality) কোন বিশেষ লক্ষণের মাধ্যমে পুরো চিনিতে পারা ; recognize the difference between, আত্মে বুঝিতে পারা ; hold as something distinct from, বিভিন্ন বলিয়া ধর্ণ্য করা !

(a) There was little in his worldly circumstances to distinguish him from the villagers to whom he preached.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The Rohillas were distinguished from the other inhabitants of India by a peculiarly fair complexion.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He learns to distinguish what is local from what is universal.

Macaulay.

(d) He replied with a meek impertinence which was the more provoking, because it could scarcely be distinguished from simplicity.

Macaulay.

(e) And, in this sense Justice is distinguished from Equity.

Goldsmith.

Divert to or into = turn off from one subject to another ; এক বিষয়ে দূর্ঘত্বে অন্য বিষয়ে ফেরান।

(a) The attention of the people was diverted to other objects.

Mervale.

(b) When the morning broke, his thoughts were diverted into other channels.—*Helps.*

Divest oneself of = leave off, পরিহার করা ; Be divested of = be deprived of, বর্জিত হওয়া ; be freed from, মুক্ত হওয়া।

(a) She quickly divested herself of an unaccountable trepidation of manner which seriously disconcerted her on many occasions.—*Warren.*

(b) That sovereign, even though divested of political power, should be endowed with all that personal respect can give.—*Trollope.*

(c) The soul will retain those passions even, when she is entirely divested of the body.—*Addison.*

Divide into = separate into parts, বিভাগ করা অথবা করা। Be divided into = be disunited in opinion or interest so as to form, সভাপত্র প্রত্যুক্ত হওয়া।

(a) The land was therefore divided into large holdings.—*Froude.*

(b) Even school-boys were divided into angry parties.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The people were divided into factions, and a civil war appeared unavoidable.—*Goldsmith.*

Dote upon = love to excess, অতিশয় ভাল বাসা।

(a) The cardinals and bishops all doted upon her as their daughter that was returning.—*De Quincey.*

(b) He doted on her boy, tenderly doted on him.—*De Quincey.*

Drawback to, a = a hindrance to, याहाते पिछाइया राखे।

(a) Perhaps the only *drawback* to his greatness was, that he was so crafty and so subtle.—*Helps.*

(b) The very qualities which were excellences in literature were *drawbacks* to the spoken discourses.—*Morley.*

Dream of—see in a dream, वर्षे मेथा ; think of, वर्षे डावा, मने करा।

(a) He fell asleep and *dreamed* of Lucy Ashton.—*Scott.*

(b) I had never *dreamt* of such a thing.—*Trollope.*

(c) If Jaffa were so ill-provisioned, how had Jaffa ever *dreamed of* standing a siege?—*De Quincey.*

(d) But they had never *dreamed of* claiming independent power.

Macaulay.

Drunk with, be—be intoxicated or elated with, कोन किछुते मत होगा।

(a) The nation was *drunk with* joy and pride.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The rebels advanced *drunk with* victory and maddened with vindictive fury.—*De Quincey.*

Due to—proper to be paid to, बाहा देऊळा वा करा उचित ; occasioned by,— owing to, कोन किछु हैते उंगल ; काहारण आप।

(a) He was treated with the respect *due to* his rank.—*Irving.*

(b) The enormities of the past had been *due to* the pernicious influence of Cromwell.—*Froude.*

(c) The debt may remain unpaid ; those *to whom* it was *due* may suffer.—*Macaulay.*

Dwell on or upon—continue on (some subject, either in speaking or in writing) ; अधिकक्षण कोब बियर लइया जाना करा (लेखातहे हड्डे वा कथातहे हड्डे)।

(a) The thought was too frightful to *dwell upon*.—*Warren.*

(b) He *dwelt* in his speech on the perils of religion and liberty.—*Froude.*

(c) The defeat of the King and people of England was a thing on which they did not love to *dwell*.—*Freeman.*

Dwindle into = shrink into, be reduced to, उटौश्टू हैया बमिया आईसा।

(a) During this time the Empire of the West *dwindled* into insignificance.—*Freeman.*

(b) Confinium *dwindled* once more into a petty provincial town.

Merivale.

E

Eat into - corrode, wear away by degrees, কুরিয়া খাওয়া, কর করা।

(a) Foreign conquest has begun to eat into every part of that gigantic monarchy on which the sun never set.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The history of Churchill shows, more clearly, perhaps than that of any other individual the malignity and extent of the corruption which had eaten into the heart of the public morality.—*Macaulay*.

(b) There is no sorrow for a generous mind that eats into the heart so closely as thinking that it has brought evil upon others.—*Helps*.

Effect on - influence on, impression on, কোন যাজ্ঞি বা বিদ্যের উপর কার্য, অঙ্গীকাৰ বা ফল।

(a) It has an elevating and purifying effect on the character.—*Smiles*.

(b) But on William this clamour had produced no effect.—*Macaulay*.

Eligible for, to - qualified to be elected for, কোন কৰ্ত্তব্য জন্য নির্বাচিত হইবার যোগ্য।

(a) Any man who was prator was eligible to the dictatorship.

Arnold.

(b) All citizens became eligible for all offices.—*Freeman*.

→ **Emerge from** - issue or come out from, বেরিব্বে আসা ; rise into view out of (a state of depression or obscurity), হীনাবহাৰ হইতে সকলে দেখিতে পাই এমন অবস্থার উপা ; escape from, কোন বিপক্ষ হইতে উদ্ধোৰ হওয়া।

(a) They emerged from the dense woods.—*Helps*.

(b) At length he emerged from his obscurity and excited a momentary interest.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He hailed with pleasure the hope of emerging from his present state of indigence and inaction into independence and honourable exertion.—*Scott*.

(d) The dangers from which the old liberties of the realm had just emerged have been described by no one so forcibly as by Burke himself.

Morley.

Enamoured of, be - be fond of, be inspired with a love of, কোন কিছুতে আসন্ন হওয়া ; তপ্ত হওয়া।

(a) After having set out in life as a farmer, he suddenly became enamoured of natural science.—*Craik*.

(b) The writer is evidently enamoured of the subject.—*Macaulay*.

Encroach on or upon - make gradual invasion upon (that to which one has no right), ত্রুটে ত্রুটে পৰাধিকাৰ পুঁজি কৰা ; trespass upon one's time, কাহারও সময় লওয়া।

(a) They therefore encroached on the province which rightfully belonged to the legislature.—*Macaulay*.

(b) This so *encroached upon* his time that he found it necessary sometimes to work until midnight.—*Smiles.*

Endow one with = enrich one with (some quality or faculty), কোন শৃঙ্খলিষ্ঠি করা।

(a) Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Churchill was *endowed* by nature with a certain cool intrepidity which never failed him either in fighting or in lying.—*Macaulay.*

Engaged in, be = be employed in (any business), কোন কার্যে নিযুক্ত হওয়া।

(a) I found Emily busily *engaged in* painting.—*Warren.*

(b) His father was *engaged in* that business.—*Smiles.*

Engaged to, be = be betrothed to, কাঁহাইয়ে সহিত বিবাহের স্বত্ত্ব হিল হওয়া।

(a) It was believed that he was *engaged to* a young lady of gentle blood.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Miss—was *engaged to* a young officer.—*Warren.*

Engrossed in or with, be = be wholly occupied with, কোন বিষয়ে নিয়ম্পন্থ হওয়া।

(a) His mind was so *engrossed with* the subject that he could not sleep.—*Smiles.*

(b) *Engrossed in* his crusade against slavery he left the mental training of young Macaulay to hired teachers.—*Morison.*

Enjoin upon one = direct one, command one to do, আদেশ করা।

(a) Turgot *enjoins upon us* to make it the aim of life to do battle in ourselves and others with all this indolence and obstinacy.—*Morley.*

(b) He replied that he had no occasion that evening to exercise the duty *enjoined upon him* by his Christian faith.—*Scott.*

Enter into = begin, অব্যুক্ত হওয়া ; take part in, যোগ দেওয়া ; form a part of, কোন কিছুর অঙ্গসত্ত্ব বা অংশ হওয়া।

(a) He *entered into* private negotiations with the House of Austria.
Macaulay.

(b) An agreement was then *entered into*.—*Craik.*

(c) He *entered into* an animated conversation on the Chinese expedition.—*Morley.*

(d) This young Montague had never thoroughly *entered into* the family quarrel.—*Lamb.*

(e) Even then Burke *entered* with cordial glee into the sports of children.—*Morley.*

(f) The other studies which *enter into* ordinary education do not discipline the mind in this way.—*Huxley.*

(g) At other times, pleasures start up which never entered into our calculation.—*Paley*.

Enter on or upon—begin, (কোন কার্যে) অধম অবস্থা হওয়া ; adopt or undertake, অবস্থন করা।

(a) The Duke entered upon his duties at the end of January.—*Froude*.

(b) He now entered upon a new line of service.—*Southey*.

(c) Burke warned the House of the evils of the course upon which they were entering.—*Morley*.

(d) These events ought to have convinced James that he had entered on a course which must lead him to his ruin.—*Macaulay*.

Entered at, be—be enrolled as a student of a college, উচ্চতর বিদ্যা-লয়ে ভর্তি হওয়া। *

(a) At seventeen Pitt was entered at Trinity College, Oxford.

Macaulay.

(b) In the thirteenth year of his age Bacon was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge.—*Macaulay*.

Entitle one to—give one a claim to, (কোন স্বাধীন বা গুরু পাইবার) ব্যবহার করা। Be entitled to—deserve, উপযুক্ত হওয়া।

(a) He shewed abilities and virtues which entitled him to honorable mention in history.—*Macaulay*.

(b) As a poet he is not entitled to a high place.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The industry of Bulwer is entitled to great praise.—*Smiles*.

Entrust to one (entrust one with)—confide something to the care of one, কাহারও উপর কোন বিষয়ের ভার দেওয়া।

(a) He entrusted the Government of Ireland to three Lords Justices.
Macaulay.

(b) The command was entrusted to Luxemburg.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The chief surgeon entrusted him with the charge of the patients.
Smiles.

(d) He was entrusted with the task of remodelling the army and the courts of justice.—*Macaulay*.

Equal to, be—be on a par with, সমান হওয়া ; be adequate to, পর্যাপ্ত হওয়া ; have power to meet or perform, ব্যোগাত্মক সম্পূর্ণ হওয়া।

(a) Intellectually he was we believe fully equal to Pitt.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was by no means equal, as a general in the field, to some who ranked far below him in intellectual powers.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His fortitude was not equal to the trial.—*Froude*.

(d) But his capacity was scarcely equal to what his great place required.—*Macaulay*.

(e) Valero was a man equal to the need.—*Arnold*.

(f) How far the writer is equal to such an undertaking, the reader must determine.—*Goldsmith*.

Equivalent to = equal in value or import to, ମର୍ଦ୍ଦ ବା ତାଙ୍ଗରେ ସମାନ ।

(a) Thirty thousand pounds may be considered as *equivalent to* a hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the 19th century.—*Macaulay*.

Essential to = important or necessary in the highest degree to, ଅତ୍ୟାବଶ୍ୟକ (ନା ହିଁଲେ ଚଲେ ନା, ଏହି ଭାବ) ।

(a) Truth indeed is *essential to* poetry.—*Macaulay*.

(b) It would be in vain for him to court the repose *essential to* his convalescence, so long as he continued in town.—*Warren*.

(c) Burke thought connexion between Great Britain and Ireland *essential to* the welfare of both.—*M. Arnold*.

Estimate at = compute at, ଗ୍ରଣ୍ଠ କରା ।

(a) If we *estimated* the value roundly *at* £10 per ton, we should not be very far wrong.—*Lubbock*.

(b) James *estimated* the force *at* near forty thousand troops.

Macaulay.

Estrange one from = alienate one from, ଅସ୍ତ୍ରିତ କରା, ବୈହାତେ କରା ।

(a) Every acquisition which they made on the Continent *estranged* them more and more *from* the population of our island.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The prince was gradually becoming more and more *estranged from* his father.—*Macaulay*.

Excel in = surpass in, କୋଣ ବିଷୟେ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଥାକା ।

(a) He *excels* in humour more than *in* wit.—*Irving*.

(b) He has some qualities *in* which he has never been *excelled*.—*Ogilvie*.

Exchange for = give up (one thing) in order to have (another), ଏକଟା ଦିଆ ଆର ଏକଟା ନାହିଁ ।

(a) Gibbon is said to have declared that he would not *exchange* the love of reading *for* all the treasures of India.—*Lubbock*.

(b) The villagers were persuaded for a small consideration *to exchange* their allotments *for* others in the next field.—*Lubbock*.

Exclude one from = shut one out from (something desirable), not to allow one to have or participate in, (କୋଣ ବିଷୟ ହିଁଲେ) ବର୍ଜିତ କରା ।

(a) They *excluded* Catholics *from* the crown, because they thought them likely to be tyrants.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They had tried to blast his honour and to *exclude him from* his birthright.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The pfebeians were *excluded from* commerce as well as from handicraft occupations.—*T. Arnold*.

Exclusive of = not taking into the account, ହିଁବେବୁ ବାହିରେ ।

(a) This however is *exclusive of* the cost of the frescoes.—*Macaulay*.

Excuse for, an = a plea offered in extenuation of a fault, ଦେଖ, ଦୋର, ଗମ୍ଭୀର କରେ ଏବଂ କୋଣ ଉପରେ ।

(a) For this last step there was no excuse.—*Golden Deeds.*

(b) While they were trying to find excuses for his past errors, he forced upon them the conviction that he was incorrigible.—*Macaulay.*

(c) His excuse for doing so was, that the Border men troubled the English very much.—*Dickens.*

Exempt one from = grant one immunity from (something to which others are liable, as a tax, a duty, an evil); याहा सकलके करिते वा दिते हय एमन कोन विष्व हैते काहाके अव्याहति देओगा। **Exempt from**, be = be not liable to, be free from, मूक वा रहित होगा।

(a) The German clergy were exempted by law from all taxes.

Robertson.

(b) Undoubtedly, learning and genius are not exempted from the disappointments and sorrows of the world.—*Craik.*

(c) Until the last seventy years, the nobles were in France exempt from those onerous taxes which oppressed the people.—*Robertson.*

(d) The Whigs were not more exempt than other men from the vices and infirmities of our nature.—*Macaulay.*

Expose to = render one liable to (something that causes trouble or proves injurious, such as danger, insult, heat, cold, rain &c.), कोन अलोडन वा विपर्हे केला, अपमानअस्त्र करा ; रोज़, हिम वा बृद्धि लागा।

(a) The position of a king exposes him to many temptations.—*Freeman.*

(b) Luther was not a man to expose his country to peril.—*Froude.*

(c) They were flung into prison and exposed to all the rudeness of brutal gaolers.—*Macaulay.*

(d) Many of the troops had contracted diseases from being exposed to the incessant rains.—*Prescott.*

(e) When exposed to the intense heat of a furnace, it became converted into an almost imperishable enamel.—*Smiles.*

Extend to = widen the operation of, so as to, include, अस्त्र अचलन करा ; bestow on, अदान करा।

(a) The intention was now to extend the Act to Ireland in all its completeness.—*Froude.*

(b) The franchise of the Roman city was extended to all the subjects of the Roman Empire.—*Freeman.*

Extricate one from = free one from difficulties, उद्धार करा।

(a) It might serve to extricate him from his difficulties.—*Smiles.*

(b) Could I do nothing to extricate her from the perilous circumstances in which I conceived her to be placed ?—*Warren.*

Exult in = leap for joy at, आङ्खादे जीतेथाना होगा ; feel a pleasure in, आङ्खादित होगा।

(a) While *exulting* in the judgment which had overtaken the Queen, he had himself fallen down dead in a fit.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Danger calls forth their fortitude ; they even *exult* in calamity.

Goldsmith.

F

Fail in—be unsuccessful in, কোন বিষয়ে অকৃতকার্য হওয়া।

(a) He *failed* in his examination, and was rejected as unqualified.

Irving.

(b) He *failed* in his wicked attempt.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He *failed*, however, in his benevolent design.—*Dickens*.

Faith in—belief in, কোন ক্ষিতি বিশ্বাস।

(a) He has no *faith* in any doctrine, no zeal for any cause.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Romeo had small *faith* in Benvolio's words.—*Lamb*.

False to, **be**—act treacherously towards, বিশ্বাসবাত্তু করা।

(a) He might *be false* to his country, but not to his flag.—*Macaulay*.

(b) King Henry had *been false* to all the French powers.—*Dickens*.

Familiar to, **be**—be well known to one (by frequent intercourse, study, or practice) ; কোন বিষয়ে কাহারও বিশেষ জ্ঞান শুনা থাক।

(a) This great truth has long *been familiar* to agriculturists.—*Huxley*.

(b) Treachery and murder were *familiar* to them.—*Froude*.

(c) Elsinore is a name *familiar* to English ears, being inseparably associated with "Hamlet."—*Southey*.

Familiar with—well-acquainted with a person or thing, কাহারও সহিত পরিচিত, কিম্ব। কোন বিষয়ে বিশেষজ্ঞপে অবগত।

(a) She was *familiar* with Ariosto and Tasso.—*Green*.

(b) I made myself *familiar* with all its places famous in history or fable.—*Irving*. ••

Fasten on—lay on one, ধাঢ়ে চাপান ; fix firmly on (some object), কোন বিষয়ের উপর হাপিত করা। *

(a) I am at a loss to guess at your meaning unless it be that you intend to *fasten* a quarrel on me.—*Scott*.

(b) The mind of the Commons was still *fastened upon* the object which in 1703 they had sought so earnestly and so ineffectually.—*Froude*.

Fatal to, **be**—cause the death of, মারিব। ফেলা ; ruin, (কোন বিষয়ে বা যাত্তির পক্ষে) মার্গারূপ হওয়া।

(a) That disease had *been fatal* to many members of his family.

Macaulay.

(b) In our time such a trial would be *fatal* to the character of a public man.—*Macaulay*.

—Macaulay.

—Gibbon.

বুদ্ধি করা, পোলামের বত চল।
and it flattered and fawned upon
its friends.

বন্দুর না বের করে না বের করে না বের করে না বের করে না
not bear to reveal the
decayed dramatist.

Leslie Stephen.

কাহারও হৃষে হৃষিত
sorrow for, কাহারও হৃষে হৃষিত

(a) I feel for my uncle; and do not wonder that his loss afflicts him.

Cowper.

(b) They that cannot feel for others are the persons that feel most sensibly for themselves.—Cowper.

Felicitate oneself upon = feel happy at, কিছুর স্বর্ণ আগনাকে কৃতার্থ জান করা।

(a) They felicitated themselves upon the acquisition of so gentleman-like a companion.—Sydney Smith.

Fill in = put things in so as to fill, (গর্জ) পূরাইয়া দেওয়া বা বুজান ; write the particulars required to fill, যাহা যাহা আবশ্যিক তাহা লিখিয়া পূরণ করা।

(a) The hole was filled in with broken glass and crockery and earth was thrown over it.—Froude.

(b) It is over, and the earth is filled in, and we turn to come away.
Dickens.

(c) He sat down to fill in a cheque for the money.—Trollope.

Fill with = make full of, পূর্ণ করা, পোরা।

(a) He took a hollow ball of wood and filled it with several drugs.
Addison.

(b) The king was filled with dismay.—Dickens.

Fire at or on = discharge fire-arms at a person or thing, কোর ব্যক্তি বা পদার্থের প্রতি লক্ষ্য করিয়া বলুক হোড়া।

(a) The enemy continued to fire at the "Victory."—Southey.

(b) Once they were seen and fired at.—Macaulay.

(c) They fired on the Spaniards whenever they ventured out to bury the dead.—Golden Deeds.

Fix on = fasten on, ধীরে ঢাগান ; appoint, নির্দিষ্ট করা ; set or place on, স্থাপিত করা ; determine upon, নিশ্চয় করা।

(a) The guilt could not be fixed on Sussex.—Froude.

(b) The night of the 4th of June was fixed on for the attack.—Froude.

(c) Both the great parties began to fix their hopes and affections on the same leader.—Macaulay.

(d) The King pressed them to gratify him in the one thing on which his heart was fixed.—*Macaulay*.

(e) At last I fixed upon a resolution for which, it is possible, I may incur some censure.—*Swinburne*.

Flash upon—burst forth on one, like a flood of light, বিহৃৎবৎ অক্ষয় প্রকাশ হওয়া, মনোমধ্যে হঠাৎ উদ্বিদ হওয়া।

(a) A sudden thought flashed upon her when her eyes settled upon the corpses of the poor deserters.—*De Quincey*.

(b) Illustrious instances will at once flash upon the reader's mind.

Smiles.

Flinch from*—shrink from, কোন কিছু হিতে পিছান।

(a) A brave and generous man, he had never flinched from any danger.

Golden Deeds.

(b) He flinches from his duties as soon as those duties become difficult and disagreeable.—*Macaulay*.

Fling at—hurl (something) at a person to wound him, আঘাত করিবার অভিধায়ে ছেড়া ; বাংকেপ করা।

(a) A stone was flung at him which drew blood.—*Froude*.

(b) He flung his scorching sarcasms mercilessly at the astounded Opposition.—*Warren*.

Fly at=spring towards or rush on one, আক্রমণীর্থ মহাবেগে ধাবমান হওয়া।

(a) The combined champions flew at him like tigers.—*Goldsmith*.

(b) They would fight and fly at each other like cat and dog.—*Froude*.

Force on one—thrust on one, জোর করিয়া ধাড়ে চাপান।

(a) The king had no right to force on them even a qualified candidate.

Macaulay.

(b) No pastor could lawfully be forced on an unwilling congregation.

Macaulay.

(c) In his endeavours to force his own ideas and religious forms upon the Scotch, he roused that nation to a perfect frenzy.—*Dickens*.

Foundation in,—that which is supported by, that which supports, যাহা কিছুর মূলে থাকে বা যাহার মূলে কিছু থাকে।

(a) This law seems to have as much foundation in reason (যুক্তিমূলক) as any of those which we have mentioned.—*Macaulay*.

(b) There is therefore a foundation in truth (সত্যমূলক) for the famous story of Coriolanus.—*Arnold*.

(c) Both these claims were equally destitute of any foundation in justice.—*Robertson*.

Founded on, be=be built on, be established on, কোন মূলের উপর স্থাপিত হওয়া।

(a) But their greatness was founded on sand.—*Froude*.

(b) Grand military empires have been *founded on* war and conquest.

Froude.

(c) Society is *founded on* Hero-worship.—*Carlyle.*

Fraught with, be = be full of (generally; something troublesome),
কোন কষ্টকর বিষয়ে পরিপূর্ণ।

(a) The journey was *fraught with* all manner of displeasure and discomfort.—*Scott.*

(b) His scheme of reform was *fraught with* greater evils than those it was intended to correct.—*Prescott.*

(c) He expressed his decided opinion that the settlement of Europeans would be *fraught with* danger to the peace of the country.—*Knight.*

Free from, be = not to be under the influence of, শুন্য থাকা।

(a) He was perfectly *free from* selfish and ignoble desires.—*Froude.*

(b) The Government of Hadrian was not *free from* faults.—*Freeman.*

Free—exempt from (something payable by others), কোন মালম ন
কর ইইতে মুক্ত ; liberal in, কল্পতরু।

(a) The peers had the privilege of importing wine *free of* duty.

Froude.

(b) In two Parliaments, Burke had been elected for Wendover *free of* expense.—*Morley.*

(c) To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,

Is *free of* speech, sings, plays, and dances well &c.—*Shakespeare.*

Frown at or on = look sternly at, cast a look of displeasure on a person, কোন ব্যক্তির অভি অঙ্গুষ্ঠি করা (অসন্তোষ অকাশ পাওয়া এবং মৃদ্দভঙ্গি করা)।

(a) *Frown at* it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Most of those whom he met in the passages and lobbies *frowned on* him.—*Macaulay.*

(c) All *frown at* him, and he *frowns at* all. I know not on which side is the deeper contempt and hatred.—*Palgrave.*

(d) Magistrates who made themselves officious were *frowned upon.*

Froude.

G

Gaze at or on = look (at a person or object) with eagerness and curiosity, অবিবিধ নয়নে দৃষ্টি করা।

(a) The numbers of these *creatures* are so much diminished that men crowd to *gaze at* a specimen as at a Bengal tiger or a Polar bear.

Macaulay.

(b) The common people crowded to *gaze on* him wherever he moved.

Macaulay.

(c) I stood silently at the foot of the bed gazing on Mr. S.—*Warren.*

Gifted with, be = be endowed with, কোন সম্পূর্ণ সম্পত্তি হওয়া।

(a) Collingwood was gifted with great political penetration.—*Southey.*

(b) Though not gifted with eminent abilities, he was always heard by the House with respect.—*Macaulay.*

Glad of, be = be glad to have ; be delighted to hear of ; কোম কিছুতে বা কোন কিছু শুনিলে খুসি হওয়া।

(a) I shall be glad of your company.—*Dickens.*

(b) He was glad of an opportunity to be alone with his own thoughts.
Lytton.

(c) The King of Spain he said would no doubt be glad of his services.
Froude.

(d) I am glad of your safe arrival.—*Goldsmith.*

(e) I should be glad of any event which delivered me from the situation in which I am.—*M. Arnold.*

(f) The parents are glad of an arrangement which relieves them throughout the day from the charge of their children.—*Arnold.*

Glance at=snatch a momentary view of, ইবৎ দৃষ্টিপাত করা, কটাক্ষপাত করা ; allude to, ইবৎ উল্লেখ করা।

(a) We have had time only to glance at the book.—*Freeman.*

(b) Little Dorrit glanced at the portrait again.—*Dickens.*

(c) I shall therefore just glance at the very common impropriety of which married ladies are guilty.—*Lamb.*

Grasp at=catch at, try to seize, অঙ্গুষ্ঠাকু করিয়া ধরিতে যাওয়া।

(a) So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will be grasping at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.
Swift.

(b) He was always grasping at something which he had not, instead of enjoying what he had.—*Freeman.*

Grounded in, be=be versed in, কোন বিষয়ে ভালুকপ জানা।

(a) It is one thing to know a few stray facts of a subject ; it is quite a different thing to be well grounded in it.—*Lubbock.*

(b) Statesmen of modern days do not seem to be well grounded in the things it most behoves them to know.—*Helps.*

Grounded on, be=be based on, কোন মূলের উপর হাপিত হওয়া।

(a) It is impossible to say whether this accusation was warranted by facts or was grounded on mere suspicion.—*Irving.*

(b) Evil presages, grounded ~~at~~ on barbarous oracles, but on grave military reasons, began to disturb William and his officers.—*Macaulay.*

Grumble at*=express discontent at (in a low murmuring voice), (অকৃত্যরপে নহে অথচ বুধিতে পারা যাব এমন তোবে) অসন্তোষ প্রকাশ করা ; গজুর গজুর করা।

- (a) Many of my brethren *grumble* at this change.—*Helps.*
 (b) His Highness *grumbled* at the smallness of the treasure which he found.—*Macaulay.*

Guess at—form an idea of (at random), अन्तर्जाल करा !

- (a) They *guessed* our loss at four or five hundred.—*Southey.*
 (b) The ages of the whole family he made known to him as nearly as he could *guess at* them.—*Dickens.*
 (c) The reader may *guess at* the figure I made, after having done all this mischief.—*Addison.*

Guilty of, be = be justly chargeable with (some crime), कोन अपराध अपराधी होगा !

- (a) He was not *guilty of* any deliberate deception.—*Freeman.*
 (b) He was found *guilty of* high treason.—*Macaulay.*
 (c) Nations may be *guilty of* a conduct that would render an individual infamous for ever.—*Couper.*
-

H

Habituate oneself to—accustom oneself to, अभ्यास करा !

- (a) Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate themselves to* their vicious practices.—*Tillotson.*
 (b) A mind long *habituated to* a certain set of objects insensibly becomes fond of seeing them.—*Goldsmith.*

Hanker after*—long importunately for, लोकून होगा !

- (a) You don't mean that he is such a fool as to be still *hankering after* that swindling old bankrupt's daughter.—*Thackeray.*
 (b) She is always *hankering after* the diversions of the town.—*Addison.*
 (c) Many of the Chiefs regret their former independence, and the people *hanker after* an indigenous government.—*Palgrave.*

Harp on or upon*—dwell tediously or monotonously on, अनोखे विषय पर हम एही भावे अधिक एकही विषय पर कहा करा !

- (a) Night found him still *harping on* the same theme and still pursuing the same unprofitable reflections.—*Dickens.*
 (b) He is always *harping upon* Church and King in order to catch at a little popularity.—*Sydney Smith.*
 (c) Day after day throughout the season the subject continued to be *harped upon*.—*Froude.*

Hear from one*—receive any communication from one (generally written), गत्तेवारा खबराखबर आओगा !

- (a) For several weeks he had not *heard from* his unknown correspondent.—*Lytton.*

(b) You have not *heard from* him yourself, have you?—*Trollope.*

(c) I cannot extend my letter any further at present, but you shall soon *hear from* me again.—*Sydney Smith.*

Hear of=be told of; have an account of, কাহারও বা কোন বিষয় শুনিতে পাওয়া; listen to, শুন।

(a) We often *hear of* the magical influence of poetry.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Thus many old and honourable families disappeared and were *heard of* no more.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Such extremity of distress as this is never *heard of* in England, or even in Ireland.—*Macaulay.*

(d) They would *hear of* no compromise.—*Macaulay.*

Heir to=one who inherits anything from (an ancestor or relation), উত্তরাধিকারী।

(a) He was lawful *heir to* the crown.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They were *heirs to* large property.—*Macaulay.*

Help one in=assist one in (any undertaking), কোন বিষয়ে কাহাকে সহায় করা। **Help one with**=furnish one with (means for the attainment of any object), কোম কিছি দিয়া কাহারও সহায়তা করা। **Help one up**=assist one in rising, as after a fall; তুলিয়া অঙ্গ সহায়তা করা।

(a) Some of these men had been fetched over to *help* the Gauls in the war against him.—*Dickens.*

(b) He thought it would be a good plan to marry into some powerful foreign family that would *help him with* soldiers.—*Dickens.*

(c) He promised to make Cromwell and Ireton noblemen, if they would *help him up* to his old height.—*Dickens.*

Hem in=inclose and confine, surround, চতুর্দিকে ঘেঁষে করা (বাহির হইবার পথ নাই দুর্বার)।

(a) The French attempted to *hem in* the English colonists by a chain of military posts.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Beyrouth on its land-side is *hemmed in* by mountains.—*Kinglake.*

Hope for=expect, কোন বিষয়ের আশা করা।

(a) She warned him to *hope for* nothing from the Regent.—*Froude.*

(b) No Protestant could *hope for* the smallest mark of favour from the banished king.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He suffered himself to *hope for* a happier event only because he had no other means of escape in view.—*Johnson.*

Hostile to=opposed to, অভিযুক্ত।

(a) All the clans *hostile to* the name of Campbell were set in motion.

Macaulay.

(b) An administration *hostile to* the king was formed at Edinburgh.

Macaulay.

Hover about* =hang about a place without flying off, উড়িয়া না পিয়া
এক হাঁমে পক্ষের উপর তর করিয়া থাকা ; move to and fro watchfully, in the
neighbourhood of (some place), তরে তরে থাকা।

(a) Great flights of birds are *hovering about* the bridge and settling upon it.—*Addison.*

(b) There used to be a pick-pocket *hovering about* the coach-stand who had exactly the face of Digby.—*Dickens.*

I

Identical with =the same as, not different from, একই, ভিন্ন নহে।

(a) The plan was *identical with* that of Wyatt.—*Froude.*

(b) He reminded them that their interests were *identical with* his own.—*Prescott.*

Identify with =consider to be the same in effect with, উভয় একই গুণ
করা ; make another's cause or interest one's own, অন্যের ব্যাপার নিজের মত
গণ্য করা।

(a) They *identified* the wrongs of Ireland *with* the wrongs of Holy Church.—*Froude.*

(b) Hence it is that Goldsmith has been *identified with* the philosophic vagabond in the "Vicar of Wakefield."—*Black.*

(c) She had *identified* herself *with* her husband's interests.—*Warren.*
Ignorant of =destitute of the knowledge of, কোন বিষয়ে অবজ্ঞ।

(a) Of Ireland and Irish history he was utterly *ignorant*.—*Froude.*

(b) The wit of their conversation he could not appreciate, being *ignorant of* their language.—*Thackeray.*

Imbued with, be =be tingued deeply with, কোন কিছুতে মাঝি থাকা।

(a) The Parliament was far more deeply *imbued with* the old cavalier spirit than any that had preceded or that was likely to follow it.—*Macaulay*

(b) Thy words *with* grace divine

Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety.—*Milton.*

Immersed in, be =be deeply engaged in, কোন বিষয়ের মধ্যে থাকা।

(a) They were not the meditated compositions of a student, but the rapid effusions of a man *immersed in* business.—*Morison.*

(b) He is now quite well, and *immersed in* politics and literature.

Niahol.

Impatient of, be =be no longer able to endure, অসরিষ্ট হওয়া, (আর সহ
হয় না এই কার্য)।

(a) The people *impatient of* the hardships which they had endured took arms in a tumultuary manner.—*Robertson.*

(b) Respectable literary men of all parties are beginning to be *impatient* of this insufferable nuisance.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Dryden was poor and *impatient of poverty*.—*Macaulay*.

Implicated in, be = be involved in (some offence), (কোন দুষ্পদ্ধে) অভিত্ত হওয়া।

(a) How far you may be *implicated in* this last transaction, you know best.—*Dickens*.

(b) Justice must take its course against the parties *implicated in* the plot.—*Dickens*.

(c) He insisted that Almagro should deliver up to him all those immediately *implicated in* the death of Pizarro.—*Prescott*.

Impose on or upon = levy (a duty or tax) on, কর দ্বাপন করা ; lay on one as a duty or obligation, ঘৃতে চাপান ; deceive or delude, অভাসণ করা।

(a) High duties and in some cases prohibitory duties were *imposed on* the products of Scottish industry.—*Macaulay*.

(b) By this law new duties were *imposed on* beer and other liquors.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He set him a severe task to perform, taking care to let his daughter know the hard labour he had *imposed on* him.—*Lamb*.

(d) It *imposed upon* him the necessity of going through some very long and complicated accounts.—*Dickens*.

(e) His navigation laws *imposed no restraint on* the trade of Scotland.—*Macaulay*.

(f) He wished his Parliament to remove all the disabilities which had been *imposed on* Papists.—*Macaulay*.

(g) But the truth appears to be that he was *imposed upon* by a distinction which deluded many of his contemporaries.—*Macaulay*.

(h) He declared that Barillon must have been *imposed upon* by idle or malicious reports.—*Macaulay*.

Impregnable to, be = be able to resist the influence of, অভেদ্য হওয়া।

(a) A house, and still more a cottage, ought to be *impregnable to* damp throughout.—*Helps*.

Impregnated with, be = be saturated or filled fully with, পরিপূর্ণ হওয়া (পরমাণু সহিত পুরামাণু বিশিষ্ট গিয়াছে এবন ভাবে পরিপূর্ণ)।

(a) But the humidity with which the air is *impregnated* is highly favourable to vegetation.—*Sydney Smith*.

(b) The natives were unacquainted with the use of iron, though the soil was largely *impregnated with it*.—*Prescott*.

Impress upon one = fix deeply on one's mind, হস্তে অবিত্ত করা, হস্তান্ত করাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) They endeavoured to *impress upon* him the enormity of his misdemeanours.—*Froude*.

(b) Scott himself was most anxious to impress upon the minds of his own children the importance of industry as a means of usefulness and happiness in the world.—*Smiles.*

Impress one with = leave on one's mind, as an impression ; make one sensibly feel ; काहारও হস্তে হাশিত করা।

(a) They appeared to impress him with a most favourable opinion of Mr. Pickwick.—*Dickens.*

(b) I was deeply impressed with the ascendancy which a man of the highest genius can obtain over those with whom he is brought into daily contact.—*Knight.*

(c) It is the business of a sensible government to impress all ranks with a sense of subordination.—*Goldsmith.*

(d) It is well to be thoroughly impressed with a sense of the difficulty of judging about others.—*Helps:*

Improve on or upon = make useful additions or amendment to, কোন কিছুর উপর পাথন করা।

(a) Jacquard seized upon the suggestion with avidity, and, with the genius of the true inventor, at once proceeded to improve upon it.—*Smiles.*

(b) He improved greatly on the plan of the first inventors.

Macaulay.

(c) Macaulay had treated history in a novel way. He was himself satisfied that he had improved on his predecessors.—*Morison.*

Impute to one = ascribe (something bad) to one, कাহারও উপর কোন দোষ আরোগ করা।

(a) Nothing was farther from his thoughts than to impute a shadow of dishonour to such an honoured lady!—*Lamb.*

(b) They imputed to him all sorts of sinister motives.—*Morley.*

(c) The crime imputed to him was that six years before he had forged a bond.—*Macaulay.*

(d) No part of that great disaster could be imputed to the Viceroy.

Macaulay.

(e) Cruelty had never been imputed to him.—*Macaulay.*

Incentive to, an = anything that moves the mind on incites to action, বাহার কোন বিষয়ে অব্যুত্তি দেয়।

(a) The words of the Saviour ~~came~~ to be aids and incentives to holy life.—*Proude.*

(b) The love of money and the desire of promotion are two most powerful incentives to action.—*Webster.*

Incident to = naturally belonging to, appertaining to, happening to, কোন কিছুর আনুসরিক।

(a) His speech was fraught with the faults *incident to* youth and inexperience.—*Warren.*

(b) There is scarcely a disorder *incident to* humanity against which they are not possessed of a most infallible antidote.—*Goldsmith.*

(c) After having experienced every calamity which is *incident to* our nature, old, poor, sightless and disgraced, he retired to his hovel to die.

Macaulay.

(d) Scotland had never been subject to the burthens *incident to* an ordinary sieg.—*Freeman.*

Include in = take in ; contain ; अनुगत करा।

(a) Considerable sums were spent for the permission to *include in* the series high-priced books previously published by me.—*Knight.*

(b) He marked out in person the space to *be included in* the walks.

Mervale.

(c) They are *included in* the proscription, and excluded from the church.—*Sydney Smith.*

Incorporate into - form into (a body), एक करा।

(a) The Italian and Burgundian states have been *incorporated into* an already existing German body.—*Freeman.*

Incorporate with = unite with, संयोजित करा।

(a) They were for the first time formally *incorporated with* the Empire by Vespasian.—*Freeman.*

Incumbent on = resting upon, supported by, कोन आँख अवलम्बन करिया ; obligatory on, अवश्यकत्वा।

(a) Then with expanded wings he steers his flight.

Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air.—*Milton.*

(b) It still remains *incumbent on* me to see my friend delivered from the situation in which he has involved himself on my account.—*Scott.*

(c) It appeared to be a duty *incumbent upon* me to attempt to reclaim them.—*Goldsmith.*

Indebted to one for, be = get something from a person (to whom gratitude is due), काहाराग्निकट कोन किछु पाइया थी थोका ; gain something by means of, केपि टिक्कूर थारा कोन किछु लाभ करा।

(a) Ovid is *indebted for* that story to Euripides and Theocritus.

Macaulay.

(b) To him we are *indebted for* a biography of Johnson.—*Irving.*

(c) He did not know to whose friendly interference he was *indebted for* his good fortune.—*Southey.*

(d) Receiving small encouragement from the government, they were *indebted to* their own valour for success.—*Prescott.*

Independent of, = not subject to, separate from, आदीन, गृह्णन।

(a) The Mahratta states, though really *independent* of each other, pretended to be members of one empire.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Ireland can never be *independent* of England.—*Froude*.

Independently of = apart from, **এটি ছাড়া।**

(a) Besides this, such an inquiry *independently of* its scientific interest will have a high practical value.—*Buckle*.

(b) Indeed, *independently of* this, there is nothing which requires more vigilance than the current phrases of the day.—*Sydney Smith*.

Indifferent to = unconcerned about, inattentive to, regardless of, **কোন বিষয়ে উদাসীন।**

(a) Is he so eager for money as to be *indifferent to* revenge ?

Macaulay.

(b) Her husband was the only person who seemed *indifferent to* her attractions.—*Froude*.

(c) Habitual danger, with an unbounded confidence in his own strength, had rendered him *indifferent to* fear.—*Scott*.

Indispensable to = absolutely necessary or requisite for, **অপরিহার্য,** এখাই নহিলে চলিবে না।

(a) An intimate knowledge of the French language was a qualification *indispensable to* a diplomatist.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They seldom treat them with that confidence and frankness which is *indispensable to* real friendship.—*Irving*.

(c) The language of Rome was still in many parts of Europe, almost *indispensable to* a traveller or a negotiator.—*Macaulay*.

Indulge in = give oneself up to (some evil course), **ব্যাপক হওয়া;** amuse oneself with, **কোন বিষয় মনে থাকে বস্তুতা করা ; gratify, ফরিতাৰ্থ কৰা।**

(a) He *indulged*, seemingly through his whole life, *in* every form of social vice.—*Freeman*.

(b) He *indulged* indeed somewhat too freely *in* wine.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The King speedily returned to Palermo to *indulge in* his favourite amusements.—*Southey*.

(d) They *indulged in* most romantic conjectures regarding this female correspondent of Osborne's.—*Thackeray*.

(e) If she *indulged in* scandal, nobody's reputation suffered.—*Dickens*.

(f) These were pleasures *in* which only the great proprietors could *indulge*.—*Macaulay*!

Infer from = deduce or draw from, as a fact or consequence, **কোন গুরুত্ব পূর্ণ হইলে অনুমান কৰা।**

(a) Our readers will probably *infer from* what we have said that Miss Aikin's book has disappointed us.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The moral to be inferred from his tale was that the knavery of the pair was irremediable.—*Thackeray*.

(c) It would be a great error to infer from the increase of complaint that there has been any increase of misery.—*Macaulay*.

Inferior to one in—below one in rank, value or excellence ; কোন বিষয়ে কাহারও অপেক্ষা নিকৃষ্ট।

(a) In valour and abilities Luxemburg was not inferior to any of his illustrious race.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Their country was inferior to England neither in climate, soil, nor in natural resources.—*Froude*.

Inflict on=impose (punishment) on, দণ্ড বিধান করা ; trouble one with, কোন কিছু করিয়া কাহাকে কষ্ট দেওয়া।

(a) He inflicted no punishment on the murderers.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The wounds were still green which twenty years of religious and social confusion had inflicted on the commonwealth.—*Froude*.

(c) I possess near a dozen despatches upon this strange business ; but should shudder to inflict them on any innocent reader.—*Carlyle*.

(d) His admirers have in consequence inflicted upon the public a crowd of extracts designed to prove the contrary.—*Macaulay*.

Influence on=power over, কাহারও বা কোন বিষয়ের উপর প্রভাব।

(a) But on persons engaged in public affairs they have had very little influence.—*Macaulay*.

(b) She afterwards exercised a great influence on the fate of England and of Europe.—*Macaulay*.

Inform against=give intelligence of a breach of law made by, কাহার বিষয়ে গৌচেলাগিরি করা।

(a) It was enacted that every person who informed against a clipper should be entitled to a reward of £40.—*Macaulay*.

(b) His enemies, having informed against him, his house was entered by the officers of justice.—*Smiles*.

(c) The Bishop of Durham had been informed against to the Council, as having proposed a rebellion against the reformed religion.

(d) He gave information against Fernley and Elizabeth Gaunt.
Dickens.
Macaulay.

Inform oneself=acquaint one with, কোন বিষয় কাহাকে অবগত করা।

(a) She informed him of the necessity they were under of removing to York.—*Scott*.

(b) He was informed privately of the charges against him.—*Froude*.

(c) He was fully informed of all that was passing.—*Macaulay*.

Infuse into=inspire one with ; put into ; instil into, কাহারও চিত্তে কোন ভাব বা উপর অবিষ্ট করাব।

(a) He endeavours to *infuse* a more contented spirit into the multitude.—*Prescott*.

(b) He dictated a general line of policy, and thus *infused* a spirit of unity into their plans.—*Prescott*.

(c) A merely accomplished woman cannot *infuse* her tastes into the minds of her sons.—*Sydney Smith*.

(d) Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son which he himself never possessed?—*Swift*.

Ingratiate oneself with—gain the favour or good graces of (a person), बाहर का असूश्चरण होना।

(a) To *ingratiate* himself with the banished family was only his secondary object.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He now took every means to *ingratiate* himself with the commons.

Arnold.

(c) Much as he had *ingratiated* himself with his aunt, she had never invited him to stay under her roof.—*Thackeray*.

Inherent in—innate in, naturally pertaining to, अस्तित्वात्, अस्त्रियः।

(a) This passion seems *inherent* in them.—*Irving*.

(b) Finlay had the great fault, a fault *inherent* in his nature, of writing without real sympathy for his subject.—*Freeman*.

(c) There was nothing *inherent* in the service itself to render it distasteful to him.—*Kaye*.

Inimical to—adverse to, विरोधी।

(a) But any solitary instance like this is not sufficient to support the theory that wealth and luxury are *inimical* to the existence of a hardy peasantry.—*Black*.

Innocent of—not guilty of, निर्दोषी।

(a) She wrote a letter to the King firmly and nobly asserting that she was *innocent of* crime.—*Froude*.

(b) If she was *innocent of* a share in the murder, her self-possession was equally remarkable.—*Froude*.

Inquire after—make enquiries about, (generally, one's health); काशके कूपन लिजाना करना।

(a) Hastings *inquired* repeatedly after his enemy's health and proposed to call on him.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Making up to the place where I was sitting, he *inquired after* my health with his usual air of familiarity.—*Goldsmit*.

Inquire for—seek, ढैज़ा, खोजना करना।

(a) She goes to *inquire for* Mr. Clenham in jail.—*Dickens*.

Inquire into—examine into, investigate, उत्तीर्ण करना।

(a) Some of the peers proposed that a committee should be authorised to inquire into the whole management of public affairs.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The worst peculations of the principal officers were inquired into and punished.—*Froude*.

Inquire of—ask (a person), काहाके जिजासा करा।

(a) She had inquired of the Spanish ambassador whether the King of Spain still wished to see her.—*Froude*.

(b) He inquired of Job, in an audible whisper, whether, the portrait was not a wonderful likeness.—*Dickens*.

Inscribe to—dedicate some work to, कोन शह काहारও बाबে उৎসর्ग कরা।

(a) This little poem was inscribed to Mr. Shore.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But there was a finer touch in Goldsmith's thought of inscribing the book to his brother Henry.—*Black*.

Insensible to—destitute of the power of perceiving, कृत विद्युत तुषि-
वात्र अजिहीन, मज़ागून।

(a) He was by no means insensible to her charms.—*Scott*.

(b) He never spoke and seemed totally insensible to everything around him.—*Lamb*.

(c) The Spanish Government could not be insensible to the dangers which threatened Flanders and Brabant.—*Macaulay*.

Insist upon—press or urge with earnestness ; refuse to give way without ; कोন विषय करितेइ हইবে এই ভাবে বিল করা ; dwell upon a matter as being very important, আপ করিবা কোন বিষয় বলা।

(a) The secrecy on which Philip insisted had long been disregarded.

Froude.

(b) They applied to the king to learn whether the separation of France from the see of Rome was to be insisted upon.—*Froude*.

(c) He insisted upon having a pound of Antonio's flesh.—*Lamb*.

(d) My wife very strenuously insisted upon the advantages that would result from it.—*Goldsmith*.

Inspire one with—animate one with ; excite in one ; काहारও চিন্ত
কোন ভাব প্রিয় কৃতাইশা দেওয়া।

(a) Other leaders have inspired their followers with zeal as ardent.

Macaulay.

(b) Clarendon attempted to inspire the disfayed settlers with a confidence which he was himself far from feeling.—*Macaulay*.

(c) What I had heard of this woman inspired me with the utmost contempt and hatred for her.—*Warren*.

Instil into—infuse gradually into the mind, অন অন করিবা কুহারও চিন্ত
বিবেচিত করা।

(a) There was no virtue that Dr. Arnold laboured more sedulously to instil into young men than the virtue of truthfulness.—*Smiles*.

(b) He followed the example of his predecessors and endeavoured to instil his own views into the mind of the royal penitent.—*Buckle*.

(c) Such were the principles instilled into the mind of the descendant of the House of Stuart.—*Scott*,

Instinct with—animated or filled with, জীবন্ত, পোরা।

(a) But this I know that his writings are instinct with the very spirit of science.—*Kingsley*.

(b) His earnest eloquence instinct with the generous love of humanity prevailed over his auditors.—*Prescott*.

Instrumental in, be—help or assist in, কোন কিছুতে সহায়তা করা।

(a) He was instrumental in founding the colony of Sierra Leone as an asylum for rescued negroes.—*Smiles*.

(b) When she was left alone, she began to think if she could by any means, be instrumental in saving the life of Bassanio's friend.—*Lamb*.

Intercede for*=mediate and plead for, মধ্যে হইয়া কাহারও পক্ষে কিছু আর্থন করা।

(a) Ladies of high rank interceded for her.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They immediately repaired to the court to intercede for his pardon.

Froude.

(c) The monks held up their withered hands to heaven, interceding for the poor souls who were suffering in purgatory.—*Froude*.

Interfere in*=take a part in, কোন বিষয়ে হস্তক্ষেপ করা।

(a) Once and only once after his acquittal, he interfered in politics.

Macaulay.

(b) In an evil hour he determined to interfere in disputes which agitated his enemy's household.—*Macaulay*.

(c) This jealousy induced them to interfere in matters of which they were incompetent to judge.—*Macaulay*.

Interfere with, বাধা দেওয়া ; clash with, stand in the way of, প্রস্তর বিরোধী হওয়া ; meddle with, হস্তক্ষেপ করা।

(a) Do what you will or go where you will, I interfere with you in nothing.—*Froude*.

(b) Masters and boys alike know that games do not interfere with a boy's work.—*Kingsley*.

(c) Many superstitions and ridiculous practices were stopped ; but practices which were harmless were not interfered with.—*Dickens*.

Introduce into—import into, put into, ভিতরে প্রবেশ করা ; bring into use in, অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা ; conduct one to, (যেখেন ভিতরে) লাইয়া নেওয়া।

(a) Whatever the motive, the Council did certainly *introduce* this change *into* the Bill.—*Froude.*

(b) He was thus enabled to *introduce into* his work many interesting particulars.—*Prescott.*

(c) This plan, you see, has been gradually *introduced into* all the prisons for debt.—*Dickens.*

(d) He received us very courteously, and *introduced us into* his spacious abode within the castle.—*Palgrave.*

Introduce one to = make one known to another by formal recommendation, আলাপ পরিচয় করিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) She asked the Captain if he could *introduce her to* Olivia.—*Lamb.*

(b) Lady Jane, permit me to *introduce to* you my aunt's kindest friend Miss B.—*Thackeray.*

(c) He requested that Villemoes might be *introduced to* him.

• *Southey.*

Intrude into = enter into without right, force oneself into (some subject or place), অধিকার না থাকিলেও কোন বিষয়ে ইন্ট্রুকেপ করা, বলপূর্বক প্রবেশ করা।

(a) He had *intruded himself into* politics and written vexatious letters to the king of Spain.—*Froude.*

(b) Systematic irreverence had *intruded into* the churches.—*Froude.*

(c) Neither had any inclination to *intrude himself into* the province of the other.—*Macaulay.*

(d) *Into* that sanctuary they dared to *intrude.*—*Buckle.*

Intrude upon = come to one without permission, বিনা আলানে বা অনুমতিতে কাহারও নিকৃট আসা (বিরক্তিকর হয় এই ভাব বুঝাও)।

(a) She vowed eternal gratitude to Mrs. S.; but did not *intrude herself upon* that good lady too much.—*Thackeray.*

(b) I solemnly declare I will never *intrude upon* you again.—*Warren.*

(c) Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, *intruded himself on* the meeting, probably as a spy.—*Macaulay.*

Inure one to = accustom one to, so as to make one feel little or no pain or inconvenience, কোন ক্লেশকর বিষয়ে অভ্যন্ত করা।

(a) Latin and Greek are useful, as they *inure children to* intellectual difficulties.—*Sydney Smith.*

(b) But *inured* as they were to scenes of bloodshed and cruelty, the barbarity of his proposal concerning the slaves filled them with horror.

• *Robertson.*

Involve in = entangle one or something in, (কোন বিপক্ষ জালে) জড়িত করা।

(a) It was determined to strike a signal blow that should involve both in one common ruin.—*Irving.*

(b) His ambition to increase his possessions involved him in a war with the French king.—*Dickens.*

(c) The two nations were again involved in war.—*Arnold.*

(d) Him you released at the risk of involving yourself in trouble and difficulty.—*Dickens.*

(e) Their sentiments are frequently involved in such a cloud of metaphor, as to become scarcely intelligible.—*Prescott.*

L

Lavish on or upon (be lavish of) = bestow upon with profusion, बहुकाठे कौर्तन करा ; ऊपे देवगा।

(a) Upon this national temple the Romans lavished the most brilliant ornaments.—*Mervale.*

(b) Augustus might have lavished the highest honours on the memory of his predecessor without throwing his own claims into the shade.

Mervale.

(c) I know of nothing more abominable in history than the adulation that was lavished on this King.—*Dickens.*

(d) They are obliged indeed to be lavish of their praises, that they may keep one another in countenance.—*Addison.*

(e) And lavish as the Government was of titles and of money, its ablest servant was neither ennobled nor enriched.—*Macaulay.*

Lead to*—conduct to (a place), कोन हाले लाइया याओगा (माहिवरि पथ थाका यूकाए) ; be followed by, bring about, घटाइया आना।

(a) He descended into the secret passage that led to the tomb.

Helps.

(b) From the terrace a gently sloping path led to the garden.

Prescott.

(c) This led to ill-will and mistrust between them.—*Dickens.*

(d) But the success of this enterprise, it was expected, would lead to other conquests.—*Robertson.*

(e) It might lead in the end to a hostile union of Scotland and France.

Froude.

(f) Our inquiries will still lead us to the same conclusions.—*Macaulay.*

Lean against*—incline against an object, अलान चवेगा।

(a) Leaning against the wall was a lad of fourteen.—*Dickens.*

(b) He had a habit of leaning against the door when he smoked his pipe after work.—*Dickens.*

Lean on* = depend for support on, आश्रय दर्शन करा ।

- (a) The true wife is a staff to *lean upon* in times of trial and difficulty.
Smiles.

(b) His inexperience led him to *lean* for support on others.—*Prescott*.

(c) At nine o'clock next morning, he was brought forth *leaning* on a staff.—*Dickens*.

Lean to* = incline to the side of ; be inclined to adopt, कोनिके होना ।

- (a) The great body of the nation *leaned to* the Royalists.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,

And e'en his failings *leaned to* virtue's side.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) Philip, of a genius averse to bold operations naturally *leaned to* cautious measures.—*Robertson*.

- (d) We *lean to* the opinion that his project has been misunderstood.
Macaulay.

Level at = direct against, aim at, वाप मारा, लक्ष्य करा ।

- (a) The former is *levelled against* the doctrines of Mr. Godwin.
Sydney Smith.

(d) His chief indignation is *levelled at* those who dress themselves in this manner.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) The captain *levelled* his jokes at her.—*Thackeray*.

Liable to, be = be subject to, अधीन वा दोषी होना ।

(a) But a Jew, simply as a Jew, was never held to be *liable to* the penalties of heresy.—*Freeman*.

(b) He was *liable to* violent bursts of feeling.—*Froude*.

(c) His life has been spent in asserting rights which were constantly *liable to* invasion.—*Scott*.

Liking for = fondness for, भालवासा ।

- (a) She had a great *liking for* show and bright colours.—*Dickens*.

(b) Their *liking for* it has certainly increased.—*M. Arnold*.

Limit to = restrain within bounds ; confine to ; आवक करा ।

(a) *Limit* each leader to his several charge.—*Shakespeare*.

(b) The commerce of the country was still mainly *limited to* the exportation of wool to Flanders.—*Green*.

(c) Boswell's tastes however were not *limited to* sensual or frivolous enjoyments.—*Lebbie Stephen*.

(d) No one is sure of knowing a language who *limits* his study of it to the perusal of authors.—*Morgan*.

Listen to = hear with attention, ध्यानेवं पूर्णक शुना ।

- (a) He *listened to* what I said with the utmost interest.—*Warren*.

(b) He had a fair cause and was favourably *listened to*.—*Froude*.

(c) They thought that no one would be so readily *listened to* at Rome as Regulus.—*Golden Deeds*.

Long for = wish for eagerly, কোন বিষয়ে বড় হচ্ছা হওয়া।

(a) When he heard of this wrong that had been done him he *longed for* revenge.—*Dickens*.

(b) She felt the frivolity of pleasure and *longed for* more substantial benefits.—*Thackeray*.

Lost in, be = be absorbed in, কোন কিছুতে মগ্ন হওয়া।

(a) He never felt so happy as when he could sit alone, *lost in* meditation in the deep shadows of the forest.—*Max Muller*.

M

Manifest to, be = be evident or plain to, অষ্ট প্রতীক্ষামূল হওয়া।

(a) But the inconsistency *was* at once *manifest to* their vicegerent at Calcutta.—*Macaulay*.

March on = move with troops towards (a place with a view to take it), কোন শহর স্থল করিবার জন্য সমস্তে যাওয়া।

(a) Meanwhile the Nabob *marched on* Calcutta.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Charles *marched on* Paris which was opposed to him.—*Dickens*.

Married to, be = be united as husband and wife, take one as a husband or a wife, কাহারের সহিত বিবাহ হওয়া।

(a) They say she is going to *be married to* him.—*Thackeray*.

(b) That same day Bertram *was married to* Helena.—*Lamb*.

Marry one to = give away as wife to, কোন দেয়ের সহিত কোন পুরুষের বিবাহ দেওয়া।

(a) She *married* her five sisters *to* young noblemen of the highest rank.—*Dickens*.

(b) Mæcenas told Augustus he must either *marry* his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or take away his life.—*Bacon*.

Marry into = marry some one belonging to (a certain family), কোন পরিবারের কাহাকে বিবাহ করা।

(a) He thought it would be a good plan to *marry into* some powerful foreign family that would help him with soldiers.—*Dickens*.

(b) They publicly declared that they would *with hold* the sacrament from any parents whose children were *married into* a Catholic family.

Buckle.

Meddle with = interfere with, take part in, একেবঞ্চ করা।

(a) I will take good care not *to let* the Houses *meddle with* foreign affairs.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He himself as a soldier, could not *meddle with* politics.—*Southey*.

(c) No doubt, there is in the Englishman a repugnance to be *meddled with*, a desire to be let alone.—*M. Arnold*.

Mediate between* = interpose between (parties at variance with a view to reconcile them), મધ્યરાની કરા।

(a) They were still enemies and agreed only in murmuring at the Prince who tried to *mediate between them*.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They sought to *mediate between* the two parties.—*Helps*.

Meditate upon = think about, reflect on, ટિંકા કરા, ભાવા :

(a) As the consideration forced itself upon him, he slackened his pace a little, and *meditated upon* his means of getting them.—*Dickens*.

Merge in = be blended with, be swallowed up by or be lost in, કોણ કિછુનું અસર્ગત વા સામિલ હિંદું ભાંશર સહિત મિશિયા રીતોં (બાતજ્ઞ ના થાકા એહે ભાર)।

(a) All other questions will *merge in* that which is in a certain degree connected with these all.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But in the reigns of James and Charles, theology was for the first time *merged in* politics.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The office of crown advocate *merges in* the judge.—*Palgrave*.

Militate against* = run counter to, prove hostile to, બિરોધી હઓયા।

(a) But this does not *militate against* the doctrine I have been laying down.—*Newman*.

(b) He rejects facts which would *militate against* his system.—*Lytton*.

Mingle in* = join in mutual intercourse, કાંઈનું સહિત મિશા ; partake of, કોણ આપોનું થાંનોનું વા અણ કોન બાળોને કાંઈનું સહિત દોગ વેણોયા।

(a) She has never *mingled in* the society of women.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He must *mingle in* the crowds of the Exchange and the Coffee-house.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He *mingled cheerfully in* the diversions of the evening.—*Johnson*.

(d) He had *mingled largely in* gaieties and dissipation.—*Warren*.

Mingle with = mix with, associate with, કાંઈનું વા કોણ કિછુનું સહિત મિશા।

(a) They *mingled readily with* all classes and races, discarding for the time their own nationality.—*Prescott*.

(b) This feeling in itself perfectly reasonable was *mingled with* other feelings less praiseworthy.—*Macaulay*.

Minister to = do the needful for, contribute to, કાંઈનું દૂઃખ વા કષ્ટ શરીરનું નિયિષ્ટ થાંથી આવશ્યક જીવા કરા ; supply, પૂર્ણ કરા ; offer relief to, કોન કિછું શાસ્ત્રિય ઉપાય કરાયો.

(a) Her only joy was to *minister to* his comfort.—*Warren*.

(b) The office of geometry, he said, *was to discipline the mind, not to minister to* the base wants of the body.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Let her wants be *ministered to* with all care.—*Scott*.

(d) Canst thou not *minister to* a mind diseased ?—*Shakespeare*.

Mix in* = join others in, mingle in, અન્યોનું સહિત કિછું યોગ દેણોયા।

- (a) They *mixed* in debate.—*Macaulay.*
 (b) She had been liberally educated, and had at first *mixed* in all the gaieties of the metropolis.—*Craik.*
 (c) She would gladly see her sons and daughters *mix in* the world, if they could do so without risk to their morals.—*Macaulay.*

Mix with—associate with, কাহারও সহিত মিশা।

- (a) They *mixed* unceremoniously *with* the citizens.—*Macaulay.*
 (b) He had frequent occasion to visit foreign courts, and to *mix* on equal terms *with* the society of the great.—*Smiles.*
 (c) Thackeray's loyalty was no doubt true enough, but was *mixed* with but little reverence.—*Trollope.*

Mix up with—blend anything into a promiscuous mass *with*, এবং মিশান ; blend or associate with, মিথিত করা।

- (a) If they condescended to employ the vernacular, they *mixed it up with* such a jargon of scholastic phrases and scientific technics as to render it perfectly unintelligible to vulgar ears.—*Prescott.*
 (b). *Mixed up with* the pleasure and joy of the occasion are the many regrets at quitting home.—*Dickens.*
-

O

Object to—oppose in words or arguments, আপত্তি করা।

- (a) He *objects to* the severity of the punishment.—*Macaulay.*
 (b) Every part of the plan was *objected to*.—*Macaulay.*

Obnoxious to—offensive or odious to, কাহারও বিপক্ষে বা যুগার ভাজন।

- (a) The Jews had made themselves *obnoxious to* the people in many ways.—*Mervale.*

(b) Persons *obnoxious to* the government languished for years in prison.—*Macaulay.*

Obtrude on—force one's (opinions, remarks), upon another with unreasonable importunity, কেহ আনিতে চাহে না এমাপি বিবেচ মতাদি তাহার ঘাড়ে চাপান।

- (a) They abstained from *obtruding* their peculiar opinions on a hostile audience.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He will not *obtrude* his views on others, but speak his mind freely when occasion calls for it.—*Smiles.*

- (c) They are not egotists. They rarely *obtrude* their idiosyncrasies on their readers.—*Macaulay.*

Obtrude oneself upon—come to a person, uninvited or against his will, কাহারও ইচ্ছার বিলৈব বা আবৃত না হইয়াও, কাহারও মিষ্ট আইসা।

- (a) He felt a delicacy in *obtruding himself upon* her.—*Dickens.*

Occasion for = necessity for, ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ ।

- (a) All occasion for doubt, or anxiety was gone.—*Dickens.*
- (b) Perhaps it is as well for Hume's fame that the occasion for further speculations of this sort did not arise.—*Huxley.*

Occur to = come to or arise in one's mind, କାହାରେ ମନେ ଉଦ୍‌ଭବ ହେଯା ।

- (a) The true explanation of this fact did not occur to him.—*Craik.*
- (b) It occurred to the Chancellor that it might be possible to devise an impost on houses.—*Macaulay.*

(c) It had never occurred to her that he could have borne arms against the government.—*Macaulay.*

Offend against = transgress, sin against, ନିଯମ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରା ।

- (a) But often as he may offend against modesty, he is clear of a worse charge, sensuality—*Newman.*

(b) The truth is, if a poor man does not offend against morals or religion, the law has nothing to do with his amusements.—*Sydney Smith.*

(c) There is scarcely an Englishman that does not almost every day of his life offend with impunity against some express law.—*Goldsmith.*

Open to, be = be free to be used by, not closed to, ପଥ ଖୋଲିଲା ଧାରା (ଅସାରିତ ଧାରା, ଏହି ଅର୍ଥେ) ; of such a nature as to be liable to ; ବୋର୍ଡାନ୍ତି ଧାରା ଯାଇଲେ ପାରେ, ବା ଆଗଣ୍ଡି. ଇତ୍ୟାବି ଚଲିଲେ ପାରେ । Be open to conviction = be ready to receive some truth, ବୁଝାଇଲେ ବୁଝେ ।

(a) Our ports are now open to the whole world.—*Smiles.*

(b) On some points the Code is still open to criticism.—*Lubbock.*

(c) Some questions of great moment were still open to dispute.

(d) Yet it must be owned that their plan was open to serious objection.
Macaulay.

(e) The style is sometimes open to the charge of harshness.—*Macaulay.*

(f) The project had been revived in a form much less shocking to common sense and less open to ridicule.—*Macaulay.*

(g) He was open to conviction.—*Dickens.*

Operate on = act on, କାହାରେ ବା କିମ୍ବା ଉପର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରା ; perform some manual act on the human body with instruments, ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ କରା ।

(a) A plain, convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer.—*Swift.*

(b) If the Poor-laws operate thus on the social ties, they are equally prejudicial to the sexual moralities.—*Lyttle.*

(c) They could employ all the motives of fear and of hope, of terror and of consolation, which operate most powerfully on the human mind.

Robertson.

(d) He had received fourteen wounds ; but they were immediately operated on.—*Golden Deeds.*

Opposed to, be = be in opposition to, विरोधी वा अतिवादी हওয়া ; be the very reverse of, টিক বিপরীত হওয়া ।

- (a) General was opposed to general, army to army.—*Macaulay.*
- (b) Two thirds of the peers were opposed to Cecil's policy.—*Froude.*
- (c) In talents, temper, manners and opinions, the rivals were diametrically opposed to each other.—*Macaulay.*

Opposite to = in front of, सामनासामनि ; the reverse of, विपरीत ।

- (a) Exactly opposite to Bacon's house was that of Mr. Bungay.

Thackeray.

- (b) She was in all things the very opposite to Lady Gresham.

Trollope.

Originate in = have origin in, arise from, उৎপন्न वा उत्तर्पात हওয়া ।

- (a) In these events originated the greatness of Warren Hastings.

Macaulay.

- (b) He experienced no other crosses on the way, than those which originated in the perverse behaviour of the two paupers.—*Dickens.*

- (c) I disapprove, in the utmost degree, of the action in which this rising seems to have originated.—*Scott.*

Originate with one* = come from one, in the first instance ; कोন एक्सि कर्तृक अथवा उद्धापित हওয়া ।

- (a) The proposition to increase it originated with Goldsmith.—*Irving.*
- (b) He speedily forgot an idea that had originated with himself.

Morley.

- (c) Jansenism originated with a native of the Dutch republic.—*Buckle.*

Owe to* = be indebted to (some person or cause) for (some favour or good fortune), কোন উপকার বা সৌভাগ্য ঘটনার নিষিদ্ধ কাহারও নিকট থেকি থাকা ; be bound to pay or to perform, কিছু করিতে বাধ্য থাকা ।

- (a) Montague owed his elevation to the favour of Dorset.—*Macaulay.*

- (b) She owed her safety and her success to the incapacity and divisions of her enemies.—*Froude.*

- (c) His lordship is a man to whom I owe much, everything in life.

Thackeray.

- (d) Here is the brave man to whom I owe my delivery.—*Goldsmith.*

- (e) I owed a strict and rigid duty to her.—*Dickens.*

Owing to = caused by, ভাবার কারণ এই ; on account of, হেতু, জন্য ।

- (a) A great deal of the unhappiness of the world is owing to weakness and indecision of purpose.—*Emmeline.*

- (b) Owing to all these adverse circumstances, the interests of Scotland were considerably neglected.—*Scott.*

P

Pall upon*—become insipid to, विजृक्त हওয়া, অস্ফিক্ষণ হওয়া।

(a) You cannot conceive how soon that appetite would *pall upon* you, after its first indulgence.—*Trollope*.

(b) The most agreeable diversions *pall upon* the taste on a too protracted enjoyment of them.—*Dickens*.

Pander to=act as agent in gratifying the passions of another, অন্যের কুপ্রবৃত্তি চরিতার্থ করণার্থ উপরদাখক হওয়া।

(a) *Pandering to* the worst of human passions was the office of his nature.—*Dickens*.

(b) They had even the frivolity, the baseness, the profligacy of the rulers to whose vices they *pandered*.—*Kingsley*.

Parallel to, a=a case exactly resembling or similar to (another), সর্বাংশে টিক সমান ব্যাপার।

(a) Let them mention one act of James II to which a *parallel* is not to be found in the history of his father.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The history of the world may be searched in vain for *any parallel* to a quarrel at once so desperate and so unmeaning.—*Froude*.

Part from=take leave of one; be separated from one, বিদ্যাম পুরণ করা ; কাহারেও সহিত ছাড়াছাড়ি হওয়া।

(a) They *parted from* him for the last time with solemn tenderness. *Macaulay*.

(b) We *part from* Mr. Gladstone with the courtesy of antagonists who bear no malice.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He owned that he had *parted from* the Duke only a few hours before.—*Macaulay*.

Part with=give up or lose, (generally, some person or thing that one values or is particularly fond of); (কোন প্রিয় বাস্তি বা বস্তু) পরিত্যাগ করা বা ছাড়া।

(a) The affection of the old lady towards Lady Jane had grown so strong that she fairly owned she could not *part with* her favourite.

Thackeray.

(b) The Commons would have the power of the sword; the King would not *part with* it.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He had promised never to *part with* the ring.—*Lamb*.

(d) He said he really could not *part with* the money.—*Dickens*.

Partake of=take a share of (some entertainment) in common with others, অঙ্গের সহিত কোন ভোজন বা খামোস অঙ্গের যোগ দেওয়া; share; have something (of the nature of); সমভাবাপূর্ণ হওয়া।

(a) He *partook of* a copious dinner with his friend the Colonel.

Thackeray.

(b) I can now neither partake of the pleasures of a revel, nor contribute to raise its jollity.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) The juries partook of the feelings then common throughout the nation.—*Macaulay*.

(d) Sophie Charlotte partook of her mother's tendencies.—*Carlyle*.

(e) The cottages in this part of Cumberland partake of the rudeness which characterizes those of Scotland.—*Scott*.

(f) These proceedings were certainly underhand, and partook of treachery.—*Golden Deeds*.

Partiality for—special fondness for, কোন বিষয় বা দ্যজির অতি বিশেষ অনুরাগ, পক্ষপাত।

(a) We have mentioned that he exhibited a certain partiality for rings, jewellery and fine raiment of all sorts.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Her son had on some occasions shown quite sufficient partiality for Miss G. to justify her hopes.—*A. Trollope*.

Passport to, a—that which gives access to, that which enables one to gain, বাহাতে অবেশ লাভের বা পাইবার স্ববিধা করে।

(a) The bare name of Englishman was a passport to the confidence and hospitality of every family.—*Irving*.

(b) He wants the passport to enjoyment and respect—money.—*Smiles*.

(c) It may even prove a man's passport to future independence.—*Smiles*.

Patient of—capable of enduring, সহ করিতে পারা।

(a) He was patient of opposition.—*Froude*.

(b) These tend to unnerve a nation and render it patient of insult.

Irving.

Pay into,—কোন হাবে টাকা অমা দেওয়া।

(a) The sum of forty thousand pounds was paid into the Chamber of London.—*Macaulay*.

Peculiar to—belonging exclusively to, শুল্ক এই কস্তিতে বা বর্ণ্ণতে দেখা যায়, অঙ্গ কিছুতে বা কাহাতে দেখা যায় না।

(a) This devotion to duty is said to be peculiar to the English nation.

Smiles.

(b) Inflated language of this kind was not general at that time. It was peculiar to Becket.—*Froude*.

(c) Every great nation has a mode of expression and of thought peculiar to itself.—*Buckle*.

Persevere in—continue steadily and firmly in (generally something that is good), অধ্যবসায়ের সহিত কার্য করা।

(i) Unhappily the events of that year did not encourage him to persevere in his good intentions.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He hoped she would *persevere* in her industrious and virtuous course.—*Lamb*.

(c) Reading we found must not be *persevered in*, for any length of time.—*De Quincey*.

Persist in—continue steadily and firmly in (some course that is bad, implying greater obstinacy than *persevere*), (কোন মন্তব্যে) সাহচর্যবান্ন
হওয়া।

(a) For your own sake I am sorry that you *persist in* denying what your associate has confessed.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Indeed, if you *persist in* your indolence and go on in this way, I must renounce your society altogether.—*Smiles*.

(c) England lost North America by *persisting in* taxing her without her own consent.—*Dickens*.

(d) The intention of deliberate dishonour was not *persisted in*.—*Froude*.

Pledge oneself to—bind oneself to, আপনাকে কোন পক্ষে আবদ্ধ করা।

(a) On his knees he *pledged himself to* endless affection.—*Thackeray*.

(b) He took care not to *pledge himself to* any perilous line of conduct.

Macaulay.

Plunge into—thrust into water, জলে ফের মারা; rush into (any distress or state in which one is enveloped or overwhelmed), বাংল দিলা গড়া; thrust into, ফেঁচি মারা।

(a) He had not stood in this posture long, before he *plunged into* the stream which lay before him.—*Addison*.

(b) Be grateful for this piece of good fortune; don't *plunge into* any extravagances.—*Thackeray*.

(c) When men have once *plunged into* the great sea of human toil and passion, they soon wash away all love and rest for innocent enjoyments.

Lytton.

(d) She took the dagger from his hand and *plunged it into* her own breast.—*Golden Deeds*.

Plunged in, be = be sunk in, ডুবিবার থাকা।

(a) The time was, when the ancient races of the continent were *plunged in* deplorable barbarism.—*Prescott*.

Ponder on—think on, ভাবা।

(a) I was too much occupied in *pondering on* what he had said.

Dickens.

(b) He rode slowly back to Ellangowan *pondering on* what he had heard.—*Scott*.

(c) He rode by her side *pondering on* the strange chance which had thrown them again together.—*Lytton*.

Pore over=read with close attention, একাঞ্চিতে পাঠ করা।

- (a) He had been poring late over his books and letters.—*Dickens.*
- (b) He did not wholly abandon literature. He amused himself with poring over Aristotle and Theophrastus.—*Merivale.*

Possessed by = under the influence of (evil spirits), তৃতীয় পৰ্যায়।

- (a) He allowed himself to be exorcised as one possessed by evil spirits.
Buckle.
- (b) At another time he thought himself actually possessed by the devil.
Macaulay.

Possessed of, **be** = possessing or having, সম্পত্তি বা বিশিষ্ট।

- (a) There were probably not in the kingdom two noblemen possessed of such an income.—*Macaulay.*

- (b) Possessed of talents and acquirements which made him great, he wished only to be useful.—*Macaulay.*

Possessed with, **be** = have one's mind filled with, কোন কিছুর দ্বারা মন আচ্ছন্ন হওয়া, কোন অবল চিন্তা বা সংস্কারে মন পরিপূর্ণ হওয়া।

- (a) "They" were all possessed with the absurd notion that the Prince of Orange was a great man.—*Macaulay.*

- (b) He was so thoroughly possessed with this opinion that he inquired where the orders came from.—*Dickens.*

Precipitate one into = rashly hurry one on to (some course), কোন কিছুতে হঢ়িয়ে লইয়া দাওয়া।

- (a) He had endeavoured to precipitate the Pope into open hostilities against the Emperor.—*Robertson.*

- (b) These two kindred passions heightening each other's force, precipitated them immediately into violent measures.—*Robertson.*

Predilection for = prepossession in favour of, কোন দিকে টান।

- (a) Some of them might have a slight predilection for William.
Macaulay.

- (b) All the monarchs of the Norman race had shown the most marked predilection for their Norman subjects.—*Scott.*

Prefer to = have a greater liking for (one person or thing) than (another); esteem one person or thing above another, একজন বা এক বন্ধু অপেক্ষা অন্য যাকে বা বিষয় অধিক ভাল দাস।

- (a) He preferred infantry to cavalry, and fortified camps to fortified towns.—*Macaulay.*

- (b) He was charmed by her tale, and preferred it to the novels of Fielding.—*Macaulay.*

- (c) Having lived so long in Normandy, Edward preferred the Normans to the English.—*Dickens.*

Pregnant with = full of, filled with, কিছুতে পূর্ণ।

- (a) I now relate it, as I consider it pregnant both with interest and instruction.—*Warren?*

(b) Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid

Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire.—*Gray.*

(c) This discovery which to the philosophic anatomist is pregnant with meaning was made about 1838.—*Buckle.*

(d) Another observation of his, which has been only partly used by writers on ecclesiastical history, is pregnant with instruction.—*Buckle.*

Prejudicial to, be—be injurious to, কিছুর পক্ষে অতিকর হওয়া ; tend to impair, হাঁস করা।

(a) The existing system was prejudicial both to commerce and to learning.—*Macaulay.*

(b) An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty.

Morley.

Preponderate over=outweigh, exceed, ওজনে বেশি হওয়া, একটাৰ অপেক্ষা আৱ একটা অধিক হওয়া।

(a) Few persons will deny that in the laws passed during this session the good greatly preponderated over the evil.—*Macaulay.*

(b) His fear for the country would decidedly preponderate over his hopes, but for his firm reliance on the mercy of God.—*Macaulay.*

Present one to—formally introduce one to, কাহাকে কোন বড় লোকেৰ নিকট পৰিচিত কৰিয়া দেওয়া।

(a) He was presented by the Regent both to Alexander and to Frederic William.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The noblest youths of England were solemnly presented to the Chancellor as candidates for academical honours.—*Macaulay.*

Present one with=give, দেওয়া ; make a gift of, কিছু দান কৰা।

(a) He presents us with old facts, but under the purpose of clothing them with a new life.—*De Quincey.*

(b) Upon this one of the company stepped up to present her with some fruits he had gathered.—*Goldsmith.*

Preside over=occupy the place of ruler or principal director, অধ্যক্ষতা দণ কৰ্ত্তব্য কৰা।

(a) It happened that the college was the very college over which the bishop presided.—*De Quincey.*

(b) Since he had presided over the committee on Eastern affairs great changes had taken place.—*Macaulay.*

Press upon one=urge something upon one with earnestness or importunity, কোন দিকেৱৰ জন্ম শীঘ্ৰ শীঘ্ৰ কৰিয়া দ্বাৰা ; force upon, কোন কৰিয়া দ্বাৰা দ্বাক দ্বাগান ; push against one, অফিমণোৰ্থ দ্বিয়ান হওয়া।

(a) I have told Melville to press upon them the necessity of reconciliation.—*Proudfoot.*

(b) Be sure to press upon them every motive.—*Addison.*

(c) The King pressed upon him the office of his private secretary.

Scott.

(d) His army pressed heavily upon Leonard's.—*Lytton.*

Presume on—be overconfident of, कोन विहूर अव्याप्ति आणी करा।

(a) But I have presumed too far already on the forbearance of my readers in the length to which I have run.—*Froude.*

(b) You will find the great people there agreeable and gracious; only be careful not to presume upon their intimacy.—*Froude.*

(c) Do not presume too much upon my love.—*Shakespeare.*

Pretend to*—lay a claim to, धारूक ना धारूक आहे वलिया डांग करा।

(a) The Roman emperors, who pretended to divinity, were generally taught by a poniard that they were mortal —*Goldsmith.*

(b) But we have no right to demand from any one more than he pretends to.—*Hazlitt.*

(c) To do the King justice, he pretended to no more virtue than he had.—*Macaulay.*

Pretension to—claim to, (कोन शुग वा मर्दादार) दावि दाओया।

(a) He was a fine gentleman and a brave soldier; but he had no pretensions to the character of a great general, and had never in his life seen a siege.—*Macaulay.*

Pretext for—ostensible reason assigned for (something as a cover for the real reason), अद्वितीय।

(a) Pretexts for a quarrel were readily found.—*Macaulay.*

(b) What pretexts could he find for a daily visit to Fairoaks?

Thackeray.

(c) They made the infractions of those laws by the smaller chief the pretext for breaking down the independent clans.—*Scott.*

Prevail on or upon—persuade, जडवान।

(a) Portia could not be prevailed upon to accept the money.—*Lamb.*

(b) Arran was with difficulty prevailed on to advance southward.

Scott.

(c) But by no remonstrance, by no entreaty, by no bribe, could he prevail on his allies to be early in the field.—*Macaulay.*

Prevail over*—overrule, overcome, be more powerful than, अधिकतर अतावणी हवया।

(a) This was the first battle which showed how skill and discipline can prevail over mere numbers.—*Freeman.*

(b) I am afraid your imagination prevails over your skill and that you now tell me rather what you wish than what you know.—*Johnson.*

(c) The vague attractions of literature prevailed over the duty of taking up a serious profession.—*Morley.*

Prevent one from = not to allow one to do anything, keep one from doing something, କରିବେ ନା ମେହୀ, ସାଧା ଦେଉଥା ।

(a) Our limits, however prevent us from discussing the point at length.—*Macaulay*,

(b) Fitz-William's courage alone had prevented the army from being annihilated.—*Froude*.

Prey to, a = a victim to, subject to, ପ୍ରାଣେ ପୁତିତ ।

(a) For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey,

This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned?—*Gray*.

(b) She always had an instinctive perception of what I was about, and became a prey to the keenest apprehensions.—*Dickens*.

(c) It was their military system that left their wealth an easy prey to every foreign plunderer.—*Macaulay*.

Prey on or upon = corrode, କୁରିଯା ଥାଏଯା ।

(a) But amidst these outward appearances of satisfaction and joy, some secret uneasiness preyed upon the mind of each of these princes.

‘*Robertson*.

(b) Notwithstanding all his endeavours to support himself, discontent, by degrees, preyed upon him.—*Johnson*.

(c) She imparted to no one the malady that was preying on her heart.—*Irving*.

Productive of, be = produce, ଅସବ କରା, ହେତୁ ହେବା ।

(a) The disabilities imposed on the Catholics had long been productive of nothing but mischief.—*Macaulay*.

Profit by* = benefit by, grow wiser by, କୋନ କିଛି ହିତେ କୋନକପ ଜାଗ୍ରତ୍ତ କରା ।

(a) They ought to have profited by the severe lesson which had been given them in the preceding year.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But he profited by defeat as other men profit by victory.—*Green*.

Prone to, be = be inclined or disposed to (something bad), କୋନ କୁଞ୍ଚିତର ଦିକେ ବୈକ ଥାକା ।

(a) Indeed man is naturally more prone to subtlety than open valour, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals.—*Irving*.

(b) He was naturally prone to superstition.—*Macaulay*.

Proud of, be = feel or manifest pride in, କୋନ କିଛିର ଜନ୍ମ ଗର୍ବ କରା ।

(a) This great man was deservedly proud of his country.—*Southey*.

(b) She might well be proud of him, for a finer lad there was not in the country round.—*Irving*.

(c) Troops are always proud of a leader who wins victories.

Golden Deeds.

Provide against—take measures for counteracting (an evil), কোন অনিষ্ট বা ঘটে ভাইরাই উপায় করা।

(a) He and his companion were under the necessity of providing against every possible contingency.—*Scott.*

(b) Against both dangers M. Guizot endeavoured to provide.

M. Arnold.

(c) But such consequences had been foreseen and provided against.

Scott.

(d) His first care upon coming to the throne was to provide against the famine which threatened his subjects.—*Helps.*

Provide for—supply, দাগান ; take steps for, উপায় অবলম্বন করা ; supply one with the means of earning livelihood, জীবিকা নির্বাহের উপায় করিয়া দেওয়া ; meet, কোন কিছুর ব্যবহা করা।

(a) He will have many dependants whose wants he cannot provide for.

Addison.

(b) He had to provide for the safety of a crowd of men who had lost both head and heart.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They regarded him almost as a father, and he carefully provided for their comfort and improvement.—*Smiles.*

(d) The Senate engaged to provide for his family.—*Golden Deeds.*

(e) Your mother and sister will be provided for by me, and placed in some sphere of life in which they will be able to be independent.—*Dickens.*

(f) But then comes a new case not contemplated or provided for in the previous rule.—*De Quincey.*

Provide one with—supply one with, সরবরাহ করা।

(a) They were well provided with arms offensive and defensive.—*Scott.*

(b) The aim of the Baconian philosophy was to provide man with what he requires while he continues to be man.—*Macaulay.*

Pry into—attempt to discover that which is impossible, officiously, curiously or impertinently ; অনেক শুণ বিধয়ে অশুস্কৃত করা (অবধিকার চক্ষ, বুদ্ধি)।

(a) It is not to be supposed that because I go and dine with a man, I pry into his secrets or am answerable for all his past life.—*Thackeray.*

(b) We will pry no further into the horrors of a Sinner's death-bed.

Carlyle.

(c) I do not wish to pry into your affairs.—*Warren.*

R

Rail at—reproach, scoff at, ডিম্বকার করা, গালি দেওয়া !

(a) While the violent whigs railed at his lenity, the agents of the fallen Government reproached him in insulting language.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Indeed the nonjuring clergy were at least as much sneered at and as much *railed at* in his place as in his nephew's.—*Macaulay*.

Recede from—withdraw or retreat from, (কোন কিছু হইতে পিছাইয়া যাওয়া)।

(a) It was no less certain that England neither could nor would recede from the position which she had taken up.—*Froude*.

Reclaim one from—call back from (a bad course of life), (কোন কৃত্য অব্যাধি হইতে) উন্মুক্ত করা।

(a) Since he could not *reclaim them from* guilt, it was his business to save them from remorse.—*Macaulay*.

Recoil from*—shrink from, draw back from, কিছু হইতে পিছাইয়া গড়া।

(a) He was willing to join in an insurrection, but *recoiled from* the thought of assassination.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Again and again they *recoiled from* the heavy fire which was poured on their front.—*Macaulay*.

(c) The one crime from which his heart *recoiled* was apostasy.

Macaulay.

Recoil on—roll or fall back on, উল্টে নিজের খাতে আসিয়া পড়া।

(a) Any attempt to do either the one or the other will *recoil on* the head of the offender.—*Dickens*.

(b) But that evidence missed the mark at which it was aimed, and *revolved on* him from whom it proceeded.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Evil on itself shall back *recoil*.—*Milton*.

Reconcile one to—restore one to friendship with another, after estrangement, বিবাদের পর পুনর্স্থিতি করিয়া দেওয়া; bring to acquiescence in or quiet submission to, অপত্তি কোন বিষয়ে সম্মত হইয়া থাকা।

(a) The Governor had the further satisfaction of *reconciling* him to Alonso.—*Prescott*.

(b) I want to be reconciled to you ere I leave England.—*Thackeray*.

(c) It does not appear that he was ever formally *reconciled to* the Church of Rome.—*Macaulay*.

Reconcile with—make (one thing) consistent with (another), একটা সহিত আর একটা মিলান, সামংগ্রস্য করা।

(a) He clamsoured for war with a vehemence which is not easy to reconcile with reason or humanity.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The account which Livy gives of these campaigns cannot be *reconciled* either with historical probability or geographical facts.—*Collins*.

(c) He could not *reconcile* it with his notions of duty to come forward as the champion indiscriminately of right and wrong.—*Prescott*.

Recur to*—return to, পুনরাবৃত্ত করা। come again to mind, পুনরাবৃত্ত করে পড়া।

(a) Having once said what she wanted to say, Celia had no disposition to recur to disagreeable subjects.—*George Eliot.*

(b) The traits recur to us when we read Hazlitt's description of the men he had known.—*Leslie Stephen.*

Redound to* = contribute to, result in, कोन कार्य हैते कोन कल होगा।

(a) He has responded to my appeals in a manner calculated to redound equally to the honour of his head and of his heart.—*Dickens.*

(b) Their efforts redounded to the glory of Rome, and to the sanctification of the cause of Roman freedom.—*Mervale.*

(c) All her defeats, all her disasters, had redounded ultimately to her triumph.—*Mervale.*

Reduce to—diminish in number or value so as to bring it down to, कमिया आना ; bring down to, कोन जप हीनावहार आना।

(a) The cavalry was reduced to one hundred and fifty.—*Scott.*

(b) He reduced the country to the verge of bankruptcy.—*Buckle.*

(c) The design was to furnish relief to individuals whom sickness or misfortune had reduced to poverty.—*Prescott.*

(d) They brought word that the unfortunate youth had indeed been reduced to slavery.—*Golden Deeds.*

(e) It is clear that the power of Rome was reduced to the lowest ebb.
Mervale.

(f) That the king was reduced to a mere cypher was certain.—*Kaye.*

(g) Macaulay was reduced to such straits that he was forced to sell all his medals.—*Morison.*

Refer to—make over to another person or tribunal for decision, शीर्षांसार्थ काहाराओ हट्टे अपर्ण करा ; direct a person to apply for information to, कोन बिषय जानिवार जना अपरके बरात हेवारा ; allude to, उद्देश्य करिवा बला।

(a) He must refer all the points which had been in dispute between him and his people to the decision of a Parliament.—*Macaulay.*

(b) The sheriff referred the matter to the King.—*Froude.*

(c) The whole question, it was agreed, should be referred to a great meeting at Oxford.—*Dickens.*

(d) The Queen referred him to the council.—*Froude.*

(e) The gentleman that I refer to was presented to me in a manner highly gratifying to my feelings.—*Dickens.*

Reflect on* = cast censure on, दोष देवारा, भानि करा ; think deeply over, जाना।

(a) He had in his shop a book which reflected in very coarse terms on Popery.—*Macaulay.*

(b) I do not reflect in the least on the memory of his late majesty.—*Swift.*

(c) They made me *reflect* on the causes which could work such a revolution in me.—*Knight.*

Refrain from*=hold back or keep oneself from (doing something), কোন কার্য হইতে বিরত হওয়া।

(a) He could not *refrain from* smiling at the abruptness of the question.—*Dickens.*

(b) If he *refrained from* an instant attack, it was to nurse a surer revenge.—*Green.*

(c) She *refrained from* expressing an opinion.—*Dickens.*

Rejoice at or in*=feel joy at; feel a pleasure in, কোন কিছুতে আস্থা/বিত হওয়া বা আমোদ দোধ করা।

(a) What I should most *rejoice at* would be to have something good to do with my money.—*George Eliot.*

(b) How can a lover of literary excellence fail to *rejoice in* the ancient master-pieces!—*Huxley.*

Relapse into*=fall back into (a former bad state), পুনরায় পূর্বদশাপাত্ৰ বা কোন দোষবল্লোপ হওয়া।

(a) He *relapsed into* a state of the most provoking taciturnity.

Dickens.

(b) She soon *relapsed into* her former melancholy and silence.

Robertson.

Relate to*=refer to, pertain to, কোন বিষয় সংজ্ঞাপ্ত হওয়া।

(a) The two books *relate to* the same subject.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Though what I wish to say *relates to* your own affairs, I know nothing of them and desire to know nothing of them.—*Dickens.*

Relevant to, be=be pertinent to, be applicable to (the case in hand), অসংজোগবেষ্টী হওয়া, ঠিক খটা।

(a) Be sure that you very rarely, if ever, say anything which is not immediately *relevant to* the subject.—*Helps.*

(b) I have something to say, but it is not quite *relevant to* the subject.

Helps.

Rely on=trust in, have full confidence in; believe; depend on, বিশ্বাস করা; নির্ভর করা।

(a) He thinks, that to all outward appearance, the country is hastening to destruction; but he *relies firmly on* the goodness of God.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Every word he said might be *relied on*.—*Smiles.*

(c) And *on* them and *on* their assistance the king *relied*.—*Froude.*

(d) Elizabeth could not *be believed on*; the marriage once over, she would turn round on Philip and be as troublesome to him as ever.

Froude.

Remind one of=put one in mind of, কোন বিষয়সম্বন্ধ করাইয়া দেওয়া।

(a) Neither its merits nor its defects remind us of the reputed author.
Macaulay.

(b) No man likes to be reminded of his inferiority in such a way.
Macaulay.

(c) There was no occasion to remind Elizabeth of such a duty as this.
Froude.

Remonstrate against = urge strong reasons against (any act, measure, or proceeding), কাহারও কার্য সম্বন্ধে ঘোর আপত্তি করা।

(a) Tiberius seems to have remonstrated against a renewal of the attempt.—*Merivale.*

(b) In vain did her privy council remonstrate against the imprudence as well as danger of involving the nation in an unnecessary war.
Robertson.

Remonstrate with one = expostulate with one, (কোন অন্যান্য কার্য সম্বন্ধে) কাহারও সহিত বাদামুবাদ করা।

(a) He remonstrated strongly with her upon the wickedness of causing her own death by a false avowal of guilt.—*Scott.*

(b) They remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct.
Dickens.

(c) On one point they thought it their duty to remonstrate with his Highness.—*Macaulay.*

Repent of = express regret for, feel pain or sorrow for, অস্ফুতাপ করা।

(a) He repented of his unworthy conduct and besought with many tears his brother's pardon for the injuries he had done him.—*Lamb.*

(b) He was certain to make them repent of this presumption by some cruel humiliation.—*Macaulay.*

(c) But the orders were no sooner sent than they were repented of.
Froude.

Replete with = full of, পরিপূর্ণ।

(a) Both works are replete with evidences of the taste and erudition of their editor.—*Prescott.*

(b) Neither after his accession was the new Elector's life an easy one. We may say, it was replete with troubles rather.—*Carlyle.*

Reproach one with = censure one for; charge one with a fault in severe language ; কাহাকে কোন কিছুর জন্য ডি঱কার করা।

(a) He used to reproach him with his usuries and hard dealings.
Lamb.

(b) I reproach myself with having been unwittingly the original cause of your misfortunes.—*Dickens.*

Repugnance to = strong dislike to, কোন বিষয়ে অভ্যর্থ অবিলম্ব। Repugnant to = highly distasteful to, অভ্যর্থ অবলিপ্তিকর।

(a) She had an extraordinary repugnance to dining in company.
Dickens.

(b) A literary man has often to work for his bread, in spite of his health or of his *repugnance to* the subject on which he is called to exert himself.—*Thackeray.*

(c) The union of uncles with their nieces was *repugnant to* the feelings and to the laws of the Romans.—*Merivale.*

Resign oneself to (be resigned to)=calmly submit to ; अदृष्टे शाही आहे या ईरावत यने शाही आहे एवं तांबिंगा निश्चेष्ट होणा धारका।

(a) Taken *flagrante delicto*, he *resigned himself to* his fate.—*Kaye.*

(b) I am *resigned to* His will.—*Southey.*

(c) He concealed his displeasure and appeared *resigned to* his fate.

Froude.

Resolve into*=melt into, परिणामावृत्त ; come ultimately to, परिणित होणा ; form into (a committee) by vote or resolution, भोट दिला करित करा।

(a) O that this too, too solid flesh would melt,

Thaw, and *resolve itself into* a dew!—*Shakespeare.*

(b) The opportunity passed away and the question of assault or no assault finally *resolved itself into* doing nothing by sheer force of circumstances.—*Kaye.*

(c) Most of the vices of Frederic's administration *resolve themselves into* one vice, the spirit of meddling.—*Macaulay.*

(d) What took place when the House had *resolved itself into* a committee cannot be discovered.—*Macaulay.*

Resolve on=decide on ; determine, हित करा।

(a) Before he could *resolve on* any course of action they were all gone.

Dickens.

(b) It was *resolved upon* that Mary should be brought to trial.—*Scott.*

Resort to=have recourse to, अवलम्बन करा ; visit, घाटेगा।

(a) He had to *resort to* literary jobs for his daily support.—*Irving.*

(b) He *resorted to* stratagem to decoy Nunez from his retreat.

Prescott.

(c) His court was *resorted to* by the learned from all parts of the world.—*Goldsmith.*

Respond to=answer, उत्तर देण्या ; reciprocate, अमुकप भाव एकांश करा।

(a) It has been seen how he *responded to* every call for reinforcements.

Kaye.

(b) His shouts were *responded to* by a loud scream from C.—*Dickens.*

(c) His interest taught him to *respond to* this feeling.—*Froude.*

Responsible to one for, be=be accountable to one for something, कोनी किल्ला अन्य कृत्यावाद दिक्कट दायी होणा।

(a) Elizabeth was furious at the supposition that she was *responsible to* the States for her action.—*Froude.*

(b) The minister only ought to be responsible for the acts of the sovereign.—*Macaulay*.

Rest on*=be supported by, কোন কিছুর উপর তার করিয়া থাকা ; lie on, উপরে থাকা বা বর্তা।

(a) He sat with his chin resting on his hand.—*Dickens*.

(b) It is our private opinion that this success rested on a great delusion which has not been exposed.—*De Quincey*.

(c) A grave censure rests on him for the manner in which his patronage has been exercised.—*Trollope*.

Rest with one*=lie on one ; lie in the hands of, কাহারে উপর বা হাতে থাকা।

(a) And with him will rest the responsibility of relieving Lucknow and pacifying the country from Cawnpore downwards.—*Kaye*.

(b) Its defence rested with the English Tories.—*Scott*.

Restore to=give back to, অব্যর্পণ করা।

(a) The simple remedy was to restore it to the right owner through the right channel.—*De Quincey*.

(b) The Nevil family were restored to all their honours and glories.

Dickens.

Restrict to=limit to ; confine to ; সীমা নির্দেশ করিয়া দেওয়া, অতিরিক্ত না হওয়া।

(a) He prevailed on the soldiers as well as the citizens to restrict themselves to a very moderate daily allowance for their subsistence.—*Robertson*.

(b) The council itself was restricted to thirty members.—*Green*.

(c) Practically the exchange of commodities was very commonly restricted to the immediate localities in which they were produced.

Mervale.

(d) Gibbon's studies were restricted to the learned languages.

Morison.

Result from*=arise from, কোন কারণ হইতে উৎপন্ন হওয়া।

(a) This misconception resulted not from a want of sagacity but from a want of information.—*Kaye*.

(b) The pleasure which results from the acquisition of important knowledge is quite as innocent as any pleasure.—*Sydney Smith*.

Result in*=end in, কোন কিছুতে পূর্ব বা পর্যবসিত হওয়া।

(a) There was one especial matter which had been a source of much conflict and had resulted in the determination of the Lieutenant-Governor to remove Mr. Taylor from the Patna Commissionership.—*Kaye*.

(b) His victories, however signal, resulted in no permanent occupation of the country.—*Mervale*.

Revert to*=return to, পুনরায় আসা, পুনরায় অহং করা।

(a) At the death of the present proprietors the slaves were to revert to the crown.—*Prestott.*

(b) Rome reverted upon his death to her former policy.—*Mervale.*

(c) When he had got over that grief, his mind once more reverted to his darling money for consolation.—*Dickens.*

Rich in, be—be full of, পরিপূর্ণ হওয়া।

(a) The years which followed were rich in events of profound national importance.—*Froude.*

(b) Rich indeed in moral instruction was the life of Charles Lamb.

De Quincey.

Rid of—free from, মুক্ত করা।

(a) His object was to rid his country of a dangerous enemy.—*Froude.*

(b) The king could not by a mere act of his prerogative rid himself of a troublesome politician.—*Macaulay.*

Ring with*=be filled with (report or talk); resound with, অভিধানিত হওয়া।

(a) The pulpits rang with invectives against the king's ministers and sometimes against the king himself.—*Scott.*

(b) Europe is ringing with the noise of intellectual achievements with which even despotic governments affect to sympathize.—*Buckle.*

(c) All Spain, Portugal and Italy rang with her adventures.

De Quincey.

Ripe for—advanced to a state of fitness for, ready for, কোন কিছুর জন্য প্রস্তুত বা পরিপক্ষ হওয়া আইসা।

(a) But the times were not ripe for a rising.—*Froude.*

(b) They are ripe for revolt and have already tampered with the Sepoys at Berhampore.—*Kaya*

(c) These and similar facts have been collected, methodized, and are ripe for use.—*Buckle.*

Rob one of—steal something from one, হরণ করা; deprive one of, বৃক্ষিত করা।

(a) I was in charge of a girl who had robbed me of some trifles.

De Quincey.

(b) The aristocracy had been robbed of all share in public affairs.

Green.



Sacrifice, to—give up (something that is dear to one) for the sake of, কোন কিছুর জন্য খিলেব কোন প্রিয়বস্তু বিসর্জন করা; destroy for the sake of gratifying, কোন বৃত্তি চরিতার্থ করিয়ার মত্ত কোন প্রিয়বস্তু নষ্ট করা।

(a) She has long been accustomed to sacrifice her own comforts to the welfare of others.—*Scott.*

(b) The interests of the provinces were often sacrificed to the interests of the capital.—*Freeman.*

(c) He wanted the vulgar courage which was found in the meanest of the hundreds of thousands whom he had sacrificed to his vain-glorious ambition.—*Macaulay.*

Satisfy one off—free one from doubt or suspense in regard to ; convince one of, कोन विषय सबले सम्मेह तप्पन करूँ, अतीति अवाइया हेजाएँ।

(a) He determined to satisfy himself of the real state of the case.

Thackeray.

(b) This satisfied us of the falsehood of the woman's story.—*Warren.*

(c) The world at least was satisfied of the guilt of the chief prisoners.
Froude.

(d) Charles declared himself satisfied of the expediency of the proposed measure, and resolved to carry it into effect.—*Macaulay.*

Satisfied with, be = be pleased with, be contented with, सुख्ते होया।

(a) They were by no means satisfied with the explanation which he gave them in private.—*Macaulay.*

(b) William was not satisfied with the way in which he had been represented in the Parliament House.—*Macaulay.*

Saturated with, be = be soaked with, भिजे अवजाबे होया ; be filled fully with, परिपूर्ण होया, कोन बिहूते शोधा थाका।

(a) Her handkerchief saturated with eau-de-cologne was every now and then lifted to her face.—*Warren.*

(b) Her entire nature was saturated with artifice.—*Froude.*

(c) His mind became saturated, as it were, with these profound studies and meditations.—*Lytton.*

Savour of* = smell of, have the appearance of, कोन बिहूत गक थाका।

(a) Hume was careful in the later editions of his Essays to expunge everything that savoured of democratic tendencies.—*Huxley.*

(b) The latter part of it savours more of cunning than of discretion.
Addison.

(c) The tone of the whole passage savours more of satire than of sober history.—*Morison.*

Seize upon—take possession of, धर्द करा ; take hold on, धरा ; grasp, आँधाहर महित गहन करा।

(a) He seized upon her property.—*Dickens.*

(b) And the contagion of his confidence seized upon the prince.
Johnson.

(c) Every recorded scandal against him is eagerly seized upon without regard to the evidence on which it rests.—*Freeman.*

Send for = request one by message to come, ডাকিবা পাঠান ; require one by message to send ; send some one to ask ; চিহ্ন পাঠান।

(a) The King *sent for* Fox and directed him to form the plan of an administration in concert with Pitt.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The surgeon was immediately *sent for* to examine the wound.

Southey.

(c) The General *sent for* the keys of the fort and of the treasury.

Macaulay.

(d) He spoke of his intention of *sending for* help to Flanders.—*Froude*.

Sensible of, be = be aware of, be conscious of, কোন বিষয় অবগত থাকা।

(a) Hastings it was clear *was not sensible of* the danger of his position.—*Macaulay*.

(b) They *were sensible of* their own weakness and their inability to offer any effectual resistance.—*Southey*.

(c) The nation *became gradually sensible of* the value of his services.

Prescott.

Sensitive to, be = feel keenly, কোন কিছুতে বিশেষ মনোযোগ পাওয়া—be liable to be easily affected by, অন্তর্ভুক্ত লাগা।

(a) The poet *was excessively sensitive to* these attacks and had not the art and self-command to conceal his feelings.—*Irving*.

(b) She *was too sensitive to* abuse and calumny.—*Macaulay*.

(c) I am very sensitive, I acknowledge, to noise.—*Helps*.

Sentence one to = condemn one to (some punishment), কোন দণ্ডিতান করা।

(a) They *sentenced him to* death.—*Dickens*.

(b) He was tried, convicted and *sentenced to a ruinous fine*.—*Macaulay*.

Share in = bear (with another) a part of, কোন কিছুর অংশ প্রস্তুত করা ; have in common, অন্যের বে উদারণ আছে তাহা থাকা।

(a) Had he taken office at this time, he would in all probability have *shared largely in the unpopularity of P., S., and C.*—*Macaulay*.

(b) He died and his son, who had *shared in* his privations, shortly followed him.—*Smiles*.

(c). In this only, he outran his brethren—that, *sharing in* their blindness, he greatly exceeded them in presumption.—*De Quincey*.

Shrink ab= recoil with fear at the thought or sight of, কোন কিছু দেখিবা, বা আবিষ্ট করে পিছান।

(a) I sometimes shrink at evils recollected, and sometimes start at evils anticipated.—*Johnson*.

(b) "Pshaw ! man, what dost thou shrink at?"—*Goldsmith*.

Shrink from* = decline to undergo or undertake from fear, ভয়ে এড়ান বা কোন কিছু করিতে না চাইবা; shun, সংত্রবেশ্যাসিতে না চাইবা।

(a) His favourite pursuits are sedentary. He *shrinks from* bodily exertion.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He *shrank from* all responsibility.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He was a man of morals so bad that his own relations *shrank from* him.—*Macaulay*.

Sick of—be disgusted with, কোন কিছুর অতি ধার পর নাই বিস্তৃত হওয়া;

(a) He became *sick of* public life and began to pine for the silence and solitude of his seat at Nottinghamshire.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The nation was *sick of* the very name.—*Macaulay*.

(c) But Timon was *sick of* the false world.—*Lamb*.

Sick with—strongly affected by, অভিভূত :

(a) He fell *as sick with* agitation that he did not even attempt to hand her in to the coach.—*Warren*.

(b) Fanny was *sick with* terror and durst hardly stir out of doors.

Macaulay.

Similar to—like, resembling, টিক, উজ্জপ :

(a) We stand in a situation *similar to* that in which our ancestors stood under James I.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The old man's passion for confinement is *similar to* that we all have for life.—*Goldsmith*.

(c) Very *similar to* this was the state of India sixty years ago.

Macaulay.

Sink into*—fall into, গড়া, গড়িয়া আসা ; fall into (a state worse than the former) কোনোরূপ মূল অবস্থার গড়া; dwindle into, শয়তন হওয়া। Be sunk in = be swallowed up by ; be degraded to a condition of ; কোন কিছুতে মুরিয়া আকা ; এমনভাব হীনাবহার গড়া বাহা হইতে উক্তাবের পথ নাই।

(a) He *sank into* what appeared to be a deep slumber.—*Dickens*.

(b) His voice generally loud and coarse *sank into* a whisper.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He *sank into* a deep melancholy and hid himself from the public eye.—*Macaulay*.

(d) He had on a sudden *sunk into* obscurity, and abject poverty.

Macaulay.

(e) They abound with passages compared with which the finest declamations of Burke *sink into* insignificance.—*Macaulay*.

(f) The unhappy Prince seemed during some days to be *sunk in* despondency.—*Macaulay*.

(g) The people despised and enslaved were *sunk in* abject poverty.

Buckit.

(h) We see the multitude *sunk in* brutal ignorance.—*Macaulay*.

Sink under*—decline or fail in strength by reason of, কোন কিছুর মধ্যে অভ্যন্তর অবস্থা হইয়া গড়াটি

(a) The strength and spirits of the soldiers *sank under* the enervating influence of a tropical climate.—*Prescott*.

(b) He was fast *sinking under* bodily and mental disease.—*Macaulay*.

(c) His spirit *sank under* the terrors of death.—*Macaulay*.

Skilled in, **be =** have familiar knowledge of (something so as to be able to conduct it with readiness and dexterity), কোন বিষয়ে বিশেষ পটুতা থাক।

(a) He was little *skilled in* the administration of war, and still less *skilled in* civil business.—*Macaulay*.

Skip over=pass without notice, কিছু না বলিয়া ছাড়িয়া যাওয়া।

(a) Let us *skip over* this interval in the history of her downward progress.—*Thackeray*.

Smack of*—exhibit indications of the presence of (any character or quality), কোন গুণ বা দোষের লক্ষণ দেখান।

(a) His very faults *smack of* the raciness of his good qualities.—*Iring*.

(b) All sects, all ages, *smack of* this vice.—*Shakespeare*.

Smart under (smart from)*=feel sharp pain of mind from being subjected to, কোন কিছুর যত্নগুলো আপসান।

(a) The courtiers, counts and marquises who had *smarted under* the lash of the poet were loud in their condemnation of him.—*Prescott*.

(b) The Dauphin *smarting under* the taunts of de Monluc would have gone forward at all hazards.—*Froude*.

(c) But he was *smarting from* the pain of a humiliating defeat.

Macaulay.

Smile at=express a slight disapproval of or a slight contempt for (something) by a smiling look, কোন কিছু দেখিয়া বা শুনিয়া স্মৃথি হাস্য করা।

(a) Goldsmith's best friends *smiled at* his conversational failures.

Blair

(b) Every young Brahmin, who learns geography in our colleges, learns to *smile at* the Hindu mythology.—*Macaulay*.

(c) We may *smile at* so preposterous a dedication of the labours of a lifetime as this.—*Craik*.

Smile upon=be propitious or favourable to one ; favour ; কাহারও অতি অসম হওয়া।

(a) The King, and the minister who was the King's master, *smiled on* their illustrious flatterer.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Good fortune now began to *smile upon* Amelia.—*Thackeray*.

Smitten with, **be =** be charmed with, মৌহিত হওয়া ; be afflicted with a disease, কোন দ্রোগাঙ্গুষ্ঠ হওয়া।

(a) It appears that this person was greatly *smitten with* Arthur.

Thackeray.

(b) But he was smitten with a sore disease, and died after a few days' illness.—*Merivale.*

Sneer at—show contempt by turning up the nose or by a particular cast of the countenance, मूँह वा नाक सिट्टकाइया। अवज्ञा अकाश करा।

(a) Some few sneered at him and hated him.—*Thackeray.*

(b) The Tories found much to sneer at in the conduct of their opponents.—*Macaulay.*

(c) The nonjuring clergy were at least as much sneered at in his place as in his nephew's.—*Macaulay.*

Sparing of, be = be chary or parsimonious of, कोन किछु सबके अति साधारणी हैंगा चला, कम करिया देओगा।

(a) Grenville was as liberal of words as he was sparing of guineas.
Macaulay.

(b) Nothing is better known of Boileau than that he was singularly sparing of compliments.—*Macaulay.*

Speculate on or upon—think on attentively, भाल करिया ताबा; dwell upon, कोन विषय लैंगा कथावार्ता करा।

(a) I have often speculated on the subject of these mysterious speculations.—*De Quincey.*

(b) It is quite edifying to hear women speculate upon the worthlessness and the duration of beauty.—*Thackeray.*

Spring from* = be descended from, कोन वंश हैंडे उड़ूत होगा; arise from, कोन किछु हैंडे उंगल होगा।

(a) Warren Hastings sprang from an ancient and illustrious race.
Macaulay.

(b) These persons had generally sprung from families neither ancient nor opulent.—*Macaulay.*

" (c) It sprang from causes altogether unknown.—*George Eliot.*

(d) Both these propensities spring from our impatience of the state in which we actually are.—*Macaulay.*

Stare at—look at a person with fixed eyes, दृष्टि खोली तागान।

(a) He once saw a crowd staring at something on a wall.—*Macaulay.*

(b) He was in reality staring at his employer.—*Dickens.*

(c) Imagine the head of Oliver Cromwell set upon a pole to be stared at by a brutal crowd!—*Dickens.*

Staunch to = firm or steady, दृढ़कर्त्त्व अवस्था करिया (दृढ़कृ दृष्टिया);

(a) They had almost all remained staunch to their Lutheran confession.
Golden Deeds.

Steep in—soak in (a liquid), डिलान; immerse in, कोन किछुते आहुते हैंगा थाक।

(a) Many of the bystanders rushed forward and *steeped* their handkerchiefs in his blood.—*Dickens*.

(b) He disclosed to me the melancholy fact that your family were *steeped* in ignorance.—*Dickens*.

(c) Though *steeped* to the lips in prejudice, he was really candid.

De Quincey

Stoop to*=submit to, কোন ক্ষিত্বে নত হওয়া ; condescend to do, কোন হীন কাজ করিতে নত হওয়া।

(a) It was not without a long struggle and a bitter pang that James stooped to this last humiliation.—*Macaulay*.

(b) He was incapable of stooping to an act of baseness.—*Macaulay*.

(c) Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly.—*Bacon*.

Strip one of=divest one of, বসন খুলিয়া লওয়া ; deprive one of, কোন ক্ষিত্বে হইতে বক্ষিত করা।

(a) They even stripped them of their clothes, and sent them out naked to die in the fields.—*Buckle*.

(b) The English colonists had already been stripped of all political power.—*Macaulay*.

(c) You stripped me of the greater part of all I ever had.—*Dickens*.

Studded with, be=be adorned with ornamental knobs ; be set thickly with objects that appear prominently, মেন জমির উপর কোন অগ্রেক্ষাকৃত উচ্চ প্রদৃশ্য বসন্তেয়া সজ্জিত করা।

(a) A great part of the island is rather level ; but it is studded and gemmed as it were, with castles and palaces.—*Irving*.

(b) The water is studded with boats of all sorts and descriptions.

Dickens

Stumble on=light on (by chance), হটাই আসিয়া পড়া।

(a) What English intellect could have chosen such a topic, or by chance stumble on it?—*Carlyle*.

Subject to, be=be under the power or dominion of, কাহারও জীবন বা সুব্রজ্ঞান ধারা ; be liable to, সহ্য করিতে হওয়া।

(a) Of the many provinces which had been subject to the House of Tamerlane, the wealthiest was Bengal.—*Macaulay*.

(b) Man is subject to innumerable pains and sorrows.—*Addison*.

Submit to=yield to, কোন ক্ষিত্বে নত হওয়া ; lay before or refer to for judgment or decision, কাহারে ফোরে সন্দেশ করা।

(a) They submitted to extortion, because they could not help themselves.—*Macaulay*.

(b) The enemy implored peace in the humblest language, and submitted to such terms as the new Governor chose to dictate.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He submitted the results to the most scientific audiences that Paris and London could muster.—*Smiles.*

(d) He offered to submit the case to the Supreme Court, and to abide by its decision.—*Macaulay.*

Subscribe to—assent to by signing one's name, নাম স্বাক্ষর করিয়া সম্মতি দেওয়া ; promise to contribute by signing one's name, টাকা সহি করা ; agree with, accept, একমত হওয়া।

(a) A few belligious Britons there were who would not subscribe to this article of faith.—*Dickens.*

(b) And we have made them subscribe to our doctrine.—*Thackeray.*

(c) Who could have resisted the pleading of sixteen of our fairest sisters and withheld their exhortations to subscribe to our noble society ?
Dickens.

(d) You may say of course what you like, but I don't subscribe to your assumptions.—*Dickens.*

Subservient to, be—be meanly submissive to, পদানত হওয়া ; be subordinate to, কোন কিছুর অধিকা নীচু বলিয়া গণ্য হওয়া।

(a) The Lords and councillors were as subservient to the King as the meanest peasant in England was.—*Dickens.*

(b) He expressed his regret that so admirable a system of intellectual and moral discipline should be subservient to the interests of a corrupt religion.—*Macaulay.*

Substitute for—put something in the place of, একটা বদলাইয়া আব একটা বসান।

(a) Change the structure of the sentence ; substitute one synonym for another, and the whole effect is destroyed.—*Macaulay.*

(b) They determined to propose that lessons taken from the canonical books of Scripture should be substituted for the lessons taken from the Apocrypha.—*Macaulay.*

Subsist on—live upon, কোন জৰ্য আহাৰ কৰিয়া জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰা।

(a) He used to set traps for human beings as if for wild beasts, and subsisted on their flesh.—*Scott.*

(b) He subsisted only upon alms.—*Robertson.*

Subversive of, be—tend to subvert, be fatal to, বিরোধীকারী হওয়া।

(a) Such doctrines were deemed by the upper classes to be antisocial and to be subversive of all order.—*Buckle.*

(b) Nothing could be more really subversive of the foundations on which the old European order rested.—*M. Arnold.*

Succeed in—be successful in, কোন বিদ্যৱে সুস্থিতি হওয়া।

(a) Beton succeeded in preventing the York meeting.—*Froude.*

(b) It would have been for the permanent interest of Europe if he had succeeded in his attempt.—Freeman.

Succeed to—come to or get (some title, rank, or estate) after another, এক জনের মরণোত্তর বা পরে কোন সম্পদ লাভ করা ; follow, পরিবর্ত্তে আসা।

(a) Mary was to succeed to the Crown.—Froude.

(b) He soon afterwards succeeded to the title of Duke of St. Simon.
Macaulay.

(c) The rage of faction succeeded to the love of liberty.—Macaulay.

Succumb to—be overpowered by, yield to, কোন কিছুর ভাবে বলহীনেব ন্যায় অভিভূত হওয়া।

(a) A good officer highly respected by all, he had recently succumbed to the pressure of sickness.—Kaye.

(b) And despots though they were, they succumbed to that pressure of opinions which they believed they were controlling.—Buckle.

(c) He made no furious attack upon the city, but patiently waited till she should succumb to pestilence and famine.—Merivale.

Suffer from (suffer under)=undergo pain of body or mind from being affected by, endure the evil of ; কোনকোন কষ্ট ভোগ করা।

(a) His habits had been intemperate ; he suffered much from gout.
Macaulay.

(b) He was suffering under a complication of severe and incurable diseases.—Macaulay.

(c) Like all the army, they suffered terribly from famine.
Golden Deeds.

Suffice for *—be enough or sufficient for, কোন কিছুর পক্ষে যথেষ্ট হওয়া।

(a) A few hours more might suffice for the voyage.—Macaulay.

Suited for, be—be adapted to serve (a certain purpose), কোন উদ্দেশ্যের উপযোগী হওয়া ; be proper for, কাহারও পক্ষে উপযুক্ত হওয়া।

(a) We have chosen Frederic, because he is the best suited for our purpose.—Freeman.

(b) Constantinople became the head of Italy, not because her position made her best suited for the purpose, but because Italian feeling could endure no other head.—Freeman.

(c) She heard the talk of many of her father's wild companions, often but ill suited for a girl to hear.—Thackeray.

Suit to—adapt one thing to another, যিনি রাখ, উপযোগী করা। Be suited to—be adapted to, কাহারও বা কোন কিছুটি উপযোগী হওয়া।

(a) Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.—Shakespeare.

(b) They knew what they wanted to produce, and they suited their means to their ends.—Froude.

(c) He spoke with a calmness, sobriety, and dignity, well suited to the audience which he was addressing.—Macaulay.

(d) Each is on the whole the best suited to the country in which it is found.—Freeman.

(e) But the profession of arms was not suited to his quiet and studious tastes.—Prescott.

Superior to one in, be—surpass one in some quality, অন্যের অপেক্ষা কোন বিষয়ে অগ্রে হওয়া। Be superior to—be above, কোন কিছুতে অভিজ্ঞ না হওয়া।

(a) Lewis was certainly far superior to James in all the abilities and acquirements of a statesman.—Macaulay.

(b) In discipline the army of Ginkel was far superior to theirs.

Macaulay.

(c) They ought to have been superior to vulgar prejudices.—Macaulay.

Supply one with (supply to one) = furnish one with, give to one, যোগান, দেওয়া।

(a) The only question is as to the way in which our contact with nature supplies us with ideas.—Buckle.

(b) The writings of Locke supplied materials to Condillac for his system of metaphysics.—Buckle.

Surprised at, be—be struck with wonder or astonishment by, কোনকিছু দেখিয়া বা শনিয়া আশচর্য হওয়া।

(a) He owned that he was not surprised at the ill humour which many gentlemen showed.—Macaulay.

(b) They were surprised at their own ignorance of the world around them.—Irving.

Susceptible of or to—capable of being easily impressed or affected by ; easily influenced by ; সহজ প্রেরণ, মনে লাগান।

(a) Men are susceptible of all impressions during infancy and retain these impressions as long as they live.—Hume.

(b) Candidates are creatures not very susceptible of affronts.—Cowper.

(c) But they are more susceptible than most men are to devotion and nobility in character.—Morley.

Suspect one of—imagine one to be guilty of, কেহ কোন দোষ করিয়াছে বা কাহাতে কোন দোষ আঁটে বলিয়া সন্দেহ করা।

(a) Nobody can suspect him of personal cowardice or of vulgar cupidity.—Macaulay.

(b) Yet he was never suspected of treachery, or even of slackness.

Macaulay.

(c) He was suspected of being in communication with Sepoy regiments.—Kaye.

Swarm with*=be thronged or filled with, পৌরা যাও।

(a) The forests too are full of life, swarming with birds of brilliant plumage.—Irving.

(b) The house swarmed with placemen of all kinds.—*Macaulay.*

Swerve from=depart from (some purpose, resolution or duty), কোন উদ্দেশ্য, অভিজ্ঞতা বা কর্তব্য হইতে পিছন।

(a) I never swerved from my purpose for a moment's space.—*Dickens.*

(b) The Bishop assured their Majesties that he would no more swerve from his duty to them than renounce his hope of heaven.—*Macaulay.*

(c) He declared that he would not swerve from the principles established by the Vienna Conference.—*Kinglake.*

Sympathize with=be affected by feelings similar to those of another ; feel for, কাশীরও সহিত সমান শুধু বা দুঃখ অসুস্থির করা ; have sympathy for, কোন বিষয়ে সহামূল্যতা থাকা।

(a) She sympathized with Biggs as with all neglected or gentle people.

Thackeray.

(b) That we do sympathize with his cause proves nothing.—*Freeman.*

(c) He was a Bourbon, and sympathized with the distress of the house from which he sprang.—*Macaulay.*

Sympathy for=commiseration for, কাশীরও দুঃখে দুঃখীমূল্য।

(a) He showed great sympathy for his extraordinary sufferings.

Prejean.

(b) Yet he was not without sympathy for his old friend.—*Macaulay.*

Sympathy with one=fellow-feeling for, কাশীরও সহিত সহামূল্য।

(a) He feels a certain sympathy with his people even when they are in the wrong.—*Freeman.*

(b) And even the majority, courtly as it was, could not but feel some sympathy with the nation.—*Macaulay.*

Synonymous with=conveying the same idea with ; the same thing as ; উভয়ই একার্থীক, ইইই এক।

(a) To them, antiquity is synonymous with wisdom, and every improvement is a dangerous innovation.—*Buckle.*

(b) They considered the name of Whig as synonymous with the name of Campbell.—*Macaulay.*

(c) To this day they always use the word "political" as synonymous with "diplomatic".—*Macaulay.*

T.

Tamper with=practise secretly on, intrigue with, বড় করিয়া ডোকণি-ইবাব চোঁ করা ; meddle with, with a view to injure, নষ্ট করিয়া র অভিযানে হস্তক্ষেপ করা।

(a) It is reported that men are wandering about in the guise of Fakirs *tampering with* the villagers.—*Kaye*.

(b) To assert that documents were forged, or that witnesses were *tampered with*, costs then no effort.—*Froude*.

(c) The French in return were ready to promise that the established religion should not be *tampered with*.—*Froude*.

Tantamount to—equivalent to, তাংগর্যে একই।

(a) The king is to be always the father of his people; which is *tantamount to* saying that the people are to be always children and in a condition of tutelage.—*Kingsley*.

(b) This is *tantamount to* saying that what appeared obviously absurd to him was always absurd to everybody.—*Morison*.

Taste of*—experience, have perception of, আর পাওয়া, কেমন জিনিস তাহাঁ টেক পাওয়া।

(a) You shall to the porter's lodge, and *taste of* the discipline there, if you give your foolery such licence.—*Scott*.

(b) Cowards die many times before their deaths;

The valiant never *taste of* death but once.—*Shakespeare*.

Taste for, a—power of appreciating, বস্তুতা ; a turn for, অনুসরণ।

(a) He had little *taste for* music and no knowledge of the strain she played.—*Dickens*.

(b) William had no *taste for* disquisitions and disputations.

Macaulay

(c) I have no *taste for* law.—*Thackeray*.

Tax one with*—charge one with, কোন কল্প অপরাধ দেওয়া।

(a) In one of his printed works he dared *tax* Milton with having artfully and deliberately told a falsehood.—*De Quincey*.

(b) I rated him soundly and *taxed* him with unfriendliness and ingratitude.—*Thackeray*.

Teem with*—abound with, be full of, বিভূতির খোক।

(a) The history of India *teems with* examples of both results.—*Kaye*.

(b) Everywhere the land *teemed with* evidence of agricultural wealth.

Prescott.

Tenacious of, be*—cling fast to, be unwilling to quit, ছাড়িতে অস্বীকৃত।

(a) They were more *tenacious of* their principles.—*Robertson*.

(b) But the Spanish miners were too *tenacious of* their old customs to give way.—*Buckle*.

(c) But Charles was not so *tenacious of* authority as his ministers.

Prescott.

Tend to*—take such a course as to bring about, কোর্স দিকে থাওয়া ; lead to. ফের্পার্স করা।

(a) For years things have been steadily *tending* to such a consummation.—*Macaulay*.

(b) To this everything in the most advanced countries of Europe was *tending* for nearly three centuries.—*Buckle*.

(c) Yet even in this case, war has no tendency to propagate war, but *tends* to the very opposite result.—*De Quincey*.

Testify to = give evidence in regard to, कोन विवर प्रमाणित करा ; prove, अस्ति करा ।

(a) He never dared to call a servant of his household to *testify to* his treatment of her.—*Thackeray*.

(b) Yet the letter itself, and others which follow, *testify to* the vehemence of Burke's interest in the matter.—*Morley*.

Think of = employ the mind in, consider ; reflect on ; जाना ; call to mind, मने करा, अरण करा ; entertain the idea of, मनाए करा ; meditate, मने मने करना करा ; be anxious about, उत्तिष्ठित होना ।

(a) The fact is, both girls had their own real affairs to *think of*.
Thackeray.

(b) The scheme was one which has been often *thought of*.—*Craik*.

(c) It is awful to *think of* the great sufferings of the great man.
Thackeray.

(d) As I lie here and *think of* my past life, I feel small, very small indeed.—*Golden Deeds*.

(e) I blush when I *think of* it.—*Macaulay*.

(f) They were so bold that they never *thought of* retreating.—*Dickens*.

(g) It was vain to *think of* passing at that moment to any other business.—*Macaulay*.

(h) This was not to be *thought of*.—*Prescott*.

(i) Mary soon afterwards gave birth to a son, still *thinking of* revenge.
Dickens.

(j) Every man *thought only of* his own safety.—*Prescott*.

Think on (think over) = reflect attentively on, मनोवेग गूर्दक तावा ; one's mind is turned to, काहाराव नालूमने उद्देश होना ।

(a) Both had *thought much on* the principles of government.
Macaulay.

(b) They were stung by remorse when they *thought over* what they done.—*Macaulay*.

(c) And when he *thought thereon*, he wept.—*Bible*.

(d) In his distress he *thought on* Pi. —*Macaulay*.

Thirst for = long for, अबल होना, इच्छा होना ।

(a) Pope *thirsting for* literary fame was delighted to form such a connexion.—*Leslie Stephen*.

(b) My soul *thireteth for* the living God.—*Bible*.

Threaten one with - hold out to one the fear of (some injury or evil), কোন কিছুর অঙ্গ দেখাব।

(a) But nothing daunted, he defied the intrigues of his adversaries, and even threatened Appius with arrest.—*Merivale*.

(b) Half the firms of Bristol and Liverpool were threatened with bankruptcy.—*Macaulay*.

Thrust into = force something into, পঠাইবেওয়া।

(a) He thrust his hands into his pockets and walked up and down the office.—*Dickens*.

(b) Innumerable pamphlets and broadsides about the coin were thrust into the hands of members of Parliament in the lobby.—*Macaulay*.

Thrust on = offer without solicitation, force upon ; (না চাহিলেও যা ইচ্ছার বিকলে) ধার্ভ কৈলেও দেওয়া।

(a) In this manner he succeeded in avoiding the greatness which others desired to thrust upon him.—*Macaulay*.

(b) There is a wide difference between the advice that is thrust upon you and that which you have to seek for.—*Helps*.

(c) Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.—*Shakespeare*,

Tinged with, be - be imbued in some degree with, কোন কিছুর অঙ্গ ধার্ভ।

(a) Everything that the Romans wrote of Hannibal was tinged with deep and ignoble prejudice.—*Merivale*.

(b) The protestantism of the majority was tinged with puritanism.—*Macaulay*.

Tired of, be - be wearied with, be sick of, পঠাই বা বিরক্ত হওয়া।

(a) By this time the Commons were thoroughly tired of the inquiry into the conduct of the war.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I am tired of these professional people.—*Thackeray*.

(c) I am tired of being asked such ridiculous questions.—*Dickens*.

Trace to - ascribe to, as the source, কোন ঘটনার মূল সূর্যে কৃত্য ; find one out by following foot-marks, পায়ের মাঝখনিয়া অসুস্থল করিয়া কাহাকে শান্তির করা।

(a) We are introduced to people who, proceedings we can trace to no motive.—*Macaulay*.

(b) I really think that a great many of the evils that afflict mankind are to be traced to the badness of habitations.—*Helps*.

(c) The crime could not be traced to Shan.—*Froude*.

(d) He was traced to his woodland haunts, where he was reposing with a band of his followers.—*Irving*.

Trample on - treat with Contempt, গীরিয়া দলা, যত মূল হইতে পারে অবজ্ঞা প্রদর্শন করা।

(a) But she was not a woman to be knocked down and *trampled on* without resistance.—*Trollope*.

(b) They cringed to the powerful and *trampled on* the weak.—*Macaulay*.

(c) He had *trampled on* law, liberty, and property in order to raise the Catholics to an odious and precarious ascendancy.—*Macaulay*.

Transported to, be=be carried into banishment, as a criminal, বাণাস্তরিত হওয়া।

(a) The victims were *transported* to Barbadoes and other unhealthy settlements.—*Buckle*.

Translate into—render into (another language), অমুবাল করা।

(a) He *translated* a part of the Scriptures into his native tongue.—*Smiles*.

(b) The book was *translated* into the French language.—*Oraik*.

Translate to—remove from one place to (another), টানাস্তরিত করা।

(a) Some months after my eleventh birthday, Greenhay was sold and my mother's establishment was *translated to* Bath.—*De Quincey*.

(b) They are told that Constantine *translated* the seat of Empire from Rome to Byzantium.—*Freeman*.

Trespass on*—intrude upon, অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা ; go too far so as to exhaust, প্রিষিকর বোধ হয় এত মূল থাইয়া ; violate, কোর বিরুদ্ধ উচ্চ করা।

(a) If ever there was a donkey *trespassing on* my green, there was one this afternoon at 4 o'clock.—*Dickens*.

(b) It has already run to a length that must *trespass on* the patience of our readers.—*Prescott*.

(c) The least he could do in return was not to *trespass on* so much goodness longer than necessary.—*De Quincey*.

(d) But I had a careless Irish education, and am never quite sure that I may not be *trespassing on* some mysterious law of English good-breeding.—*De Quincey*.

Trifle with—treat without respect or seriousness, তুচ্ছভাবে করা।

(a) I pray you do not *trifle with* your own or others' hearts so recklessly.—*Thackeray*.

(b) The people were not in a mood to be *trifled with*.—*Macaulay*.

(c) She complained passionately that she had been *trifled with*.—*Froude*.

Triumph over*—surmount, অতিক্রম করিয়া উঠো ; be superior to, প্রেক্ষিত করা ; obtain the victory over, জয় লাভ করা।

(a) Yet even on the Continent, the energy of *that* triumphed over all difficulties.—*Macaulay*.

(b) But in the greatness of his sentiments, Milton *triumphed over* all the poets both ancient and modern.—*Addison.*

(c) Conscience *triumphed over* affection.—*Golden Deeds.*

(ω), Leo *triumphed over* both foes.—*Freeman.*

True to, be = be faithful to ; steadily adheres to, মৃচকপে কাহারও পক্ষ বা কোন নীতি অবলম্বন করা।

(a) The Irish were the only people in northern Europe who had remained *true to* the old religion.—*Macaulay.*

(b) But the King remained *true to* his principles of equal justice.

Froude.

(c) Each of the kinsmen was *true to* his character. Temple's soul festered with spite and Pitt's swelled into contempt.—*Macaulay.*

W

Wait for—stand still for ; stay in expectation of অভীক্ষা করিয়া থাক।

(a) Time and tide *wait for* no man, saith the adage.—*Dickens.*

(b) He gave this explanation with great calmness and waited for an answer.—*Dickens.*

Wait upon—attend on one as a servant, ভূত্যের ন্যায় কাহারও নিকট হাজির থাকা ; visit on business or for ceremony, কোন কার্য উপলক্ষ করিয়া কাহারও সহিত সাক্ষাৎ করা।

(a) She thought fifty knights too many to *wait upon* him.—*Lamb.*

(b), He was *waited upon* by persons who knelt to him.—*Helps.*

(c) Voltaire went to *wait upon* him as one of the Representatives of Literature.—*Thackeray.*

Warn one against (warn one of)—caution one against (some evil), কাহাকে সতর্ক করা।

(a) His master, a man of the old school, warned him against too much reading.—*Smiles.*

(b) Messengers were sent to warn *Mountford* of his danger.—*Macaulay.*

(c) I warn the public against believing one-tenth of the stories against her.—*Thackeray.*

Watch over—guard from danger, রক্ষা করা।

(a) But never did they fail to keep his secrets, and to *watch over* his interests with gentlemanlike and soldierlike fidelity.—*Macaulay.*

(b) And orders were given that a guard should attend daily to *watch over* the safety of the Parliament.—*Macaulay.*

Wean one from=accustom a child to the deprivation of the mother's breast, পিতৃদেশ মাই হাড়া ; (fig.) detach or alienate one from (some object to which one is attached); বে বিদয় আসক্ত তাহা পৰিত্বান।

(a) But he strove in vain to wean himself from his captivity to opium.
De Quincey.

(b) Is it not a most extraordinary thing that all I say and do will not wean you from propensities which your original station in life has rendered familiar to you?—*Dickens.*

(c) In this way immense bodies of men were gradually weaned from their old warlike habits.—*Buckle.*

Weary of, be-feel tired of, have one's patience exhausted by, ফাল্ট হওয়া, আর ভাল না জাগা ; be displeased with, বিরক্ত বোধ হওয়া।

(a) Her Council were never weary of praising her sincerity.—*Froude.*

(b) But both England and Holland were weary of war.—*Green.*

(c) It was natural that a prince who was emphatically a man of action should become weary of a minister who was a man of speculation.

Macaulay.

Wedded to, be-be married to, কাহারও সহিত বিবাহ হওয়া ; cling fast to (commonly applied to a person's opinions or crutches, implying obstinacy), দৃঢ়কূপে অবগতন করিয়া থাকা।

(a) I am wedded to the best and most generous of men.—*Thackeray.*

(b) They were as untamable, as much wedded to their desolate freedom, as the wild ass.—*Macaulay.*

(c) They are wedded to opinions full of contradiction and impossibility.—*Addison.*

(d) A temperate believer, he was wedded to no ecclesiastical theory.

Merville.

Welcome to, be-be pleasing to, আস্থাদের বিষয় হওয়া ; be free to have gratuitously, বিনা বাধে বা অনাস্থাসে পৌওয়া।

(a) A change of masters is commonly welcome to subject nations.

Froude.

(b) No intelligence could be more welcome to him.—*Macaulay.*

(c) Any beggars, or group of children, were welcome to a share of what small funds he had.—*Blatt.*

Wink at-give a hint, by a motion of the eyelids, চোখ ঠাস, ইসারা করা ; connive at, দেখিয়াও না দেখা।

(a) Here he winked at Martin again to apprise him that all the forms prescribed by law were now complied with.—*Dickens.*

(b) He winked at crimes of every kind.—*Freeman.*

(c) But what he could not wink at was the systematic treason which he committed against our comfort.—*De Quincey.*

Withdraw from-quit, ভাগ করিয়া দাওয়া ; retire from, কোথা কিছি পিছান ; take away from, কোন হান হইতে কিছাইয়া আনা।

(a) Sweden finally withdrew from the lands east and south of the Baltic.—*Freeman.*

(b) Anxious to withdraw himself from popular notice, he accepted the accommodation of one of those pavilions pitched at the extremities of the lists.—*Scott.*

(c) Lewis suddenly withdrew his troops from Flanders.—*Macaulay.*

Withhold from = keep back from; not to grant to, নির্ভেগা।

(a) He was, in the true sense of the words of Jesus, withholding from Caesar the things which were Caesar's.—*Macaulay.*

(b) ——None shall from me withhold

Longer thy offered good.—*Milton.*

Wonder at = be struck with astonishment at, তাক লাগা, আশ্চর্য হওয়া ; marvel at, আশ্চর্যের বিষয় হওয়া।

(a) They wondered at the beauty of the flowers.—*Dickens.*

(b) Many people wondered at the probity which he showed on this occasion.—*Macaulay.*

(c) That few people go deeper into the matter than this, is hardly to be wondered at.—*Freeman.*

Worthy of = deserving of ; such as can be expected from, কাহারও বোগ।

(a) He was fully worthy of the honours which were bestowed upon him.—*Macaulay.*

(b) Nelson said the reward was magnificent and worthy of a king.—*Southey.*

(c) Many of his sentiments on religious subjects are worthy of a moral and enlightened mind.—*Macaulay.*

Wrap up in = cover with something thrown round, কাপড় দিয়া জড়ান।

Be wrapped in = be involved in, অভিত থাকা। **Be wrapped up in** = be absorbed in, ফাঁসে যাওয়া।

(a) They wrapped up the child in shawls and comforters.—*Thackeray.*

(b) Victor wrapped up in his warm cloak the ill-fated heir of so many kings.—*Macaulay.*

(c) In its origin and in its close, the story is wrapped in mystery.—*Froude.*

(d) He was too deeply wrapt up in pondering upon his own vaticinations to make any answer to Hazlewood's call.—*Scott.*

Wring from = extort from, অবরুদ্ধি কর্ম করওয়া।

(a) Taxes which in the 17th century, all the power of the executive could not wring from the people, were now regularly paid.—*Buckle.*

(b) By this threat they wrung from him a reluctant assent.—*Macaulay.*

Write to = write a letter, পত্র লেখা।

(a) He wrote to the Earl beseeching his aid.—*Dickens.*

(b) Accordingly, Captain Suckling was writing to Southey.

